

Hazell's

Annual

for 1899

A CYCLOPÆDIC RECORD OF MEN  
& TOPICS OF THE DAY

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SHAKESPEARE.

FOURTEENTH YEAR OF ISSUE

3/6

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During Life ...	£1 18 0	£2 1 6	£2 6 10	£2 14 9	£3 5 9	£4 1 7	£5 1 11
25 Payments ...	2 10 2	2 13 0	2 17 9	3 4 6	3 14 0	4 8 7	5 6 11
15 Payments ...	3 8 5	3 12 1	3 18 0	4 5 8	4 16 2	5 11 8	6 9 11

\* A person of 30 may secure £1000 at Death by a yearly payment during life of £20<sup>1</sup>/<sub>15</sub>s. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure (with Profits) £800 only, instead of £1000. OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of £1000 by *twenty-five* yearly payments of £26 10s., being thus free of Premiums before age 55. To **Professional Men** and others, whose income is dependent upon health, the limited payment system is specially recommended.

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Nov, 1898.

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**EXTRACTS from the 55th ANNUAL REPORT,**

*31st December, 1897.*

FUNDS	- - - - -	£51,823,593	An Increase of	£3,933,138
TOTAL INCOME	- - - - -	11,312,833	"	891,474
PREMIUM INCOME	- - - - -	8,029,813	"	172,222
SURPLUS OVER LIABILITIES	- - - - -	7,291,210	"	1,185,766
INTEREST RECEIPTS	- - - - -	2,158,262	"	82,507

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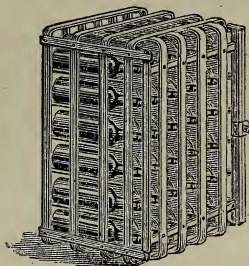
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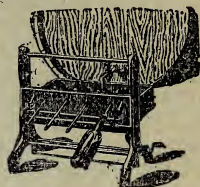
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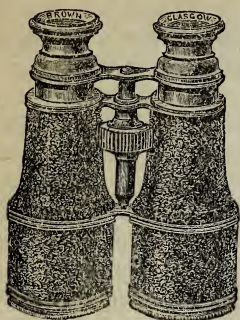
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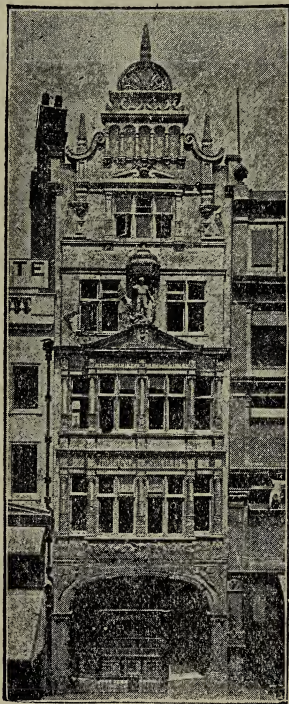


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FOURTEENTH YEAR OF ISSUE.

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FOR 1899:

*A CYCLOPÆDIC RECORD OF MEN AND  
TOPICS OF THE DAY,*

REVISED TO NOVEMBER 22nd, 1898.

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# REMOTE STORAGE

## PREFACE.

ONE of the chief aims of the ANNUAL cannot be better described than in that phrase which flowed so smoothly from now vice-regal lips—"an intelligent anticipation of events even before they occur." No man, of course, can see a whole year, or, in these times, a month ahead; but it is reasonable to suppose that the maps of China, the Nile Valley, West Africa and the Transvaal, together with the articles on those regions, and the record of the events that have transpired therein during 1898, will be of service during 1899. At the very moment of going to press, too, attention is being drawn to the proposed enlargement of the powers of the London Vestries. A full account of the movement up to date will be found under the heading London Local Government. The articles on London's Water Supply and the thorny question of Old Age Pensions are other illustrations of the efforts made to anticipate the course of events during the next year.

Turning to another, and not less important, function of the ANNUAL, attention may be drawn to the extraordinarily large amount of space that has had to be devoted to chronicling the events of the year in, *e.g.*, China, where coigns of vantage and railway concessions have been scrambled for by the Powers; Crete, whence the Sultan has at last been driven, bag and baggage; Cuba, now freed from Spanish rule, but with its future uncertain; the Philippines, brought, like Hawaii, under the Stars and Stripes; Egypt, whose authority, strengthened by that of Great Britain, has been re-established over her Soudanese provinces by the overthrow of the Khalifa; and France, where the Dreyfus affair has overshadowed all else, not even excepting the dispute with Great Britain as to Fashoda and the Nile Valley. Foreign affairs have certainly provided the dominant interest of 1898; but there has been much to record also in home affairs—the vicissitudes of the Vaccination question, the details of the Irish Local Government Act, the agitation as to Church affairs, and the popular movement against Ritualism which accompanied and followed the discussion on the Benefices Act, and the end of which apparently is not yet, and the reports of the Parliamentary Committees on Money-lending, Petroleum, and Telephones. All these will be found to be fully dealt with under their proper headings.

One or two changes in the arrangement of the book have been made. Many important articles relating to London have been grouped together, and the various scattered articles on Local Government have been replaced by a new and comprehensive article on the subject, which should be of great value to those who are not closely acquainted with the somewhat intricate details of our local government system.

WILLIAM PALMER.

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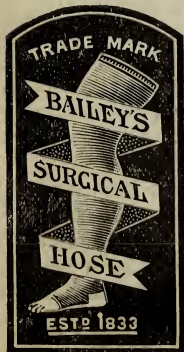
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JANUARY.

1	S	1st Sunday after Christmas. Circum.
2	M	Bank Hol. Scot., Hol. Stock Exch.
3	Tu	[Quarter Sess. Week.
4	W	[3 <sup>h</sup> 22 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
5	Th	Dividends due at Bank. Last Quarter
6	F	Epiphany. Twelfth Day.
7	S	Sun R. 8 <sup>h</sup> 7 <sup>m</sup> , s. 4 <sup>h</sup> 6 <sup>m</sup> .
8	S	1st Sunday after Epiphany.
9	M	Fire Insurances expire.
10	Tu	Cambridge Lent Term begins.
11	W	Hilary Law Sittings begin.
12	Th	[New Moon 10 <sup>h</sup> 50 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
13	F	
14	S	Oxford Lent Term begins.
15	S	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.
16	M	
17	Tu	
18	W	First Quarter 4 <sup>h</sup> 36 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
19	Th	Sun R. 7 <sup>h</sup> 58 <sup>m</sup> , s. 4 <sup>h</sup> 24 <sup>m</sup> .
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	3rd Sunday after Epiphany.
23	M	
24	Tu	
25	W	Conversion of St. Paul.
26	Th	Full Moon 7 <sup>h</sup> 34 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
27	F	Sun R. 7 <sup>h</sup> 48 <sup>m</sup> , s. 4 <sup>h</sup> 38 <sup>m</sup> .
28	S	
29	M	Septuagesima Sunday.
30	Tu	
31	W	

MARCH.

1	W	St. David. Brewster Sess. begin.
2	Th	
3	F	Sun R. 6 <sup>h</sup> 43 <sup>m</sup> , s. 5 <sup>h</sup> 41 <sup>m</sup> .
4	S	
5	S	3rd Sunday in Lent. Last Quarter
6	M	[4 <sup>h</sup> 7 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
7	Tu	
8	W	
9	Th	Sun R. 6 <sup>h</sup> 30 <sup>m</sup> , s. 5 <sup>h</sup> 51 <sup>m</sup> .
10	F	
11	S	New Moon 7 <sup>h</sup> 53 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
12	S	4th Sunday in Lent.
13	M	
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	Sun R. 6 <sup>h</sup> 14 <sup>m</sup> , s. 6 <sup>h</sup> 3 <sup>m</sup> .
17	F	St. Patrick.
18	S	
19	S	5th Sunday in Lent. First Quarter
20	M	Spring commences 8 <sup>h</sup> p.m.
21	Tu	
22	W	
23	Th	Sun R. 5 <sup>h</sup> 58 <sup>m</sup> , s. 6 <sup>h</sup> 15 <sup>m</sup> .
24	F	[Oxford Lent Term ends.
25	S	Annun. V. Mary. Lady Day. Q. Day.
26	S	Palm Sunday.
27	M	Cambridge Lent Term ends.
28	Tu	[Full Moon 6 <sup>h</sup> 19 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
29	W	Hilary Law Sittings end.
30	Th	Maundy Thursday.
31	F	Good Friday. Fox Hunting ends.

FEBRUARY.

1	W	Pheas. and Partridge Shooting ends.
2	Th	Pur. V. Mary. Candlemas. Sc. Qr. D.
3	F	Last Quarter 5 <sup>h</sup> 24 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
4	S	Sun R. 7 <sup>h</sup> 36 <sup>m</sup> , s. 4 <sup>h</sup> 52 <sup>m</sup> .
5	S	Sexagesima Sunday.
6	M	
7	Tu	
8	W	Half-Quarter Day.
9	Th	Sun R. 7 <sup>h</sup> 28 <sup>m</sup> , s. 5 <sup>h</sup> 1 <sup>m</sup> .
10	F	New Moon 9 <sup>h</sup> 32 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
11	S	
12	S	Quinquagesima Sunday.
13	M	
14	Tu	St. Valentine. Shrove Tuesday.
15	W	Ash Wednesday.
16	Th	Sun R. 7 <sup>h</sup> 15 <sup>m</sup> , s. 5 <sup>h</sup> 14 <sup>m</sup> .
17	F	First Quarter 8 <sup>h</sup> 52 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
18	S	
19	S	1st Sunday in Lent. Ember Week.
20	M	
21	Tu	
22	W	Ember Day.
23	Th	Sun R. 7 <sup>h</sup> 1 <sup>m</sup> , s. 5 <sup>h</sup> 27 <sup>m</sup> .
24	F	Matthias, Apostle. Ember Day.
25	S	Ember Day. Full Moon 2 <sup>h</sup> 16 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
26	S	2nd Sunday in Lent.
27	M	
28	Tu	Sun R. 6 <sup>h</sup> 50 <sup>m</sup> , s. 5 <sup>h</sup> 36 <sup>m</sup> .

APRIL.

1	S	Easter Even.
2	S	Easter Day. [Last Q. 11 <sup>h</sup> 56 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
3	M	Easter Monday. Bk. Hol., Q. Sess. Wk.
4	Tu	Easter Tuesday.
5	W	Dividends due at Bank. Oxford
6	Th	[Easter Term begins.
7	F	Sun R. 5 <sup>h</sup> 24 <sup>m</sup> , s. 6 <sup>h</sup> 40 <sup>m</sup> .
8	S	Fire Insurances expire.
9	S	1st Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday.
10	M	New Moon 6 <sup>h</sup> 21 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
11	Tu	Easter Law Sittings begin.
12	W	
13	Th	Sun R. 5 <sup>h</sup> 11 <sup>m</sup> , s. 6 <sup>h</sup> 50 <sup>m</sup> .
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	2nd Sunday after Easter.
17	M	First Quarter 10 <sup>h</sup> 43 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
18	Tu	Cambridge Easter Term begins.
19	W	
20	Th	Sun R. 4 <sup>h</sup> 56 <sup>m</sup> , s. 7 <sup>h</sup> 2 <sup>m</sup> .
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	3rd Sunday after Easter. St. George.
24	M	
25	Tu	St. Mark, Evangelist. Full Moon
26	W	[7 <sup>h</sup> 22 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
27	Th	Sun R. 4 <sup>h</sup> 42 <sup>m</sup> , s. 7 <sup>h</sup> 13 <sup>m</sup> .
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	4th Sunday after Easter.

MAY.

1	M	Hol. Stock Exch., Bank Hol. Scotland.
2	Tu	Last Quarter 5 <sup>h</sup> 47 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	Sun R. 4 <sup>h</sup> 25 <sup>m</sup> , S. 7 <sup>h</sup> 28 <sup>m</sup> .
7	S	Rogation Sunday.
8	M	Rogation Day.
9	Tu	Rogation Day. Half-Quarter Day.
10	W	Rogation Day. [New M. 5 <sup>h</sup> 33 <sup>m</sup> p.m.]
11	Th	Ascension Day.
12	F	Moham. Year 1317 commences.
13	S	Sun R. 4 <sup>h</sup> 13 <sup>m</sup> , S. 7 <sup>h</sup> 39 <sup>m</sup> .
14	S	Sunday after Ascension.
15	M	Whitsun day. Scotch Quarter Day.
16	Tu	
17	W	Sun R. 4 <sup>h</sup> 8 <sup>m</sup> , S. 7 <sup>h</sup> 35 <sup>m</sup> . Oxford Easter
18	Th	[Term ends. First Quar. 5 <sup>h</sup> 13 <sup>m</sup> p.m.]
19	F	Easter Law Sittings end.
20	S	Oxford Trinity Term begins.
21	S	Whit Sunday. Ember Week.
22	M	Whit Monday. Bank Holiday.
23	Tu	Whit Tuesday.
24	W	Ember Day.
25	Th	Full Moon 5 <sup>h</sup> 49 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
26	F	Ember Day.
27	S	Ember Day.
28	S	Trinity Sunday.
29	M	Sun R. 3 <sup>h</sup> 53 <sup>m</sup> , S. 8 <sup>h</sup> 1 <sup>m</sup> .
30	Tu	Trinity Law Sittings begin.
31	W	Last Quarter 10 <sup>h</sup> 55 <sup>m</sup> p.m.

JUNE.

1	Th	Corpus Christi.
2	F	Sun R. 3 <sup>h</sup> 50 <sup>m</sup> , S. 8 <sup>h</sup> 5 <sup>m</sup> .
3	S	
4	S	1st Sunday after Trinity.
5	M	
6	Tu	
7	W	Sun R. 3 <sup>h</sup> 47 <sup>m</sup> , S. 8 <sup>h</sup> 10 <sup>m</sup> .
8	Th	New Moon 6 <sup>h</sup> 21 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	2nd Sunday after Trinity.
12	M	[St. Barnabas, Ap.]
13	Tu	
14	W	
15	Th	Sun R. 3 <sup>h</sup> 44 <sup>m</sup> , S. 8 <sup>h</sup> 16 <sup>m</sup> .
16	F	First Quarter 9 <sup>h</sup> 47 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
17	S	
18	S	3rd Sunday after Trinity.
19	M	Sun R. 3 <sup>h</sup> 44 <sup>m</sup> , S. 8 <sup>h</sup> 18 <sup>m</sup> .
20	Tu	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
21	W	Procl. Queen Victoria.
22	Th	
23	F	Full M. 2 <sup>h</sup> 20 <sup>m</sup> p.m. [Quar. Day.]
24	S	Mids. Day. - Camb. East. Term ends.
25	S	4th Sunday after Trinity.
26	M	Quarter Sessions Week,
27	Tu	Sun R. 3 <sup>h</sup> 46 <sup>m</sup> , S. 8 <sup>h</sup> 19 <sup>m</sup> .
28	W	Coronation Queen Victoria, 1838.
29	Th	St. Peter, Apostle.
30	F	Last Quarter 4 <sup>h</sup> 45 <sup>m</sup> a.m.

JULY.

1	S	
2	S	5th Sunday after Trinity.
3	M	
4	Tu	Decl. of American Independence.
5	W	Dividends due at Bank.
6	Th	Sun R. 3 <sup>h</sup> 53 <sup>m</sup> , S. 8 <sup>h</sup> 16 <sup>m</sup> . Fire In-
7	F	New M. 8 <sup>h</sup> 31 <sup>m</sup> p.m. [surances expire.]
8	S	Oxford Trin. Term ends.
9	S	6th Sunday after Trinity.
10	M	
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	Sun R. 4 <sup>h</sup> 0 <sup>m</sup> , S. 8 <sup>h</sup> 11 <sup>m</sup> .
14	F	
15	S	St. Swithun. First Qtr. 11 <sup>h</sup> 59 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
16	S	7th Sunday after Trinity.
17	M	
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	Sun R. 4 <sup>h</sup> 8 <sup>m</sup> , S. 8 <sup>h</sup> 4 <sup>m</sup> .
21	F	
22	S	Full Moon 9 <sup>h</sup> 42 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
23	S	8th Sunday after Trinity.
24	M	
25	Tu	St. James, Apostle.
26	W	
27	Th	Sun R. 4 <sup>h</sup> 18 <sup>m</sup> , S. 7 <sup>h</sup> 55 <sup>m</sup> .
28	F	
29	S	Last Quarter 0 <sup>h</sup> 43 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
30	S	9th Sunday after Trinity.
31	M	

AUGUST.

1	Tu	Lammas Day. Scottish Quar. Day.
2	W	
3	Th	Sun R. 4 <sup>h</sup> 28 <sup>m</sup> , S. 7 <sup>h</sup> 44 <sup>m</sup> .
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	10th Sunday after Trinity. New Moon
7	M	Bank Holiday. [11 <sup>h</sup> 48 <sup>m</sup> a.m.]
8	Tu	
9	W	Sun R. 4 <sup>h</sup> 37 <sup>m</sup> , S. 7 <sup>h</sup> 33 <sup>m</sup> .
10	Th	
11	F	Half-Quarter Day. [Shooting begins.]
12	S	Trinity Law Sittings end. Grouse
13	S	11th Sunday after Trinity.
14	M	First Quarter 11 <sup>h</sup> 54 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	Sun R. 4 <sup>h</sup> 50 <sup>m</sup> , S. 7 <sup>h</sup> 18 <sup>m</sup> .
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	12th Sunday after Trinity.
21	M	Black Game Shooting begins. Full
22	Tu	[Moon 4 <sup>h</sup> 45 <sup>m</sup> a.m.]
23	W	Sun R. 4 <sup>h</sup> 59 <sup>m</sup> , S. 7 <sup>h</sup> 6 <sup>m</sup> .
24	Th	St. Bartholomew, Apostle.
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	13th Sunday after Trinity. Last Qtr.
28	M	[11 <sup>h</sup> 57 <sup>m</sup> p.m.]
29	Tu	
30	W	
31	Th	Sun R. 5 <sup>h</sup> 12 <sup>m</sup> , S. 6 <sup>h</sup> 48 <sup>m</sup> .



## SEPTEMBER.

1	F	Partridge Shooting begins.
2	S	
3	S	14th Sunday after Trinity.
4	M	
5	Tu	Jewish Year 5660 commences. New
6	W	[Moon 3 <sup>h</sup> 33 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
7	Th	Sun R. 5 <sup>h</sup> 23 <sup>m</sup> , S. 6 <sup>h</sup> 33 <sup>m</sup> .
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	15th Sunday after Trinity.
11	M	
12	Tu	First Quarter 9 <sup>h</sup> 49 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
13	W	
14	Th	Sun R. 5 <sup>h</sup> 34 <sup>m</sup> , S. 6 <sup>h</sup> 17 <sup>m</sup> .
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	16th Sun. after Trinity. Ember Week.
18	M	
19	Tu	Full Moon 0 <sup>h</sup> 31 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
20	W	Ember Day.
21	Th	St. Matthew, Apostle.
22	F	Ember Day.
23	S	Ember Day. Autumn com. 6 <sup>h</sup> a.m.
24	S	17th Sunday after Trinity.
25	M	
26	Tu	Last Quarter 3 <sup>h</sup> 3 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
27	W	Sun R. 5 <sup>h</sup> 55 <sup>m</sup> , S. 5 <sup>h</sup> 47 <sup>m</sup> .
28	Th	
29	F	St. Michael & All Angels. Mic. Day.
30	S	[Quarter Day.

## NOVEMBER.

1	W	All Saints' Day. Hol. Stock Ex. Fox
2	Th	[Hunting begins.
3	F	New Moon 10 <sup>h</sup> 27 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
4	S	Sun R. 7 <sup>h</sup> 0 <sup>m</sup> , S. 4 <sup>h</sup> 27 <sup>m</sup> .
5	S	23rd Sunday after Trinity.
6	M	[Gunpowder Plot.
7	Tu	Sun R. 7 <sup>h</sup> 6 <sup>m</sup> , S. 4 <sup>h</sup> 22 <sup>m</sup> .
8	W	
9	Th	P. of Wales b., 1841. Ld. Mayor's D.
10	F	First Quarter 1 <sup>h</sup> 35 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
11	S	Martinmas. Sc. Qtr. Day. Hf.-Qtr. D.
12	S	24th Sunday after Trinity.
13	M	
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	Sun R. 7 <sup>h</sup> 22 <sup>m</sup> , S. 4 <sup>h</sup> 8 <sup>m</sup> .
17	F	Full Moon 10 <sup>h</sup> 18 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
18	S	
19	S	25th Sunday after Trinity.
20	M	
21	Tu	
22	W	
23	Th	Sun R. 7 <sup>h</sup> 33 <sup>m</sup> , S. 4 <sup>h</sup> 0 <sup>m</sup> .
24	F	
25	S	Last Quarter 6 <sup>h</sup> 35 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
26	S	26th Sunday after Trinity.
27	M	
28	Tu	
29	W	Sun R. 7 <sup>h</sup> 43 <sup>m</sup> , S. 3 <sup>h</sup> 54 <sup>m</sup> .
30	Th	St. Andrew, Apostle.

## OCTOBER.

1	S	18th Sunday after Trinity.
2	M	Pheasant Shtg. begins. Camb. Mich.
3	Tu	[Term begins.
4	W	New Moon 7 <sup>h</sup> 14 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
5	Th	Dividends due at Bank.
6	F	Sun R. 6 <sup>h</sup> 10 <sup>m</sup> , S. 5 <sup>h</sup> 26 <sup>m</sup> .
7	S	
8	S	19th Sunday after Trinity.
9	M	
10	Tu	Oxford Michaelmas Term begins.
11	W	
12	Th	First Quarter 6 <sup>h</sup> 10 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
13	F	Sun R. 6 <sup>h</sup> 22 <sup>m</sup> , S. 5 <sup>h</sup> 11 <sup>m</sup> .
14	S	Fire Insurances expire.
15	S	20th Sunday after Trinity.
16	M	Quarter Sessions Week.
17	Tu	
18	W	St. Luke, Evan. Full M. 10 <sup>h</sup> 5 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
19	Th	
20	F	Sun R. 6 <sup>h</sup> 34 <sup>m</sup> , S. 4 <sup>h</sup> 56 <sup>m</sup> .
21	S	
22	S	21st Sunday after Trinity.
23	M	
24	Tu	Michaelmas Law Sittings begin.
25	W	Sun R. 6 <sup>h</sup> 43 <sup>m</sup> , S. 4 <sup>h</sup> 46 <sup>m</sup> .
26	Th	Last Quarter 9 <sup>h</sup> 40 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
27	F	
28	S	St. Simon and St. Jude, Apostles.
29	S	22nd Sunday after Trinity.
30	M	
31	Tu	

## DECEMBER.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	1st Sunday in Advent. New Moon
4	M	[0 <sup>h</sup> 48 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	Sun R. 7 <sup>h</sup> 54 <sup>m</sup> , S. 3 <sup>h</sup> 50 <sup>m</sup> .
8	F	[First Quarter 9 <sup>h</sup> 3 <sup>m</sup> p.m.
9	S	Black Game & Grouse Shooting ends.
10	S	2nd Sunday in Advent.
11	M	
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	Sun R. 8 <sup>h</sup> 1 <sup>m</sup> , S. 3 <sup>h</sup> 49 <sup>m</sup> .
15	F	
16	S	[Full Moon 1 <sup>h</sup> 31 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
17	S	3rd Sunday in Advent. Ember Week.
18	M	Oxford Michaelmas Term ends.
19	Tu	Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends.
20	W	Ember Day.
21	Th	St. Thomas, Ap. Mich. Law Sit. end.
22	F	Ember Day. Winter com. 1 <sup>h</sup> a.m.
23	S	Ember Day.
24	S	4th Sunday in Advent. [3 <sup>h</sup> 57 <sup>m</sup> a.m.
25	M	Christmas Day. Qtr. Day. Last Qtr.
26	Tu	S. Stephen, M. Boxing D. Bk. Hol.
27	W	St. John, Evangelist
28	Th	Innocents' Day.
29	F	Sun R. 8 <sup>h</sup> 9 <sup>m</sup> , S. 3 <sup>h</sup> 56 <sup>m</sup> .
30	S	
31	S	1st Sunday after Christmas.

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## KEY TO CONTENTS.

**HAZELL'S ANNUAL**, being compiled on the alphabetical system, is its own index. It has, however, been thought well to give here the following condensed summary of its contents. It will be understood that no pages are mentioned, because when an article is specified it is only necessary to turn to that page, on which it appears in its proper alphabetical place. This summary is a purely arbitrary and not an exhaustive one, but it may give some idea of the enormous variety of the subjects treated of in the **ANNUAL**, and enable the reader, when desirous of gaining information on some special point, to turn to other articles bearing upon it. The list of **New Articles** written specially for the '99 edition will be found on a subsequent page.

### Afforestation.

**Agriculture.** A special article on this subject has been prepared for the '99 edition, embracing the following heads:—

- I. DRAINAGE AND MANURES.
- II. ENCLOSURES.
- III. AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.
- IV. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.
- V. IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED BY STATUTE LAW.
- VI. VETERINARY SANITATION.
- VII. AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.
- VIII. HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS.
- IX. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

*See also*

Agricultural Rates Act, '96.  
Allotments and Small Holdings Association.  
Royal Agricultural Society.  
Wheat.

### Arctic and Antarctic Exploration.

**Army, The British.** This is dealt with under the following heads:—

- I. ORGANISATION.
- II. MAINTENANCE.
- III. EFFECTIVES, ESTABLISHMENTS, AND DISTRIBUTION.
- IV. THE ARMY RESERVE.
- V. MOBILISATION AND HOME DEFENCE.
- VI. TERMS OF ENLISTMENT AND SERVICE.
- VII. THE INDIAN ARMY.
- VIII. PROGRESS AND EVENTS, '98.

*See also*

Artillery.  
Artillery Association, National.  
Foreign Armies.  
Militia.  
National Rifle Association.  
Volunteers.  
War Office.  
Yeomanry.

### Art.

Art, '98.  
Miniature Painters.  
National Gallery.  
National Gallery of British Art.  
National Portrait Gallery.  
Royal Academy.  
Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours.  
Royal Scottish Academy.  
Royal Society of Painter-Etchers.  
Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.  
Wallace Collection.

**Banking.** A special article appears on this subject, embracing the following heads:—

- I. THE UTILISATION OF DEPOSITS.
- II. BANKERS' LIEN.

### Banking—continued.

- III. THE SCOTCH BANK CREDIT SYSTEM.
- IV. PRIVATE AND JOINT-STOCK BANKS OF ISSUE.
- V. REGISTRATION OF BANKING COMPANIES.
- VI. NUMBER OF BANKS AND BRANCHES.
- VII. THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
- VIII. FIXED ISSUES AND NOTE CIRCULATION.
- IX. THE CLEARING-HOUSE SYSTEM.
- X. DISCOUNT MARKET.
- XI. CAPITAL AND RESERVE FUNDS.
- XII. INSTITUTE OF BANKERS.

**Baronetries conferred, '98.**

**Behring Sea Question.**

**Bimetallism.**

**Biography.** Biographies of prominent men and women, English, Colonial, and Foreign, will be found under the headings of their proper names; also biographies of the leading sovereigns of the world—e.g., William II., German Emperor. A biographical notice of every member of the Houses of Commons and Lords is given, and biographies of distinguished men who are also M.P.s or Peers will be found under Commons or Peers as the case may be.

*See New Biographies in list of New Articles.*

**Charitable Societies.** An alphabetical list of the principal charitable and philanthropic institutions having offices in London.

**Colonies, British.** *See* **British Empire**, Colonies, Dependencies, and Protectorates for a tabular summary; Colonial Conference, '97; Colonial Office; Diplomatic for Ministerial Representatives; and separate articles under their alphabetical headings as to:—

Antigua.	Dominica.
Australia.	East Africa Protec-
Bahama Islands.	torate.
Barbados.	Falkland Islands.
Basutoland.	Fiji.
Bechuanaland Protec-	Gambia.
torate.	Gibraltar.
Bermuda Islands.	Gold Coast.
British Central Africa	Hong Kong.
Protectorate.	India.
British Columbia.	Jamaica.
British Guiana.	Labuan.
British Honduras.	Lagos.
British North Borneo.	Leeward Islands.
British South Africa	Malta.
Company.	Manitoba.
Burma.	Mauritius.
Canada.	Natal (with Zululand).
Cape Colony.	New Brunswick.
Ceylon.	Newfoundland.
Cyprus.	New South Wales.

**Colonies—continued.**

New Zealand.  
Niger Coast Protectorate.  
Nigeria (with Map).  
North-West Territories.  
Nova Scotia.  
Ontario.  
Prince Edward Island.  
Quebec.  
Queensland.  
Rhodesia.  
Sierra Leone.

Somali Coast Protectorate.  
South Australia.  
Straits Settlements.  
Tasmania.  
Trinidad.  
Uganda.  
Victoria.  
Wei-hai-wei.  
Western Australia.  
West Indies.  
Windward Islands.  
Zanzibar.

For Colonies of Foreign Powers, *see* Colonies and Dependencies of European Powers, Diplomatic, etc., similarly, and list given below under Foreign Affairs.

**Commerce.** Amongst other articles *see*

Association of Chambers of Commerce.  
Banking. *See* above.  
Bankruptcy.  
Foreign Moneys.  
Great Britain and Her Colonial Trade.  
Great Britain and Her Foreign Trade.  
Insurance.  
Law, '98.  
Lloyd's.  
London Chamber of Arbitration.  
London Chamber of Commerce.  
Stock Exchange.  
Stock Exchange Movements, '98.  
Trade, '98.  
Trade, Board of.  
Trade Marks.  
Wheat.

**Commons, House of.** *See* Parliamentary, *infra*. A biography of every member of the House, and the pollings at the general election, and bye-elections since then, in every constituency are given under the heading Commons.

**County Councils.** A list of the chairmen and chief officers of the County Councils of England and Wales is given. *See* also London County Council and Local Government.

**Diplomatic.** Under this heading the Ministries of Foreign Countries, their representatives and consular agents in England, and the English representatives and consular agents appointed to them, are fully set out.

**Disestablishment.****Dog Laws and Licences.****Drama, '98.**

**Education.** This article contains a full review of the present position of Education in the United Kingdom, and is divided thus:—

## I. INTRODUCTION.

## II. PRIMARY EDUCATION.

- (1) England and Wales.
- (2) Scotland.
- (3) Ireland.

## III. THE RELIGIOUS DIFFICULTY.

## IV. SECONDARY EDUCATION.

## V. TECHNICAL EDUCATION, ETC.

- (1) Technical Education.
- (2) Commercial Education.
- (3) Higher Grade Schools.
- (4) Evening Continuation Schools.

*See* also the Public Schools and Universities of the United Kingdom under their alphabetical headings, and

**Education—continued.**

City and Guilds of London Institute.  
Gresham College.  
London School Board.  
National Society.  
National Union of Teachers.  
Preceptors, College of.  
Science and Art Department.  
Teachers' Guild.  
University Extension.  
Women, Higher Education of.

**Engineering.** Descriptions of the chief industrial engineering schemes in progress throughout the world are given in this article.

**Finance, National.** This article embraces the following heads:—

- I. THE REVENUE.
- II. GRANTS IN AID OF LOCAL TAXATION.
- III. EXPENDITURE.
- IV. THE NATIONAL DEBT.
- V. THE BUDGET, '98.

**Foreign Affairs.** Articles are given under their proper headings on every country and state in the world, with short sketches of their constitutions and of their geographical, historical, political, commercial, and social positions, together with a summary of the events of '98. *See* also Diplomatic, Foreign Armies, Foreign Navies. The following countries are among those dealt with:—

Abyssinia.	French Somaliland.
Afghanistan.	French West Africa.
Africa.	Germany.
Alaska.	German South-West Africa.
Albania.	Greece.
Algeria.	Greenland.
Angola.	Guatemala.
Annam.	Hawaiian Islands.
Argentine Republic.	Hayti.
Armenia.	Honduras.
Austria-Hungary.	Iceland.
Bahr-el-Ghazal.	Indo-China.
Baluchistan.	Italy.
Belgium.	Japan.
Bokhara.	Java.
Bolivia.	Korea.
Borneo.	Liberia.
Brazil.	Luxemburg.
Bulgaria.	Madagascar.
Cambodia.	Mexico.
Cameroons.	Montenegro.
Central America,	Morocco.
United States of.	Netherlands.
Chili.	New Caledonia,
China (with Map).	New Guinea.
Cochin-China.	Nicaragua.
Colombia.	Orange Free State.
Congo Free State.	Pamirs.
Costa Rica.	Paraguay.
Crete.	Persia.
Cuba.	Peru.
Dahomey.	Philippine Islands.
Denmark.	Poland.
East Africa, German.	Porto Rico.
East Africa, Portuguese.	Portugal.
East Indies, Dutch.	Roumania.
Ecuador.	Russia.
Egypt (with Maps).	Samoa.
Erythrea.	San Domingo.
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French Guiana.	Siam.
French Guinea.	Siberia.



**Foreign Affairs—continued.**

Somaliland.	Tonquin.
Soudan.	Transvaal (with Map).
Spain.	Tunis.
Surinam.	Turkestan.
Swaziland.	Turkey.
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Switzerland.	Uruguay.
Thibet.	Venezuela.

**Geography. See**

Arctic and Antarctic Exploration.  
 Geographical Progress, '98.  
 Royal Geographical Society.  
 Royal Scottish Geographical Society.

**Gold Fields and Production.**

**Great Britain and Her Colonial Trade.** This article deals with the question of, and gives statistics as to, commercial intercourse between Great Britain and her Colonies.

**Great Britain and Her Foreign Trade.** This article reviews the general position of Foreign Trade, and gives the report of the Departmental Committee as to the development of British Trade, together with the memorandum on the ways and methods of British Trade.

**Hospitals and Dispensaries.****Indian Currency Commission.**

**Insurance.** This article contains a full review of the great Insurance Companies, divided as follows:—

- I. FIRE.
- II. LIFE.
- III. MARINE.
- IV. ACCIDENT AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
- V. MINOR BRANCHES OF INSURANCE.

*See also*

Workmen's Compensation.

**Ireland.** This article gives an account of the administration of the country, of the report of the Committee on its Financial Relations with Great Britain, and of the report of the Irish Land Commission. A summary of the Local Government Act, '98, is included under SESSION.

**Knights.** Contains a list of Knighthoods conferred, '98. *See also* descriptions of the various orders under Bath, Garter, India, etc.

**Labour Movement, '98.** This article is arranged as follows:—

- I. TRADE UNION CONGRESS.
- II. OTHER CONGRESSES.
- III. TRADE DISPUTES.
- IV. MISCELLANEOUS.
- V. FOREIGN NOTES.

*See also*

Co-operation.  
 Factory and Workshop Legislation.  
 Trade Unions.  
 Women's Industrial Council.  
 Workmen's Compensation Act.

**Law.** A summary of the principal legal decisions of the year affecting the ordinary conduct of business is given in the article entitled *Law, '98*. *See also*

Affidavit.  
 Affirmation.  
 Bar, General Council of the.  
 Bills of Sale.  
 Burial Laws Amendment Act.

**Law—continued.**

Chancellor, Lord High.  
 County Courts.  
 Death Duties.  
 Divorce.  
 Game Laws.  
 Incorporated Law Society.  
 International Law, Institute of.  
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 Judicial Separation.  
 Landlord and Tenant.  
 Land Tax.  
 Land Transfer Act, '97.  
 Limitations, Statute of.  
 Marriage Regulations.  
 Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister.  
 Master and Servant.  
 Restitution of Conjugal Rights.  
 Supreme Court of Judicature.  
 Wills.

**Literature.** A record of books published in '98 is presented, arranged in the following divisions: BIOGRAPHY, CRITICISM AND ESSAYS, POETRY, FICTION, SCIENCE, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS, HISTORY, RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY, TRAVEL, ART BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS.

**Local Government.** This article has been re-written by an expert, and now includes an historical sketch of the growth of the system of Local Government, an account of the Local Government Board, of the various Local Authorities, of their Administrative and Rating Powers, and a summary of the Receipts and Expenditure of Local Authorities, with notes as to the Royal Commission on Local Taxation, and Grants in Aid.

**London.**

London Corporation.  
 London County Council.  
 I. The Council up to date.  
 II. The Council's Work, '98.  
 London Livery Companies.  
 London Local Government.  
 London School Board.  
 London University.  
 London Water Supply, etc.

**Maps.** The following maps will be found under their proper headings:—

China.  
 Egypt, Soudan Expeditions '96, '97, and '98,  
 and the Upper Nile Valley.  
 Nigeria and West Africa.  
 Transvaal and its Neighbours.

**Medical Summary, '98. *See also***

British Medical Association.  
 Consumption, Association for the Prevention of.  
 Royal College of Surgeons.  
 Royal Institute of Public Health.  
 Sanitary Institute, The.

**Mercantile Marine of the World.**

Statistics of Shipbuilding.  
 Registered Ships in British Home and Foreign Trade.  
 Merchant Ships as War Auxiliaries.  
 Ocean Speed Records, '98.  
 Mail Records.  
 Leading Ocean Liners built, '98.

**Mining.**

I. THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COAL.  
 II. COAL SUPPLY OF UNITED KINGDOM.  
 III. RECENT PROGRESS IN MINING.

**Miscellaneous.** The following are some of the more important articles which cannot be conveniently classified:—  
 Académie Française.  
 Address, Forms of.  
 Anglo-American League.  
 Archæology, '98.  
 Architects, Society of.  
 Architectural Association.  
 British Empire League.  
 Census of '91.  
 Charitable Societies.  
 Charity Commissioners (England and Wales).  
 Charity Organisation Society.  
 Civil List.  
 Civil Service.  
 Clubs and Club Houses.  
 Co-operation.  
 Copyright, English.  
 Cremation.  
 Ecclesiastical Commissioners.  
 Egypt Exploration Fund.  
 Emigrants' Information Office.  
 Emigration and Alien Immigration.  
 Extradition.  
 Fabian Society.  
 Factory and Workshop Legislation.  
 Foreign Moneys.  
 Foresters.  
 Freemasonry.  
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 Imperial Institute.  
 Incorporated Society of Authors  
 Indian Civil Service.  
 Indian Currency Commission.  
 Indian Finance, Royal Commission on.  
 Indian National Congress.  
 Institute of Chartered Accountants.  
 Institute of Secretaries.  
 Institution of Civil Engineers.  
 International Arbitration League.  
 International Copyright.  
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 Journalists, Institute of.  
 Kew Gardens.  
 Land Nationalisation Society.  
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 Lifeboats.  
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 London Salvage Corps.  
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 Metropolitan Fire Brigade.  
 Mint, The Royal.  
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**Miscellaneous—continued.**

Quarries.  
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 Royal Colonial Institute.  
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 Stationery Office Publications.  
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 University Settlements.  
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 Westminster Abbey.  
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**Music.** *See* biographies of eminent composers and singers *passim*, and the following:—  
 Bayreuth.  
 Guildhall School of Music.  
 Music, '98.  
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**Naval.**

Admiralty.  
 Foreign Navies.  
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**Noms de Plume.**

**Obituary, '98.**

**Occurrences during Printing.** *See* p. 676.  
 Old Age Pensions.

**Orders.** *See* under their proper headings for the various Orders of the Bath, the Garter, the Star of India, etc.

**Pacific Cable Projects.**

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 Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means.  
 Colonial Office.  
 Commons, House of:

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  2. ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CONSTITUENCIES AND POLLINGS at the General Election and the Subsequent Bye-Elections.
- TABULAR SUMMARY.  
 REPRESENTATION OF THE METROPOLIS.

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 Home Rule.  
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 Parliament and Parliamentary Procedure.  
 Parliaments, Clerk of.  
 Peerage, Alphabetical and Biographical List of.  
 Peers, Officers of the House of.  
 Peers who have been Commoners.  
 Political Parties of the United Kingdom.  
 Prime Minister.  
 Privy Council, Alphabetical and Biographical List of (Great Britain and Ireland).

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Railways. A new article has been specially written for the '99 edition, embracing the following heads:—

- I. RAILWAYS AS PUBLIC SERVANTS.
- II. BRITISH RAILWAYS AS INVESTMENTS FOR CAPITAL.
- III. RAILWAYS AS EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR.

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 Church of England, Established, with a record of the controversy during '98 on Ritual and Doctrine.  
 Bishops and Deans.  
 Church Army.  
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Denominations, The Three.

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Jews.

Missionary Societies.

Moravians.

National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches.

New Jerusalem Church (Swedenborgian).

Positivism.

Presbyterianism. *See also*

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 Church of Scotland (1 Established, 2 Free, 3 United Presbyterian, 4 "Auld Lights").  
 Presbyterian Church of England.  
 Welsh Calvinistic Methodist (Presbyterian), Church of.

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**Religions—continued.**

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**Women.**

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Women's Institute.

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Young Women, Organisations for Benefit of.

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## NEW ARTICLES.

A list of some of the more important new articles included in the present edition is given below. It should be added that in the case of the Colonies and Foreign Countries a history of the leading events of the year is appended.

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| <p>Alaska.<br/>Anglo-American League.<br/>Anthropology, '98.<br/>Archæology, '98.<br/>Arctic and Antarctic Exploration.<br/>Artillery Association, National.<br/>Army, British, '98.<br/>Art, '98.<br/>Astronomy, '98.<br/>Athletics, '98.<br/>Bahr-el-Ghazal.<br/>Bar, General Council of the.<br/>Baronetries conferred, '98.<br/>Benefices Act, '98.<br/>Biographies, Some New :—<br/>    Baring-Gould, Rev. S., M.A.<br/>    Boyd, Rev. A. K. H. B.<br/>    Brisson, M.<br/>    Day, W. R.<br/>    Delcassé, Théophile.<br/>    Dupuy, M. Charles.<br/>    Kitchener, Lord.<br/>    Marchand, Major.<br/>    Moore, Sir John V. (Lord Mayor of London).<br/>    Picquart, Colonel.<br/>    Sarrien, Jean.<br/>    Scott, Sir Charles Stewart, K.C.M.G., C.B.<br/>    Ternina, Mlle.<br/>    Thun, Count Franz.<br/>    Van Rooy, Anton.<br/>    Weingartner, Felix.<br/>    Welldon, Rev. J. E. C.<br/>Biology, '98.<br/>Central America, United States of.<br/>Chemistry, '98.<br/>Church Congress, '98.<br/>Colonial Conference, '98.<br/>Consumption, Association for the Prevention of.<br/>Cricket, '98.<br/>Criminal Evidence Act, '98.<br/>Cycling, '98.<br/>Drama, '98.<br/>Electricity, '98.<br/>Engineering.<br/>Football, '98.<br/>Foreign Armies.<br/>Foreign Navies.<br/>French Guiana.<br/>French Somaliland.<br/>Geographical Progress, '98.<br/>Geology, '98.<br/>Golf, '98.</p> | <p>Great Britain and Her Foreign Trade.<br/>Indian Currency Commission.<br/>Inebriates Act, '98.<br/>Irish Land Commission's Report.<br/>Kiao-chau.<br/>Knighthoods conferred, '98.<br/>Labour Movement, '98.<br/>Law, '98.<br/>Lawn Tennis, '98.<br/>Literature, '98.<br/>Local Government.<br/>Local Government (Ireland) Act, '98.<br/>London University Act, '98.<br/>London Water Supply.<br/>Lunacy Returns, '98.<br/>Maps, New :—<br/>    China.<br/>    Egypt, Valley of the Upper Nile.<br/>    Nigeria and West Africa.<br/>Marriage Act, '98.<br/>Medical Summary, '98.<br/>Music, '98.<br/>Navy, The British.<br/>New Caledonia.<br/>Obituary, '98.<br/>Old Age Pensions.<br/>Parliamentary Committees' Reports on—<br/>    Burial Grounds.   Money Lending.<br/>    Election Petitions.   Petroleum.<br/>    Electrical Energy.   Telephones.<br/>Peerages conferred, '98.<br/>Photography, '98.<br/>Poor Rate Statistics, '98.<br/>Porto Rico.<br/>Post Office Statistics, '98.<br/>Prison Act, '98.<br/>Prison Statistics, '98.<br/>Railways, '98.<br/>Restitution of Conjugal Rights.<br/>Rowing, '98.<br/>Sea Fisheries of the United Kingdom.<br/>Session, Parliamentary, '98.<br/>Sewage, Disposal of.<br/>Stock Exchange Movements, '98.<br/>Surinam.<br/>Swimming, '98.<br/>Theology, '98.<br/>Trade, '98.<br/>Vaccination Act, '98.<br/>Vagrancy Act, '98.<br/>Wei-hai-wei.<br/>Wheat.<br/>Workmen's Compensation Act, '97.<br/>Yachting, '98.</p> |
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# FIRE. LIFE.



ROYAL INSURANCE  
BUILDINGS,

1, North John Street,  
LIVERPOOL.

ROYAL INSURANCE  
BUILDINGS,

28, Lombard Street,  
LONDON.

**TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS** . . . . . **£9,244,903**  
**EXTRACTS FROM THE COMPANY'S ANNUAL REPORT for the YEAR 1897**

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

**NET FIRE PREMIUMS** for the Year . . . . . **£2,007,012**  
**LOSSES, Commissions, and other expenses** . . . . . **£1,773,668**  
**RESERVE FUNDS** increased by **£104,785**, making total . . . . . **£3,281,456**  
or nearly **164** per cent. of the Premium Income.

## LIFE DEPARTMENT.

**NEW LIFE ASSURANCES** completed during the Year . . . . . **£1,028,408**  
**NET LIFE PREMIUMS** for the Year . . . . . **£448,038**  
**CLAIMS PAID, including BONUS ADDITIONS** . . . . . **£385,510**  
**LIFE FUNDS** increased by **£209,366**, making total . . . . . **£5,539,264**  
**INCOME FOR 1897** . . . . . **£2,829,531**

**Absolute Security. Moderate Rates of Premium. Liberal Policy Conditions.**

CHARLES ALCOCK, *Manager.*  
F. J. KINGSLEY, *Sub-Manager.*  
JOHN H. CROFT, *Secretary in London.*

# THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY

(ESTABLISHED 1849)

GRANTS ASSURANCES AGAINST

# ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS

Including, if desired, provision against disablement by certain **INFECTIOUS DISEASES**)

## RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, and EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

FIDELITY GUARANTEES also granted at Moderate Terms.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

*Chairman*—THE RT. HON. EVELYN ASHLEY.

*Deputy Chairman*—THE HON. SIR S. PONSONBY-FANE, G.C.B.

ROLAND Y. BEVAN, Esq.  
SIR EDWARD BIRKBECK, Bart.  
LORD GEORGE G. CAMPBELL.  
GENERAL E. CLIVE.

ALFRED FAROUHAR, Esq.  
THE RT. HON. LORD HILLINGDON.  
THE RT. HON. LORD KINNAIRD.  
M. MEREDITH-BROWN, Esq.

**Capital** . . . . . **£1,000,000**  
**Invested Funds** . . . . . **£320,000**  
**CLAIMS PAID** upwards of . . . . . **£4,000,000**

Head Office: 64, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

A. VIAN, *Secretary.*

# HAZELL'S ANNUAL, 1899.

## A Cyclopædic Record of Men and Topics of the Day.

A]

**Abbas Pasha**, eldest son of the late Tewfik Pasha, succeeded his father as **Khedive** of Egypt Jan. 7th, '92. He was b. July 14th, 1874, and was thus, counting lunar months, according to the Mohammedan calendar, eighteen years old when he ascended the throne. At the time of his father's death Prince Abbas was studying at the Theresianum Academy at Vienna, where he had been for five years. He married Princess Ikbal Hanem, and has issue by her three daughters. He has a brother, Mohamed Ali, born in '75. His Highness's attitude to England during the earlier part of his reign was not a very friendly one, and his actions during '98 showed that it has not improved. He has an annual allowance of £100,000.

**Abdul Aziz**, the reigning Sultan of Morocco, was born in 1880, and so was only fourteen years of age when he succeeded his father Muley Hassan in '94. Abdul Aziz married a daughter of Muley Ershid, uncle of his father (June 25th, '94), and in a few months made his position secure.

**Abd-ul-Hamid II.**, Sultan of Turkey, was b. Sept. 21st, 1842, and was the second son of Sultan Abd-ul Medjid. He was proclaimed Sultan in succession to his brother Murad V., who was deposed in consequence of his mental incapacity (Aug. 31st, '76). His brother Mehemed-Reshad Effendi, b. Nov. 3rd, '44, is the heir-apparent to the throne, the succession, according to Turkish custom, vesting in the senior male descendant of the house of Othman. The Sultan has several children. Under the rule of Abd-ul-Hamid the Ottoman Empire has been dismembered of some of its fairest regions. The Berlin Treaty, concluded after the disastrous war with Russia in '78, practically deprived the Sultan of Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Herzegovina in Europe, and of Ardahan, Kars, and Batoum in Asia. His recent conduct with regard to his Christian subjects in Armenia and Crete has exposed him to almost universal execration, but amongst his own subjects the successful conduct of the war with Greece in '97 somewhat improved his position. He entertained the Emperor and Empress of Germany at Constantinople in Oct. '98. See **TURKEY**.

**Abdurrahman Khan**, Ameer of Afghanistan, is the eldest son of Mohammed Afzul Khan, grandson of Dost Mahommed, and nephew of the late Ameer, Shere Ali, and was b. 1830. He took sides against his uncle in the civil war of '64, and won the battles of Shaikhabad and Khelat-i-Ghilzai. In '68 he was defeated by Yakoub Khan, son of Shere Ali, and fled for protection to Russian territory. The Russians provided him with a residence at

A

Samarcand, and a pension. In '79 he made his way to the Cabul frontier, and, having gained the allegiance of the leading men of that city, was (July '80) acknowledged **Ameer** by the **British Government**. It was afterwards seen, however, that the Ameer's sympathies were more English than Russian. In Sept. '93 a British mission, sent with the object of settling Anglo-Afghan boundaries and so getting rid of frontier disputes, was received with marked cordiality, and an agreement was come to which has since been carried out. His Highness's subsidy was also increased from 12 to 18 lakhs, and he was appointed a G.C.S.I. in Jan. '94. During the frontier troubles of '97-8 his position was a difficult one, but all his influence was used on the side of the Indian Govt., and he did his best to bring about the submission of the insurgents. See **AFGHANISTAN** and **INDIA**.

**Aberdeen, Lord.** See under **PEERS**.

**Aberdeen University** was founded in 1495 by Bishop Elphinstone as a *Studium Generale*, in which he constituted a college in 1505 known as King's College. In 1593 George Keith, 5th Earl Marischal, founded **Marischal College**, which came to be also a university distinct from the former foundation. In 1860 these two universities were united in one institution, and now form the University of Aberdeen. The arts and divinity classes meet in the old college, while the science, law and medical meet in the new. Chancellor, Duke of Richmond and Gordon. **Lord Rector** (re-elected '96), the Marquis of Huntly. **Principal**, Sir W. D. Geddes, LL.D.; there are 23 professors and upwards of 700 students. In conjunction with Glasgow it sends one representative to Parliament (present member, the Right Hon. J. A. Campbell, LL.D.). It grants degrees in Arts, Science, Divinity, Law, and Medicine, and is now empowered to admit women as well as men to those degrees. It also grants certificates of proficiency to women in the local examinations which it has instituted throughout the northern counties of Scotland. In '92, the Government being appealed to to aid the Buildings Extension Scheme of the University, agreed to grant £40,000 in instalments, on condition of an equal sum being contributed locally. This amount was more than secured, and the University have already expended since '92 in sites and buildings upwards of £100,000. In connection with the four hundredth anniversary of the College several new buildings were inaugurated in Oct. '95. Its degrees are: **M.A., D.Litt., D.Phil., B.D., D.D., B.L., LL.D., M.B., C.M., M.D., B.Sc., D.Sc.**; whereof D.D. and LL.D. are purely honorary.

**Aberystwith College.** See **UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES (ABERYSTWITH)**.



**Abyssinia** is a country of North Africa, and occupies a highland region S.W. of the Red Sea. Estimated area, 150,000 sq. m.; pop. 3,500,000. The country is made up of semi-independent small states, the chief of which are Tigre in the north, Amhara in the west and centre, and Shoa in the south. Part of Somaliland was ceded to Abyssinia by Great Britain in the '97 treaty, referred to below, and the Emperor also claims jurisdiction over much of the country between Shoa and the Nile. Abyssinian trade passes through Adowa, the present capital, to the port of Massowah, now Italian. Government monarchical, and a sort of feudal military system obtains. Religion a form of the Armenian and Coptic Christian Church, called Monophysite. Manufactures limited to coarse cotton and woollen cloths, leather, pottery, and some iron, steel, and other metal articles. **Exports:** ivory, gold dust, musk, coffee, and some other productions. People a mixed race: Semitic or Arabic type most prevalent; colour yellow-brown to black. There are Mohammedans, and the Jewish Falashas, who number about 250,000, and are the principal agriculturists and manufacturers. After the defeat and suicide of King Theodore, in '68, Prince Kassa of Tigre assumed the chief power as Johannes II. To him, in '89, succeeded Menelik II., King of Shoa; but by the treaty of Ucciali, concluded with Italy in that year, the country was practically made an Italian protectorate. The advances of the Italians from the direction of Erythrea led to war between them and Menelik, and the province of Tigre was annexed by the Italians in Nov. '95, only to be given up again later on, when Menelik inflicted several severe defeats on the Italians. A treaty of peace was signed (Nov. 15th, '96), by which the treaty of Ucciali, mentioned above, was abrogated, and the absolute independence of Abyssinia was recognised. —**History, '98.** The details of the treaty with Great Britain, concluded in May '97, were published (Feb. 11th). The frontiers of the British Somali Protectorate were defined as follows:—Starting from the seashore opposite the well of Hadou (on which the French and the English Governments agreed in Feb. '88), it follows the caravan road by Abbassouen till Mount Somadou; from Mount Somadou to Mount Saw; from Mount Saw to Mount Egu; from Mount Egu to Moga Medir; starting from Moga Medir it goes in a direct line to Eylinta Kaddo and Arran Arrhe, 44° east of Greenwich and 9° north, and again in a direct line until 47° east and 8° north. After this the boundary follows the line on which the English and the Italians agreed on May 5th, '94, until the sea. The caravan route between Zeila and Harar was declared open to the commerce of both nations, the most-favoured-nation treatment was granted to Great Britain and her colonies, and in return the right of free entry at the port of Zeila was given to all material destined for the service of Abyssinia; the Emperor declared the Mahdists his enemies, and engaged to do all he could to prevent arms and ammunition reaching them through his dominions. Lieut. Harrington, the British Diplomatic Agent, arrived at the Emperor's capital (April 20th). It was reported (Oct. 15th) that Ras Mangascia, Governor of Tigre, had shown signs of rebellion against the Emperor's supreme authority, and that an expedition had in consequence been sent against him. But

later (Nov. 7th) it appeared that negotiations had been opened, and that the difficulty between the Emperor and the Ras would be arranged. See EGYPT (Map) and FOREIGN ARMIES.

**Academy.** See ROYAL ACADEMY.

**Academy, The French** (*Académie Française*), was founded in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu, and is the first of the five academies constituting the "Institut de France," the other four being l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, l'Académie des Sciences, l'Académie des Beaux Arts, and l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. The Academy consists of forty members, and meets at the Palais de l'Institut every Thursday from 3 to 5 p.m. An annual meeting is held in November. Each of the members receives 1500 fr. a year, and the Secretary 6000 fr. Six members who are appointed as a Dictionary Commission also receive 1000 fr. a year each. Twenty-one "prix littéraires" and forty "prix de vertu" are awarded by the Academy. The list of members is as follows, the dates of their election following the name: MM. Legouvé '55, Duc de Broglie '62, Emile Ollivier '70, Alfred Mézières '74, Gaston Boissier '76, Victorien Sardou '77, Duc d'Audriffet-Pasquier '78, Rousse '80, Sully-Prudhomme '81, Cherbulée '81, Perraud '82, Edouard Pailleron '82, Coppée '84, Joseph Bertrand '84, Ludovic Halévy '84, Edouard Hervé '86, Gréard '86, Comte d'Haussonville '88, Jules Claretie '88, Melchior de Vogüé '88, De Freycinet '90, J. Viaud (Pierre Loti) '91, Ernest Lavisse '92, Thureau Dangin '93, Henri de Bornier '93, Brunetière '93, Sorel '94, Paul Bourget '94, De Herdia '94, Henri Houssaye '95, Jules Lemaitre '95, Anatole France '96, Costa Beauregard '96, Gaston Paris '96, Theuriet '97, Vandal '97, Hanotaux '97, De Mun '97, E. Guillaume '98. The Secretary is M. Gaston Boissier.

**Accountants.** See INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, and SOCIETY OF ACCOUNTANTS.

**Acts of Parliament.** All public Acts affecting the United Kingdom, and all local Acts affecting only limited areas, as well as private Acts of Parliament, are published, and can be obtained (if in print) at various prices, from Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, London, E.C., who also publish at the close of each session a cheap edition of the public Acts in covers. The public Acts passed during the '98 Session are enumerated in the following list, and particulars are given of the more important of them in alphabetical order in Part II. of the article on SESSION.

Appropriation Act, '98 (Ch. 61).

Army (Annual) Act, '98 (Ch. 1).

Bail Act, '98 (Ch. 7). See SESSION, sect. 36.

Benefices Act, '98 (Ch. 48). See SESSION, sect. 38.

Canals Protection (London) Act, '93 (Ch. 16).

See SESSION, sect. 39.

Circuit Clerks (Scotland) Act, '98 (Ch. 40).

Companies Act, '98 (Ch. 26). See SESSION, sect. 43.

Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Act, '98 (Ch. 3).

Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Act, '98 (Ch. 32).

Criminal Evidence Act, '98 (Ch. 36). See SESSION, sect. 49.

East India Loan Act, '98 (Ch. 13). See SESSION, sect. 50.

Elementary School Teachers (Superannuation) Act, '98 (Ch. 57). See SESSION, sect. 51.



Ex-Officio Justices of the Peace (Scotland) Act, '98 (Ch. 20). See SESSION, sect. 53.  
 Expiring Laws Continuance Act, '98 (Ch. 47).  
 Finance Act, '98 (Ch. 10). See SESSION, sect. 55.  
 Greek Loan Act, '98 (Ch. 4). See SESSION, sect. 56.  
 Greenwich Hospital Act, '98 (Ch. 24).  
 Inebriates Act, '98 (Ch. 60). See SESSION, sect. 58.  
 Isle of Man (Customs) Act, '98 (Ch. 27).  
 Kingstown Township (Transfer and Harbour Roads) Act, '98 (Ch. 52).  
 Libraries (Offences) Act, '98 (Ch. 53). See SESSION, sect. 62.  
 Local Government (Ireland) Act, '98 (Ch. 37). See SESSION, sect. 63.  
 Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, '98 (Ch. 56). See SESSION, sect. 64.  
 Locomotives Act, '98 (Ch. 29). See SESSION, sect. 65.  
 Marriage Act, '98 (Ch. 58). See SESSION, sect. 68.  
 Merchant Shipping (Liability of Ship Owners) Act, '98 (Ch. 14). See SESSION, sect. 69.  
 Merchant Shipping (Mercantile Marine Fund) Act, '98 (Ch. 44). See SESSION, sect. 70.  
 Metropolitan Commons Act, '98 (Ch. 43).  
 Metropolitan Poor Act, '98 (Ch. 45).  
 Metropolitan Police Courts Act, '98 (Ch. 31).  
 Mussels, Periwinkles, and Cockles (Ireland) Act, '98 (Ch. 28).  
 Outdoor Relief (Ireland) Act, '98 (Ch. 51). See SESSION, sect. 72.  
 Pauper Children (Ireland) Act, '98 (Ch. 30).  
 Parish Fire Engines Act, '98 (Ch. 38). See SESSION, sect. 74.  
 Pharmacy Acts Amendment Act, '98 (Ch. 25). See SESSION, sect. 75.  
 Poor Law (Scotland) Act, '98 (Ch. 21). See SESSION, sect. 77.  
 Poor Law Unions Association (Expenses) Act, '98 (Ch. 19). See SESSION, sect. 78.  
 Post Office (Guarantee) Act, '98 (Ch. 18). See SESSION, sect. 79.  
 Post Office (Guarantee) (No. 2) Act, '98 (Ch. 59). See SESSION, sect. 79.  
 Public Buildings Expenses Act, '98 (Ch. 5). See SESSION, sect. 82.  
 Public Record Office Act, '98 (Ch. 12).  
 Public Works Loans Act, '98 (Ch. 54). See SESSION, sect. 83.  
 Prison Act, '98 (Ch. 41). See SESSION, sect. 80.  
 Registration (Ireland) Act, '98 (Ch. 2). See SESSION, sect. 63.  
 Reserve Forces and Militia Act, '98 (Ch. 9). See SESSION, sect. 84.  
 Revenue Act, '98 (Ch. 46). See SESSION, sect. 85.  
 Rivers Pollution Prevention (Border Councils) Act, '98 (Ch. 34).  
 Seed Supply and Potato Spraying (Ireland) Act, '98 (Ch. 50). See SESSION, sect. 86.  
 Sheriffs' Tenure of Office (Scotland) Act, '98 (Ch. 8). See SESSION, sect. 88.  
 Societies' Borrowing Powers Act, '98 (Ch. 15). See SESSION, sect. 89.  
 Solicitors (Ireland) Act, '98 (Ch. 17). See SESSION, sect. 90.  
 Special Juries Act, '98 (Ch. 6). See SESSION, sect. 91.  
 Statute Law Revision Act, '98 (Ch. 22).  
 Suffragan Bishops Act, '98 (Ch. 11). See SESSION, sect. 92.  
 Telegraph (Money) Act, '98 (Ch. 33). See SESSION, sect. 93.  
 Trusts (Scotland) Act, '98 (Ch. 42).  
 Universities and College Estates Act, '98 (Ch. 55). See SESSION, sect. 95.

University of London Act, '93 (Ch. 62). See SESSION, sect. 96.  
 Union of Benefices Act, '93 (Ch. 23). See SESSION, sect. 94.  
 Vaccination Act, '98 (Ch. 49). See SESSION, sect. 98.  
 Vagrancy Act, '93 (Ch. 39). See SESSION, sect. 99.  
 Vexatious Actions (Scotland) Act, '93 (Ch. 35).

### ADDRESS, FORMS OF.

Below are given the proper modes of addressing, both personally and by letter, those members of the Peerage, the Baronetage, the Church, etc., in regard to whom some difficulty may at times be experienced.

**Archbishop**—commence *My Lord Archbishop*; refer to personally as *Your Grace*; and address letter to "His Grace the Archbishop of —." An **Archbishop's** wife and the other members of his family enjoy no title as such. **Archdeacon**—commence *Venerable Sir*; refer to as *Sir*; address to "The Venerable the Archdeacon of —." **Baron**—commence *My Lord*; refer to personally as *Your Lordship* or *My Lord*; and address letter to "The Rt. Hon. Lord —." **Baroness** or **Baron's wife**—commence *Madam*; refer to personally as *Your Ladyship* or *My Lady*; and address to "The Lady —," or more strictly "The Rt. Hon. the Baroness —." **Baron's son**—commence *Sir*; refer to as *Sir*; and address to "The Hon. John —." **Baron's daughter**—commence *Madam*; refer to as *Madam*; and address, if unmarried, to the "The Hon. Jane —," if married to an esquire to "The Hon. Mrs. —." **Baronet**—commence *Sir*; refer to as *Sir*; address to "Sir William —, Bart." **Baronet's wife**—commence *Madam*; refer to as *Your Ladyship*; address to "Lady —" (without Christian name, unless she be the daughter of a duke, marquis, or earl). **Bishop**—commence *My Lord*; refer to as *Your Lordship*; address to "The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of —." **Retired Bishops**—commence *Right Rev. Sir*; address to the "Right Rev. Bishop" [then the surname]. **Bishops Suffragan**—commence in the same way, and address to "The Bishop Suffragan of —." A **Bishop's wife** and children enjoy no title whatsoever as such. **Canon**—commence *Rev. Sir*; refer to as *Sir*; address to the "Rev. Canon —." **Cardinal**—commence *Your Eminence*, refer to as same, address to "*His Eminence* —." **Clerk in Holy Orders**—commence *Rev. Sir*; refer to as *Sir*; address to "The Rev. John Jones," or, if the Christian name be not known, to "The Rev. — Jones." **Countess** (see **Earl**). **Dean**—commence *Very Rev. Sir*; refer to personally as *Sir*; address to "Very Rev. the Dean of —." **Diplomatic**: **Ambassador**—commence *My Lord* or *Sir*, according to rank; refer to as *Your Excellency*; and address to "His Excellency Lord — (or Sir Thomas —, as the case may be), H.B.M.'s Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to —." The style of "Excellency" is not used in the case of a minister or minister resident: these should be addressed as "H.B.M. Minister" or "H.B.M. Minister Resident." The same initials are used in the case of a consul. **Dowager**—the widow of a peer or baronet should be addressed as "The Dowager Duchess of —," or "The Dowager Lady —," when her son or grandson succeeds to the title and is married. **Duke**—commence *My Lord Duke*;

refer to as *Your Grace*; and address to "His Grace the Duke of —." **Duchess**—commence *Madam*; refer to as *Your Grace*; and address to "Her Grace the Duchess of —." **Duke's eldest son** as if he held legally the second title of his father. **Duke's younger son**—commence *My Lord*; refer to as *Your Lordship*; and address to "The Lord Henry —." **Duke's daughter**—commence *Madam*; refer to as *Your Ladyship*; and address to "The Lady Ellen —." **Earl**—commence *My Lord*; refer to as *Your Lordship*; and address to "The Rt. Hon. the Earl of —." **Earl's eldest son** as if he held legally the second title of his father. **Earl's younger son**, same as the younger son of a baron. **Earl's daughter**, same as the daughter of a duke. **Countess**—commence *Madam*; refer to as *Your Ladyship*; address to "The Rt. Hon. the Countess of —." **Judge of the High Court of Justice**—commence *Sir*; refer to in letter only as *Sir*, but on the bench as *My Lord*; address to "The Hon. Sir John —." **Judge Scottish**—commence *My Lord*; address to "The Hon. Lord —." **Knight**—commence and refer to as *Sir*; and address to "Sir Thomas —." If a **Knight Bachelor** (Kt., the form of knighthood usually conferred upon a judge, and the law officers amongst others) it is not customary to add "Knight," except in formal documents; but if the person addressed be a K.G. or K.T. or K.P. or G.C.B., etc., etc., it is usual to add the initials after the name. When the person addressed is a knight of several orders, give at least the initials of the most illustrious. **Knight's wife**, same as wife of a baronet. **Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland**—commence *My Lord Marquis* or *My Lord*, according to rank; address to "His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant," or, if a duke, to "His Grace the Lord-Lieutenant." **Duke Mayor**—commence *My Lord*; refer to as *My Lord* or *Your Lordship*; and address to "The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of —." **Lady Mayoress**, same as baroness, addressing to "The Rt. Hon. the Lady Mayoress." **Lord Provost of Edinburgh**—commence *My Lord*; address to "The Right Hon. the Lord Provost." **Lord Provost of Glasgow**—commence the same; but address to "The Hon. the Lord Provost." **Marquis**—commence *My Lord Marquis*; and refer to as *My Lord* or *Your Lordship*; and address "The Most Hon. the Marquis of —." **Marchioness**—commence, *Madam*; refer to as *Your Ladyship*; and address to "The Most Hon. the Marchioness of —." **Eldest son** as if he legally held the second title of his father. **Younger son**, same as younger son of a duke. **Marquis's daughter**, same as daughter of a duke. **Mayor**—commence and refer to as *Sir*; and address to "The Mayor of —," or in any formal documents to "The Right Worshipful the Mayor of —." **Military and Naval Officers**.—The professional rank should be given first except in the case of Lieutenants in the Army and sub-Lieutenants in the Navy, whom it is customary to address by their social rank; e.g. Major General Sir Thomas —, G.C.B.; Colonel the Hon. E. J. —; Admiral Sir Henry —, Bart., M.P.; Patrick —, Esq., R.N.; the Hon. George —, 6th Dragoon Guards. **Prince**—commence *Sir*; refer to as *Your Royal Highness*; and address, if a prince, "His Royal Highness Prince —," or, if a duke also, "His Royal Highness the Duke of —." **Princess**—commence, *Madam*; refer to personally as *Your Royal Highness*; and address to "Her Royal

Highness the Princess —," or, if a duchess, to "Her Royal Highness the Duchess of —." **Privy Counsellor**—commence and refer to according to rank, but address to the "Right Honourable —," and if a commoner omit Esq. (e.g., "The Rt. Hon. E. T. —"). **M.P.** should be added after the surname, or after Bart. or Esq., if belonging to the House, a baronet, etc. (e.g., Sir Joseph W. Pease, Bart., M.P.; James —, Esq., M.P.). A Privy Counsellor's wife and children take no title as such. **Queen**—commence *Madam*; refer to personally as *Your Majesty*; and address "The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty." **Viscount**—commence *My Lord*; refer to as *Your Lordship* or *My Lord*; address to "The Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount," or "The Lord Viscount —." **Viscountess**—commence *Madam*; refer to as *Your Ladyship*; and address to "The Rt. Hon. the Viscountess —," or "The Viscountess —." **Viscount's son** or **daughter**, same as son or daughter of a baron. **NOTE**.—A marquis, or an earl, or a viscount by courtesy is addressed as if he were a peer and enjoyed one of those titles by right. In communications upon official business give the office held by the person addressed in a line beneath the name. In '93 it was officially announced that the Queen "has been pleased to approve of the use and recognition throughout Her Majesty's dominions of the title of 'Honourable,' at present appertaining only locally to members of executive or legislative councils in colonies possessing responsible government, for so long as they may remain entitled thereto, whether for life or during tenure of the qualifying office." In '97 Her Majesty directed that in future the children of Legal Life Peers and of Legal Life Peers deceased shall have the courtesy title of "Honourable," and that they shall have rank and precedence immediately after the younger children of Barons and immediately before Baronets.

**Aden.** A town and territory on the S. coast of Yemen, Arabia, 110 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, forming a British dependency. Total area, 70 sq. m. **Pop.** 41,912. Consists of a rocky promontory not unlike Gibraltar, joined to the mainland by a low isthmus, and is under a **Resident**, who acts as military and civil governor. The harbour, a very fine one, touched at by 1500 ships annually, is the entrepôt of trade for surrounding countries. It is a coaling station for the British navy, and as such is strongly fortified. For statistics see **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table).

**Adler, Hermann, M.A., Ph.D.,** Chief Rabbi, is son of the late Chief Rabbi, and was b. in Hanover, 1839. Educated at Univ. Coll., Lond., B.A. Lond. '59, Ph.D. Leipsic '61. Appointed Principal of the Jews' College in '63, and Minister of the Jewish Synagogue at Bayswater in '64. Dr. Adler is the author of several works of a controversial character, including a reply to Dr. Colenso's "Criticism of the Pentateuch," and "Sermons on Passages in the Bible on which Christian Theologians base their Faith," and has contributed to the principal Reviews. He was elected **Chief Rabbi** of the United Congregations of the British Empire in May '91, and was installed on June 23rd in the Great Synagogue of London. He is an active Member of the Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund. Address: 22, Finsbury Square, E.C.; 6, Craven Hill, W.



**\* Admiralty.** Unlike the other great departments of the Government, the Admiralty is not presided over by a Secretary of State. This is due to the circumstance that the constitutional ruler of the Navy is a Lord High Admiral. But the office has been continuously in commission since 1708, except during the period when it was filled by the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. The commissioners are generally styled "the Lords of the Admiralty" or "the Board." The First Lord is the Minister immediately responsible for the general efficiency of the Navy. Under the First Lord the direction of affairs rests in the hands of four naval lords, a civil parliamentary lord, and the financial or parliamentary secretary. The senior naval lord, who is always an admiral of high rank and general experience, practically fills the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Navy. He is the chief naval adviser of the First Lord, and is especially responsible for the *personnel*, condition, and general movements of the fleet. The naval lords each share the responsibility of maintaining the efficiency of the branches of the service under their immediate supervision. The Controller of the Navy is the naval lord charged with the supervision of the whole of the material of the Navy, including the construction, repair, armament, general equipment, and upkeep of every ship in the service. He is also responsible for the administration of the dockyards, and for the construction of ships and machinery by contractors. Under the naval lords and other members of the Board, the several branches of administration are conducted by permanent officers, who, under the title of directors, deal with naval construction, engineering, ordnance, hydrography, dockyards, stores, victualling, works, hygiene, and contracts. Formerly the Navy was dependent upon the War Department for armaments and ammunition, but the responsibility for this provision has now been transferred to the Admiralty. The Director of Transports, on the other hand, is an Admiralty officer, but the responsibility for the expenditure rests with the War Office. The Works Department of the Admiralty is presided over by officers of the Royal Engineers, its supervision resting with the civil lord. The Department of Naval Intelligence is a recent addition to the establishment of the Admiralty, but one of the most important. The headquarters of the marine forces are at the Admiralty, where its affairs are administered by the Deputy Adjutant-General. The secretariat of the Admiralty is divided into two sections, the executive and the financial. The first-named section is under the direction of the permanent secretary of the Admiralty, who acts as mouthpiece of the Board. The Financial Secretary, being a Minister of the Crown, vacates office with the Administration of which he is a member. The Accountant-General of the Navy, who is the permanent financial officer of the Admiralty, fills the position of Assistant Financial Secretary. At one time the Departments of the Admiralty were scattered in many buildings. The new Admiralty, at Whitehall, has now afforded accommodation for many of the outlying departments, and when the other wing is completed, all will be concentrated under one roof. See NAVY, BRITISH.

**Adulteration Bills.** See SESSION, sect. 32.

**Advertisement Regulation Society.** See NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CHECKING THE ABUSES OF PUBLIC ADVERTISING.

**Aërial Navigation.** There are two systems of aërial navigation in vogue—viz., ballooning and aviation. The former involves the use of machines lighter than the air; while the latter may be accomplished only by the use of apparatus heavier than the air. For a discussion of the subject, and accounts of various flying machines, see '95 and previous eds. A new method was propounded by Mr. Davidson before the Aëronautical Society in June '98. He proposes to employ rotary fans to lift the machine vertically, and to trust to gravity for his forward motion, his theory being that his machine, which includes large wing surfaces, will, being lifted by the rotary fans, slide forward and downwards, owing to the combined action of gravity and of the resistance offered by the wing surfaces.

**Affidavit.** A written statement sworn to or affirmed before a person having authority to administer oaths. It must be drawn up in the first person, and divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively and dealing each with a distinct portion of the subject. It must be expressed in distinct and positive terms, so as to afford matter for a charge of perjury if false. When used as evidence in an action it must be confined to statements of fact. When used to support applications merely incidental to the conduct of a suit, it may state the deponent's belief as distinguished from his knowledge, but must give the grounds of such belief. It may be sworn (1) in England, in court or before any one of the judges, or before a commissioner appointed to take affidavits; as a matter of practice it is almost invariably sworn before a Commissioner for Oaths, who is entitled to a fee of 1s. 6d. for swearing it; (2) elsewhere in the Queen's dominions before any person authorised to administer an oath; (3) in foreign countries before a British consul or vice-consul. Evidence may be taken by affidavit in any action in which the parties consent to that course; but then leave to try the case with a jury will generally be refused. By the Oaths Act, '88, affirmations may be used in all cases instead of affidavits, and a person may swear in the Scotch form and manner with uplifted hand, instead of kissing the Testament.

**Affirmation.** The law of England requires an oath to be taken by persons about to discharge various public functions—e.g., a person about to give evidence in a court of justice takes an oath that he will speak the truth; a member of Parliament before taking his seat takes the oath of allegiance. By the Oaths Act, '88, which repealed all former Acts and decisions, any person objecting to be sworn, on the ground either that he has no religious belief, or that an oath is contrary to his religious belief, may make his solemn affirmation "in all places and for all purposes" where an oath is or shall be required by law.

**Afforestation.** Forests are useful to a country—firstly, as a source of timber and fuel supply; and, secondly, as regards their sanitary and climatic influences. In Great Britain we have about 3,000,000 acres of woodlands, or less than 4 per cent. of its total area. The national woodlands include about 115,293 acres, but only about 57,304 are under timber crops in the New

Forest, the Forest of Dean, and other smaller tracts. The excess of imports of foreign forest produce in Great Britain over the exports is about £18,000,000; but this sum does not include mahogany, cutch gambier, caoutchouc, and gutta-percha, which are imported to the extent of about £4,500,000. Half our timber imports, at the least, ought to be produced at home. A very reckless destruction of forests has taken place both in England and Scotland during the present century and previously. In many countries forests have also been destroyed without fresh afforestation; and, while the world's demands for timber are yearly increasing, the productive area under forests is steadily decreasing. In the United Kingdom five times as much timber is now consumed as a century ago. In the growing of trees for effect in plantations, and for other ornamental purposes, which is called arboriculture, British landowners are unrivalled; but as for the cultivation of trees on scientific principles for yielding profitable crops, which is *syilviculture*, this is grossly neglected in the United Kingdom. Landowners might make their woods more profitable if better attention were given to the selection of trees suitable to different soils, and to more efficient management after the trees were planted. There is much bad land, unsuitable for growing anything but timber trees, which might be utilised with great advantage for this purpose, particularly in the highlands of Scotland and the west side of Ireland. One discouragement to afforestation in the United Kingdom is that there is no chance of a return for the outlay for very many years. There appears, however, to be no reason why, if the existing woodlands were well and economically managed, they should not produce nearly £2,000,000 per annum. The select committee of the House of Commons on Forestry in '87 recommended the establishment of a Forest Board. There is no such Board at present, but some of the work of the proposed Board has been assumed by the Board of Agriculture by the Act of '80, and various small sums are allotted to four different minor institutions for technical instruction in forestry. The Surveyors' Institution has recently started a Forestry Museum in London, which should have an important educational influence. It also conducts examinations in forestry in connection with its examinations for admission to the class of Professional Associates and for Fellowship of the Institution, and Special Certificate Examinations in Forestry are open to its members. In the event of afforestation in the United Kingdom being carried on on a large scale in the near future, very many unemployed labourers would be engaged in the operation. Much work, too, in connection with tending woodlands and getting in timber can be best done during the winter months, when far more labourers remain unemployed.

**Afghanistan** is an inland country of Asia, forming the north-eastern portion of the great Iran plateau. Its breadth is about 500, and its length, from the Herat boundary to the Khaibar, about 600 miles. Its area is about 300,000 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the tribes on the N.W. frontier of India under British control; on the S. by Baluchistan; on the W. by Persia; on the N. by Turkestan as far as the Oxus. By an agreement made with the Ameer by Sir Mortimer Durand in '03, Chitral, Bajaur, Swat, and the neighbouring states in Indus-Kohistan

were left outside the Afghan and within the British sphere, while Asmar and the Kunar valley, north of Jalalabad, were retained by him. Kafiristan was placed under his control (and reduced to submission by his troops in '95), but Waziristan was put wholly under British influence. It was also arranged that the subsidy of 12 lakhs to his Highness should be increased to 18 lakhs, and that all the restrictions on the import of arms, stores, etc., should be removed. Cabul is the capital. There is no Afghan nation; the population (4,000,000) consists of discordant tribesmen, constantly in revolt, and only kept in subjection by frequent military expeditions from Cabul. The chief tribes are the Ghilzais in the province of Cabul, the Duranis between Herat and Kandahar, the Amiahs and Hazaras in the Paropamisus mountains, north of the Duranis, and the Uzbeks and Tajiks. The four principal provinces are Cabul, Turkestan, Herat, and Kandahar. Most of the tribesmen are Suni Mahomedans. The present Ameer is Abdurrahman Khan (*q.v.*). Under his rule much progress has been made, and at Cabul he has established factories where guns are forged and rifles made, and all sorts of manufactures are carried on. A standing army whose war strength is estimated at about 50,000 is maintained. **Exports:** assafetida, madder, fruits, furs, shawls, and chintz. For Agent to Governor-General of India see DIPLOMATIC.

## AFRICA.

The present condition of affairs and the latest details that have come to hand about the various parts of this vast continent will be found dealt with under their proper alphabetical headings throughout the book. Africa is being gradually shared out between various European Powers, chief of whom are England, Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Portugal, and the following list will show what colonies and protectorates have been acquired by each power:

### BRITISH.

BASUTOLAND.  
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.  
BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE.  
CAPE COLONY.  
EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.  
GAMBIA.  
GOLD COAST.  
LAGOS.  
NATAL.  
NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.  
NIGERIA.  
RHODESIA.  
SIERRA LEONE.  
SOMALI COAST PROTECTORATE.  
UGANDA.  
WALFISCH BAY.  
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

### UNDER BRITISH INFLUENCE.

EGYPT.  
THE EGYPTIAN SOUDAN.  
TRANSVAAL.

### FRENCH.

ALGERIA.  
DAHOMY.  
FRENCH CONGO.  
" GUINEA.  
" SOMALILAND.



FRENCH SOUDAN.  
SENEGAL.  
TUNIS.

#### GERMAN.

CAMEROONS.  
GERMAN EAST AFRICA.  
GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.  
TOGOLAND.

#### ITALIAN.

ERYTHREA.  
SOMALILAND.

#### PORTUGUESE.

ANGOLA.  
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.  
GUINEA.

#### INDEPENDENT.

ABYSSINIA.  
CENTRAL STATES (*see* SOUDAN).  
CONGO FREE STATE.  
LIBERIA.  
MOROCCO.  
ORANGE FREE STATE.

The area owned by Great Britain in Africa amounts roughly to 2,500,000 square miles; by France, 3,500,000; by Germany, 900,000; by the Congo Free State, 900,000; by Portugal, 800,000; by Italy, 200,000; and by Spain, 250,000. Egypt and Tripoli occupy about 8,000 sq. miles. The chief centres of interest at the present time are the Upper Nile Valley, where the Egyptian and British forces are firmly established, having vanquished the Khalifa, taken Omdurman and Khartoum, and set up posts at Fashoda and Sobat; and West Africa, where the French and British spheres were delimited in '98. Maps illustrating the situation are given under EGYPT and NIGERIA. It has been estimated that the value of the total commerce of Africa amounts to about £100,000,000 per annum. Under the headings of BRITISH EMPIRE (table), and COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS, the latest statistics relating to these countries, colonies, etc., will be found. See SESSION, sect. 6.

### AGRICULTURAL RATES ACT, '96.

This Act was passed in accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture with a view of relieving agricultural land of a portion of its burden of rates. It provided that for a period of five years from March 31st, '97, the occupier of agricultural land should be liable to pay one-half only of the rate in the £ payable in respect of buildings and other property. Thus, if a rate of 1s. in the £ is levied in a district, agricultural land pays only 6d. while houses and other property pay 1s. in the £. This exemption applies in the case of all rates made—that is, allowed by the Justices—during the five years, except (1) those rates in which agricultural land previously paid only one-half (or less) of the rate in the £ payable in respect of buildings and other property; and (2) those rates which are raised for works for the benefit of the land, such as works for land drainage or for an embankment for keeping out the sea. In effect, the reduced rating of agricultural land extends to nearly all the more important rates, such as the poor rate, county rate, highway rate, borough rate, and school-board rate. The chief exceptions are the general district rate in urban districts; the special expenses rate in rural

districts; and the lighting and watching rate. In these cases land was already assessed at either  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the rate on other property, and is obviously not entitled to any further benefit. Agricultural land is defined for the purposes of the Act as being "any land used as arable, meadow, or pasture ground only, cottage gardens exceeding one-quarter of an acre, market gardens, nursery grounds, orchards, or allotments, but does not include land occupied together with a house as a park, gardens other than as aforesaid, pleasure-grounds, any land kept or preserved mainly or exclusively for purposes of sport or recreation, or land used as a racecourse."

The deficiency thus occasioned, owing to the reduced contributions by agricultural land, is made up by grants from Imperial funds, so as to prevent increased rates being levied on other property. By the Act, and by the Regulations which were issued in '96 by the Local Government Board, the procedure was prescribed for arriving at the amount of the grants. By means of returns from the "spending authorities" (county councils, councils of county boroughs, councils of boroughs and other urban districts and of rural districts, boards of guardians, the receiver of the Metropolitan police district, school boards, highway boards and surveyors of highways), and from the overseers of the poor, and the assessment committees, the Local Government Board ascertained the amount which during the year previous to the passing of the Act (*i.e.* the year ended March '96) agricultural land contributed to the expenditure of each spending authority. Half of that amount represented the supposed deficiency to the spending authority in consequence of the exemption of agricultural land from payment of half the rates, and the amount of this deficiency was certified by the Local Government Board as the amount of the annual grant to the authority. The deficiency was calculated in respect of all the rates to which the Act applies (*see* above). The total of the grants certified to all the spending authorities constituted the amount of the annual grant from the Imperial funds, which is met out of the proceeds of the estate duty derived from personal property. The Local Government Board pay the grants to the spending authorities, and the payments are made half-yearly. The first payments were made to meet the deficiency arising during the six months ending Sept. 30th, '97.

Several authorities were intentionally omitted from the list of "spending authorities" given in the Act, and therefore receive no grant. Among these are parish councils and parish meetings, burial boards, and certain joint committees. The rates out of which these authorities pay their expenses will nevertheless be contributed to by agricultural land on the basis of one-half of its value, so that as there is no grant to make up the deficiency, houses and other property than land will be more heavily rated in consequence. The vestries and district boards in London receive no grant; but this hardship is not great, as there is but little agricultural land in the Metropolis.

The total of the annual grants in the case of all the spending authorities was certified by the Local Government Board, in March '98, as amounting to £1,331,116. This represented the amount annually required from Imperial Funds to make up the deficiency occasioned by the

partial exemption from rating of agricultural land. Half of this amount was paid by the Local Government Board in grants to the spending authorities during the half-year ending Sept. '97. During the five years the Act continues in force the same grants will be paid half-yearly to the authorities, except only in cases where in consequence of an error in arriving at the original grant, or an alteration, in the area of an authority the Board vary the amount. This stereotyping of the grant seems open to objection, for as the expenditure of each spending authority varies each year (probably increasing), the grant ceases to represent the amount of rates from the payment of which agricultural land has been exempted; and wherever the rates of a district increase the effect will be to throw a proportionately heavier burden on houses, buildings, and other property than land, than would have been the case if the Act had not passed. In the case of surveyors of highways and school boards for a parish, the grants due to them are paid to the guardians of the union containing the parish, but in all other cases the grants are paid directly to the several authorities concerned. The exemption allowed by the Act to agricultural land applies alike to parish, union, borough, district and county. In London and many of the boroughs there is very little agricultural land; but wherever there is any, it receives the benefit of the Act, and grants are made to the "spending authorities." Of course it is in rural districts that the effect of the Act is felt principally. The rateable value of agricultural land in England and Wales is £24,565,058, and the relief afforded by the annual grants under the Act represents an average rate of 1s. 1d. in the £ on that value. See AGRICULTURE.

**Agricultural Society, Royal.** See ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

## AGRICULTURE.

- I. DRAINAGE AND MANURES.
- II. ENCLOSURES.
- III. AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.
- IV. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.
- V. IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED BY STATUTE LAW.
- VI. VETERINARY SANITATION.
- VII. AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.
- VIII. HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS.
- IX. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Agriculture may be defined as the science of cultivating the ground in such a manner as to cause it to produce in plenty and perfection those vegetable products which are useful to human beings and to those animals that are reared and kept for food and labour. This science also includes the breeding and management of such animals. In all countries it is coeval with the first dawn of civilisation, and is the principal industry of the world.

### I. DRAINAGE AND MANURES.

The total expenditure on land improvement in Great Britain, that has been made a charge on the land, from the commencement of the Public Money Drainage Acts in '47, and under the subsequent Improvement Companies Acts

and others up to Dec. 31st, '97, amounts to £16,905,385 11s. 4d., distributed as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Drainage . . . . .	8,987,560	4	10
Farm buildings . . . . .	4,876,944	14	10
Labourers' cottages . . . . .	1,095,859	2	3
Fencing and embanking . . . . .	443,488	17	5
Roads . . . . .	164,849	9	10
Clearing and reclamation . . . . .	146,442	16	11
Planting . . . . .	96,375	2	10
Other agricultural improvements . . . . .	279,107	13	4
Subscriptions to railways . . . . .	126,923	1	1
Mansion houses, etc. . . . .	687,834	8	0

Total . . . . . £16,905,385 11 4

Four millions of this was public money advanced by the Exchequer under the Public Money Drainage Acts for the draining of agricultural land, nearly all of which has now been repaid by those to whom it was advanced. The remainder has been found through the several Land Improvement Companies, under their special Acts, and by landowners themselves, under the Improvement of Land Act, '64, and the Limited Owners' Residences Acts.

## II. ENCLOSURES.

The General Enclosure Act of '45 was passed to facilitate the enclosure of commons and wastes, and commissioners were appointed under it for England and Wales, now called the Land Commission for England. These officials were to decide whether enclosures were expedient. Every kind of common was subject to be enclosed by the statute; but all lands in the New Forest and the Forest of Dean and village or town greens were excepted from such. It was further provided that no lands within fifteen miles of London and certain specified distances of other large towns could be enclosed. It also required allotments to be appropriated for recreation and others for the poor as field-gardens. Power was given for the appropriation of portions of the ground proposed to be enclosed for public purposes—as the formation of roads and footways, public drains, embankments, watercourses, public ponds, wells, or watering-places, or for enlarging or making burial-grounds, the supply of stone and gravel, or any other purpose of public convenience or usefulness, or for the general convenience of interested persons. The number of enclosures from 1700 up to 1886 amounts to about 8,372,662 acres. Notwithstanding the fact that a large quantity of land, approaching 1,000,000 acres, has been taken into cultivation since '45 in England and Wales, there is reason to believe that about as much agricultural land has been occupied from this period by the increase of cities, towns, roads, and railways.

## III. AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

The long and critical report which was published by the Commissioners on Agricultural Depression, being their "Final Report" on the subject in '97, is an exceedingly important one. It cannot be overestimated, and is applicable to the present time as regards nearly all points. They express their entire concurrence in the

general opinion that the present depression in British agriculture is mainly owing to the fall in prices of agricultural produce. The following are the general conclusions arrived at: (a) That the changes in the price of grain during the past twenty years represent a fall of more than 40 per cent. in the three staple cereals, and of over 50 per cent. in the price of wheat. (b) That the price of beef in the same period has fallen from 24 to 40 per cent. according to quality, and that of mutton since '82-4 from 20 to 30 per cent. (c) There has been a fall in the price of wool of upwards of 50 per cent. during the last twenty years. (d) That in dairy produce, the changes in the prices of milk, butter and cheese as a whole, there has been a fall of nearly 30 per cent. (e) That the price of potatoes has fallen at least 20 to 30 per cent. (f) That notwithstanding the fluctuations in the prices of hops, they have in recent years tended to fall to an unprofitable level. The Commissioners add that "one of the gravest features of the depreciation which has been so manifest in the course of prices of agricultural produce during the period under review has been its persistency." There has been a general correspondence between the fall in prices and the intensity of foreign competition. During this time a very great increase has taken place in the imports of all forms of agricultural produce, a result which has caused in nearly every article imported a reduction of the price of such. The Commissioners have pointed out the remedies for some of the disadvantages to which British agriculture is subject, including the amendment of the Agricultural Holdings Act, '83, the tithe rent-charge system, improved railway rates, compensation to tenants of land for damage to their crops by game preserved by adjoining owners or occupiers, as well as by game preserved by their landlords or the shooting tenants; the prohibition of the sale of adulterated products, as well as the sale of imported goods as home produce. The colouring of margarine abroad, to make it appear as butter, has caused serious injury to British farmers. The Commissioners also recommend that more assistance should be given to the Board of Agriculture for the employment of correspondents both in this country and abroad, and that the Board should be entrusted with more ample powers of control and inspection over the whole system of technical agricultural education. In connection with the rent of agricultural land, the Commissioners state that "the main burden of agricultural depression, whatever may have been the case in its earlier years, now rests upon the owners and not upon the occupiers of the soil; a result which, sooner or later, economically speaking, was inevitable, unless the letting of land stands upon an entirely different footing from similar transactions in other branches of business." The acreage of land occupied by tenants in '96 was 27,913,765, and by owners 4,643,594. In '95 tenants occupied 27,937,470, and owners 4,640,043. As regards their recommendations generally, the Commissioners do not claim that, either singly or in the aggregate, they will be a complete remedy for agricultural depression; but they state that they are in the nature of palliatives, which, if carried out, it is hoped will do something to ease the position of occupiers of land, and enable them to conduct their business to more advantage. Parts I. to IV. of the Final Report referred to constitute the main report, which

is signed by 14 of the 16 Commissioners. Part V., which is the last one, contains a supplementary report, is devoted exclusively to the currency question, and is signed by 10 of the Commissioners whose signatures are appended to the main report. The remaining two Commissioners present separate reports. Among other declarations made in the supplementary report are the following: (a) Agricultural depression is not confined to England, but appeared to be more or less general in Europe and in the Australasian colonies, and to be particularly severe in the United States of America. It prevailed alike in countries with protective duties and those which had adopted the principles of free trade, and the heavy protective duties imposed in Germany and France had failed to give security to either of those countries against severe agricultural depression. (b) That for this widespread complaint, which is so unanimous and so prolonged, there must be, irrespective of foreign competition, some other and some general cause that was common to them all, and such a cause might probably be found in the great monetary changes which were made in certain countries in Europe and in the United States of America in '73 and '74. (c) That the only two countries which appeared to be free from agricultural depression as understood in the United Kingdom, and not to have been similarly affected by those changes, are India and the Argentine Republic; the one with a silver and the other with a paper currency. (d) That a *prima facie* case has been established for the contention that agriculture has suffered, and is suffering severely, from both of two results which have followed from these changes: firstly from the general fall in prices, which is expressed in the term "appreciation of gold," and secondly from the divergence in the value of metals, which gives an artificial advantage to producers in silver-using countries. (e) That the price of wheat in England is being, and has been for some years, in consequence artificially depressed. (f) That putting aside the recommendations before made, which do not touch the question of depression so far as it is due to a collapse in prices, there only remains the question how far relief is possible by the reversal of the monetary policy of '73. (g) That if such a change is to be accomplished, it must be by international arrangement. (h) That, while not suggesting the abandonment of the gold standard in this country, if a conference of the Powers were assembled, and their deliberations resulted in an international arrangement for the reopening of the foreign mints, and the restoration of silver either wholly or partially to the position it filled before '73, it would be of the greatest benefit to agriculture. (i) That to promote such a conference, the Government should co-operate with foreign Powers, and thereby give effect to the unanimous resolution of the House of Commons in February '95. The Commissioners are of opinion that if an international arrangement for the purpose mentioned in their report was arrived at, "the constant and progressive fall in prices . . . would be checked, and that if there should be any further movement in the course of prices, they would tend to rise rather than to fall."

Although the cereal and hay crops in '93 were remarkably good, and have therefore, together with the increased price of wheat during the



last cereal year, greatly benefited British farmers, the root crops, which are the mainstay of stock-feeders throughout the winter, were in a lamentable state, owing to the prolonged drought during August and September, and particularly in England, in certain districts of which they were lost entirely. In consequence also of the great heat and drought in the two months just mentioned, the production of butter and cheese in Great Britain considerably diminished, while the prices of imported butter increased.

#### IV. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The statistics which we will now notify, nearly all of which have been prepared by the Board of Agriculture, are very interesting and important. The total area of land and water, not including tidal water, in Great Britain, in '97, was 56,773,225 acres. The total acreage under crops, fallow, and grass, not including mountain and heath land, on June 4th, '97, amounted to 32,520,076, of which 7,457,061 were under corn crops; 3,189,508 under green crops; 4,853,808 under clover, sainfoin and grasses under rotation; 16,512,868 under permanent pasture. The acreage of flax was 1419; of hops, 50,863; of small fruit, 69,792; and of bare fallow or uncropped arable land, 384,757. The wheat grown covered 1,889,161 acres; barley, 2,035,792; oats, 3,036,056; rye, 76,486; beans, 228,912; and peas, 190,656. Of green crops, there were 504,914 acres of potatoes; 1,833,145 of turnips and swedes; 354,588 of mangold; 166,661 of cabbage, kohlrabi and rape; 199,424 of vetches; and 130,776 of other green crops. As to the acreage of some of the more important of these crops, later returns were published in the *Journal of the Board of Agriculture* for Sept. '98, as a Preliminary Statement for that year compiled from the returns collected upon June 4th last. From these statistics it appears that the acreage of wheat for '98 was 2,802,220; of barley, 1,903,652; of oats, 2,917,770; and potatoes, 524,591. According to the returns on June 4th, '97, the acreage of mountain and heath land used for grazing in Great Britain was 12,820,401, of which 9,457,120 was in Scotland. There were also 224,116 acres of orchards. As to woods and plantations (according to latest returns published in '95), these are estimated to cover 2,726,116 acres, of which 131,843 are returned as planted from '81 to '95. On June 4th, '97, the horses numbered 1,526,424, of which 458,174 were unbroken, and 1,068,250 were used solely for agriculture, including mares kept for breeding. There were also 65,500,497 cattle, 26,340,440 sheep, and 2,342,302 pigs. According to the Preliminary Statement for '98 referred to, the number of cattle on June 4th of that year was 6,622,364; of sheep, 26,743,194; and of pigs, 2,451,595. On that date the acreage of hay from clover and rotation grasses was 2,381,551, and from permanent pasture, 4,536,425. The acreage of hops was 49,735. The total acreage of permanent pasture, exclusive of mountain and heath land, was 12,915,929 in '73, 15,065,373 in '83, 16,465,069 in '94, 16,610,563 in '95, 16,726,476 in '96, and 16,512,868 in '97; while the total acreage of arable land was in the first five mentioned periods 18,186,691, 17,319,712, 16,164,786, 15,066,957, 15,835,883, and in '97 16,007,208.

The estimated total produce of the principal crops of Great Britain in '97 is as follows: In

bushels: wheat, 54,940,535; barley, 66,814,066; oats, 116,847,179; beans, 6,602,967; peas, 5,239,273. In tons: potatoes, 2,608,193; turnips, 25,651,773; mangold, 6,628,259. In cwt.s: hay from clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation, 66,387,421; hay from permanent pasture, 112,708,292; and hops, 411,086.

#### Acreage under Wheat, etc.

According to the figures mentioned in the *Times* on Sept. 26th, '98, the acres of wheat, barley, and oats in Great Britain for the ten years '89-'98 are as under:—

Wheat.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
'89	2,321,504	68,464	59,386	2,449,351
'90	2,255,694	68,669	61,973	2,386,337
'91	2,192,393	61,590	53,294	2,307,277
'92	2,102,969	55,278	61,591	2,219,838
'93	1,797,869	54,562	44,093	1,897,524
'94	1,826,626	56,470	44,866	1,927,962
'95	1,339,866	44,036	33,641	1,417,483
'96	1,609,255	46,973	37,729	1,693,957
'97	1,785,562	53,810	49,789	1,889,161
'98	1,987,385	58,960	55,875	2,102,220
Barley.				
'89	1,776,011	122,051	223,468	2,121,530
'90	1,775,666	119,780	215,792	2,111,178
'91	1,772,432	117,101	223,265	2,112,798
'92	1,709,587	114,525	212,703	2,036,810
'93	1,701,602	111,851	211,644	2,025,097
'94	1,766,142	111,572	218,057	2,095,771
'95	1,837,850	111,886	216,543	2,166,279
'96	1,778,779	107,702	218,283	2,104,764
'97	1,698,323	104,371	233,096	2,035,790
'98	1,562,761	102,921	237,970	1,903,652
Oats.				
'89	1,623,667	249,022	1,015,715	2,888,704
'90	1,648,153	241,199	1,013,646	2,902,998
'91	1,672,835	234,055	992,239	2,899,129
'92	1,765,463	233,599	998,683	2,997,745
'93	1,914,373	240,865	1,016,518	3,171,756
'94	1,978,312	250,866	1,024,221	3,253,401
'95	2,045,477	242,107	1,008,388	3,296,063
'96	1,845,730	241,642	1,008,116	3,095,488
'97	1,829,072	238,510	968,474	3,036,056
'98	1,731,167	230,670	959,933	2,917,770

#### Prices of Wheat, etc.

The prices of British wheat, barley and oats for '73, '78, '83, '88, '93, '94, '95, '96 and '97 are as follows:—

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	Per quarter.	Per quarter.	Per quarter.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
'73	58 8	40 5	25 5
'78	46 5	40 2	24 4
'83	41 7	31 10	21 5
'88	31 10	27 10	16 9
'93	26 4	25 7	18 9
'94	22 10	24 6	17 1
'95	23 1	21 11	14 6
'96	26 2	22 11	14 9
'97	30 2	23 6	16 11



The 1st of September is the opening of a new cereal year. The average price per quarter of British corn for the cereal year '97-'98 was 56s. 2½d. for wheat, 26s. 11½d. for barley, and 18s. 3½d. for oats. The average price of such grain for the week ended Oct. 1st was 25s. 9d. for wheat, 27s. for barley, and 16s. 7d. for oats; and on Oct. 20th, 27s. 4d. for wheat, 28s. 8d. for barley, and 16s. 8d. for oats. It is stated in the *Agricultural Gazette* for Sept. 5th, '98, that the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, in his annual estimate of the wheat crops of the world, makes its crop this season 2,640,860,000 bushels, as compared with 2,142,425,000 for '97. An estimate of such crop is given by the *Corn Trade News* of the 20th of that month, which is 2,606,400,000 bushels. For nearly all countries the estimates of the yield of wheat are much higher than those for the previous season, and Australasia is credited with producing in Dec. '98, or a little later, a record crop as regards quantity and quality, but which could not be approximately calculated in October.

### Prices of Cattle and Sheep.

The average prices of British cattle and sheep per stone of 8 lb., sinking the offal, at the Metropolitan cattle market, are mentioned in the next table:—

Year.	Cattle.		Sheep.	
	Per stone of 8 lb.		Per stone of 8 lb.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
'73	5 1	to 6 4	5 8	to 6 11
'78	4 6	to 6 0	5 4	to 6 10
'83	4 3	to 6 1	5 6	to 7 3
'88	2 4	to 4 11	3 2	to 5 10
'93	2 10	to 4 9	3 8	to 5 5
'94	2 5	to 4 6	3 7	to 5 10
'95	2 8	to 4 6	3 11	to 5 11
'96	2 4	to 4 5	3 3	to 5 5
'97	2 5	to 4 6	3 8	to 5 8

During the second quarter of '98 the prices of such cattle and sheep ranged from 2s. 4d. to 4s. 2d., and from 2s. 1cd. to 5s. 2d. respectively.

### Numbers of Cattle, Sheep and Pigs.

Another table is published in the *Times* of Sept. 26th, '98, giving the numbers of cattle,

sheep and pigs in Great Britain for the ten years '89-'98, which are as follows:—

Cattle.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
'89	4,352,657	666,101	1,120,797	6,139,555
'90	4,617,641	705,115	1,185,876	6,508,632
'91	4,870,215	759,369	1,223,297	6,852,821
'92	4,968,590	754,467	1,221,726	6,944,783
'93	4,744,019	738,668	1,218,020	6,700,676
'94	4,450,607	695,000	1,201,5 6	6,347,113
'95	4,472,565	703,824	1,177,947	6,354,336
'96	4,573,603	712,979	1,207,300	6,493,582
'97	4,567,834	709,120	1,223,543	6,500,497
'98	4,674,303	701,777	1,246,284	6,622,364
Sheep.				
'89	15,839,882	2,847,689	6,951,449	25,632,020
'90	15,841,288	3,069,711	7,301,461	27,272,451
'91	17,874,722	3,233,936	7,623,9 0	28,732,558
'92	17,093,756	3,197,501	7,543,447	28,734,704
'93	16,805,280	3,101,890	7,373,164	27,280,334
'94	15,509,995	3,078,641	7,272,864	25,861,500
'95	15,557,571	3,000,841	7,233,783	25,792,195
'96	16,031,095	3,207,811	7,466,419	26,705,329
'97	15,721,213	3,190,350	7,423,868	26,340,441
'98	15,886,538	3,268,700	7,587,948	26,743,194
Pigs.				
'89	2,118,385	240,741	151,677	2,510,803
'90	2,355,760	258,175	159,674	2,773,609
'91	2,461,180	270,082	157,506	2,888,773
'92	1,828,542	197,302	112,015	2,137,859
'93	1,793,455	200,676	119,398	2,113,531
'94	2,013,823	227,66	148,535	2,390,026
'95	2,471,020	261,091	153,320	2,884,431
'96	2,476,483	257,698	144,615	2,878,801
'97	1,990,534	216,441	135,321	2,342,302
'98	2,078,898	238,581	134,116	2,451,595

### Agricultural Produce Imported.

Some statistics as to the annual imports of the principal kinds of agricultural produce into the United Kingdom are given in the *Journal of the Board of Agriculture* for Sept. '98, and the value of such produce from figures taken from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom," during the cereal year which has just closed, together with the imports of the corresponding period of '96 and '97. The following table relates to grain, flour and meal imported:—

Articles.	Sept. 1st, '96, to Aug. 31st, '97.		Sept. 1st, '97, to Aug. 31st, '98.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	cwts.	£	cwts.	£
Wheat . . . . .	65,017,490	22,475,628	66,387,590	28,168,148
Wheat meal and flour . . . .	20,023,305	9,537,371	19,969,580	11,405,364
Barley . . . . .	21,666,370	5,454,167	20,257,729	5,427,815
Oats . . . . .	18,382,610	4,575,620	15,364,190	4,263,264
Maize . . . . .	59,726,120	10,113,417	55,641,692	10,751,513

Particulars are not stated in these last-named accounts as to the imports into the United Kingdom during the last cereal year of beans, peas and maize meal.

The quantity of beans, peas and maize meal imported into the United Kingdom in '97,

according to "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation" for Dec. '97, are 2,840,050 cwts. of beans, of the value of £762,275; and 2,820,135 cwts. of peas, of the value of £771,054. The quantity of maize meal imported in '97 was 1,029,301 cwts., of the value of £261,120; and

of oatmeal 732,495 cwts., of the value of £434,672. The quantity of rye imported in '96 was 982,700 cwts. of the value of £235,306; and the quantity of buckwheat 136,566 cwts., of the value of £36,300. Other imports are as follows:—

**DEAD MEAT IMPORTED.**

Articles.	Sept. 1st, '96, to Aug. 31st, '97.		Sept. 1st, '97, to Aug. 31st, '98.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	cwts.	£	cwts.	£
Beef, Salted . . . . .	203,212	245,280	178,013	230,461
" Fresh . . . . .	2,875,486	5,552,424	3,162,070	6,098,844
Mutton, Fresh . . . . .	3,083,063	4,687,118	3,286,542	4,910,719
Pork, Salted (not Hams)	249,917	272,294	255,902	288,540
" Fresh . . . . .	353,854	795,935	449,251	960,763
Bacon . . . . .	4,931,846	8,612,983	5,468,529	9,902,408
Hams . . . . .	1,040,642	3,577,522	1,857,520	3,717,177
Meat unenumerated, salted or fresh . . . . .	330,225	656,693	415,287	823,687
Meat preserved otherwise than by salting . . . . .	705,212	1,777,627	543,144	1,600,043

**DAIRY PRODUCE IMPORTED.**

Articles.	Sept. 1st, '96, to Aug. 31st, '97.		Sept. 1st, '97, to Aug. 31st, '98.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	cwts.	£	cwts.	£
Butter . . . . .	3,188,918	15,940,599	3,200,843	15,883,636
Margarine . . . . .	956,881	2,555,103	903,683	2,381,055
Cheese . . . . .	2,449,543 gallons.	5,596,043	2,421,937 gallons.	5,259,791
Milk, Condensed or Preserved	709,124	1,334,015	794,777	1,416,259
" Fresh, and Cream . .	—	9,696	—	9,013

**RABBITS, POULTRY, GAME, EGGS AND LARD IMPORTED.**

Articles.	Sept. 1st, '96, to Aug. 31st, '97.		Sept. 1st, '97, to Aug. 31st, '98.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	cwts.	£	cwts.	£
Rabbits . . . . .	237,943	492,200	267,712	528,250
Poultry and Game . . . . .	—	611,637	—	714,898
	Great Hundreds.		Great Hundreds.	
Eggs . . . . .	13,954,024	4,310,599	13,789,128	4,276,740
	cwts.		cwts.	
Lard . . . . .	1,684,222	1,899,180	2,015,439	2,669,187

**FRUIT AND VEGETABLES IMPORTED.**

Articles.	Sept. 1st, '96, to Aug. 31st, '97.		Sept. 1st, '97, to Aug. 31st, '98.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Bushels.	£	Bushels.	£
Apples . . . . .	7,178,789	1,834,527	2,961,781	938,030
Pears . . . . .	761,349	284,474	630,991	241,096
Onions . . . . .	6,379,321	778,090	5,816,590	758,665
	cwts.		cwts.	
Potatoes . . . . .	2,332,682	926,070	8,087,881	2,142,449
Vegetables unenumerated .	—	1,444,658	—	1,493,267

## HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP IMPORTED.

Animals.	Sept. 1st, '96, to Aug. 31st, '97.		Sept. 1st, '97, to Aug. 31st, '98.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Horses . . . . .	46,190	£ 1,166,559	46,730	£ 1,226,571
Cattle . . . . .	596,057	10,031,243	590,873	9,882,362
Sheep . . . . .	695,943	1,021,421	637,937	948,520

## HOPS AND WOOL IMPORTED.

Articles.	Sept. 1st, '96, to Aug. 31st, '97.		Sept. 1st, '97, to Aug. 31st, '98.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Hops . . . . .	cwts. 160,887 lbs.	£ 508,334	cwts. 228,978 lbs.	£ 825,474
Wool . . . . .	743,098,296	24,914,888	691,910,328	23,438,876

The quantity and value of the hay imported is not mentioned in the returns from Sept. 1st, '97, to the end of Aug. '98; but in the returns for '97 the quantity then imported was 121,492 tons, as against 107,987 in the previous year. The value of the hay imported in '97 is not declared.

The number of live stock imported into Great Britain from Ireland in '97 included 38,422 horses, 716,012 cattle, 804,515 sheep, and 695,307 pigs.

## V. IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED BY STATUTE LAW.

Much good has been done for the progress of farming by the Copyhold Acts. The number of enfranchisements which have taken place under them from '41, when the first statute was passed, to '97, inclusive, is 18,528. The gross sum received by landlords for compensation amounted to £2,430,852 6s. 5<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d., and the rent-charges to £19,638 11s. 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. The powers given by the Settled Lands Acts, '82 to '90, to a tenant for life for selling settled land, and of making exchanges, partitions, and of granting leases, and of enfranchising copyholds of any settled manor, and of expending the money arising under these Acts for making improvements in agricultural land and premises settled, and of imposing an obligation on his successors to maintain them, have been productive of much good to landowners and farmers. By the Agricultural Holdings Acts of '82 a general right is given to tenants of farms in Great Britain to compensation for improvements made on their holdings at their own expense, and for securing to them the property in any fixtures or machinery they may put up on the premises. Any agreement between landlord and tenant depriving the latter of his right to such compensation is void. The Ground Game Act of '80, the Conveyancing Acts, '81 to '92, the Small Holdings Act of '92, the Destructive Insects Act, the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, '78 to '93, the Wild Birds Protection Amendment Act, the Finance Act, the Merchandise Marks Prosecutions Act, the Locomotive Threshing Engines Act, and the Diseases of Animals Act of '94,

the Diseases of Animals Act, the Agricultural Rates Act (q.v.), the Locomotives on Highways Act (q.v.), and the Finance Act of '96. The Extraordinary Tithe Act and the Land Transfer Act of '97 have been and will be of beneficial interest to agriculturists. So also will be the great number of orders wholly or in part in operation on Jan. 1st, '98, under the Diseases of Animals Acts '94 and '96, incorporating the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts '78 to '93.

## VI. VETERINARY SANITATION.

The reports for '97 of the proceedings under the Diseases of Animals Acts by the Chief Veterinary Officer and the Assistant Secretary of the Animals Division of the Board of Agriculture are very important.

In '97 there was no outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease. Compared with '96 there was a decrease in outbreaks of anthrax, sheep-scab, swine fever, and rabies in dogs; but there was an increase in glanders (including farcy), and a slight increase in pleuro-pneumonia. Of the 433 outbreaks of anthrax, the animals attacked comprised 521 cattle, 39 sheep, 284 swine, and 38 horses. The sheep attacked by 2191 outbreaks of sheep-scab numbered 33,546. Swine fever outbreaks occurred 2155 times, which necessitated the slaughter of 40,432 pigs as diseased, or as having been exposed to infection.

Dogs which were affected with rabies, and which died therefrom, or were destroyed by being attacked with this malady, numbered 151, and those which were destroyed as having been exposed to infection were 305. There were 900 outbreaks of glanders (including farcy), which attacked 1629 horses.

The Principal Veterinary Officer, in his annual report for '97, states, on the subject of foot-and-mouth disease, that "it has been a fortunate circumstance for the stock-owners of this country that the United Kingdom is entirely disconnected from the mainland of Europe, and our trade in animals of all classes with the Continent has ceased, for otherwise we should probably have witnessed one of the most extensive outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease ever recorded in Great Britain. For the last



six years foot-and-mouth disease has been constantly prevalent in Germany and Austro-Hungary. From Germany it has extended, by means of the traffic in animals, into Belgium, Switzerland, and France." As regards rabies, he states that "the returns for the year '97 show such a satisfactory diminution in the number of cases in Great Britain as to encourage the hope that rabies, which has existed in this country from time immemorial, will be entirely eradicated."

The only disease which occurred among foreign cattle, sheep, and pigs imported into Great Britain in '97 was sheep-scab, which affected 1905 of them, as against 7666 in '95. The Diseases of Animals Act of '95 in effect prohibits the importation of foreign animals for food into the United Kingdom, except for immediate slaughter at the place of landing. The statute also minimises the great risks to which cattle, sheep, and swine were formerly exposed from the maladies referred to.

## VII. AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

As regards agricultural labourers, their pay, housing and education were very bad and disgraceful until about thirty years ago. From 1800 to '34 their standard of living had sunk

to the lowest scale, and their wages had to be supplemented by parochial relief. Very great improvement has been made in their position during the last twenty years. The average weekly wages of these labourers in England is, about 12s. 11d. per week, and in Scotland about 18s. 9d. In the arable counties, and particularly those of the East of England, a considerable reduction of the number of men employed has occurred since '92, while those still engaged have in many cases suffered from irregularity of employment, which is mainly in consequence of not ploughing so much land as formerly. In '97 there was an upward movement in wages compared with '96. The number of labourers in districts at the current rate of wages in '97 was 87,385, compared with 99,329 in '96. A statement was made in the *Labour Gazette* for last June of the rates of weekly cash wages exclusive of piece work earnings, extra payment for hay, harvest, and all extra allowances in cash and kind paid to ordinary agricultural labourers in June '98 compared with June '97. The general effect of this statement was to show that agricultural wages had risen, especially in the eastern counties. The changes which had occurred in the Poor Law Unions reported upon are mentioned in the following table :—

Districts.	No. of Poor Law Unions reported on.	No. of Agricultural Labourers, in Unions in which there was the undermentioned rise in wages of agricultural labourers, compared with the summer of '97.					
		No rise.	1s. per week.	1s.6d. per week.	2s. per week.	2s.6d. per week.	Total.
Midland Counties ..	54	52,489	14,660	—	1,396	—	68,543
Eastern Counties ..	54	16,012	72,332	16,602	8,831	3,400	117,177
Home Counties ..	17	8,914	8,333	295	—	—	17,542
Southern and South-Western Counties ..	54	46,829	10,003	1,093	132	—	58,057
Total .. .. .	179	124,244	105,328	17,990	10,359	3,400	261,321

During the last twenty years the number of British agricultural labourers have decreased by about 243,000, although the total population has increased by more than 7,000,000.

## VIII. HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS.

The Board of Agriculture has not published any statistics on holdings and allotments for '97; nor do there appear to have been any adequate particulars otherwise published as to their acreage, number, etc. The following remarks, therefore, are limited to the land returned in '95 as under crop or grass, and do not include the surface occupied as grazings of mountain and heath land or the area of woodlands. As regards the classification of holdings, those above 1 acre and not more than 5 were 117,968; others above 5 and not exceeding 20 acres were 149,818. There were 85,663 holdings of more than 20 but not above 50 acres; 66,625 of more than 50, but not beyond 100 acres; 81,245 of above 100, but not exceeding 300 acres; 13,568 of 300, but not more than 500 acres; 4616 of more than 500, but not beyond 1000 acres; and 603 above 1000 acres. Nearly a third in number of all the holdings in Great Britain were areas wholly under grass; but in the small holdings up to 5 acres the proportion of

grass holdings rose to more than one-half. Concerning allotments of 1 acre and under, these numbered 579,133; those of less than 1 acre were 541,990, and of 1 acre 37,143. Allotments are still increasing, although less rapidly than of late. Major Craigie, in his Report to the Board of Agriculture, in the *Agricultural Returns* of '96, states, respecting these allotments, that "the wants of certain counties have apparently been fully met, while a tendency to the amalgamation of small plots, and some surrender of allotments, owing to the low prices of vegetable produce, is reported in others."

## IX. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Several societies have been formed for educating all classes connected with agriculture and for the promotion of this science by means of shows, competitions, prizes, meetings for discussion, the publication of journals and transactions, the employment of chemists, botanists, entomologists, veterinary surgeons, the carrying out of experiments in agriculture, and for influencing the legislation in connection with farming. The *Royal Agricultural Society* (q.v.) of England formed in 1838, the Bath and West of England Society started in 1777, and the



Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland organised in 1784, have done much for thus promoting agriculture. The Smithfield Club, formed in 1798, has also to be credited with excellent services for publicly notifying and encouraging the breed and proper fattening of farm live stock and exhibiting agricultural produce and implements. There are three main institutions in Great Britain where a full course of agricultural education, with a good knowledge of the allied sciences, can be obtained. These are the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, the College of Agriculture at Downton, and the University of Edinburgh. There are also important agricultural schools at Aspatria, near Carlisle, and at Alvercot Priory. Occasional lectures are given on agriculture at other educational establishments. The total amount distributed by the Board of Agriculture in grants for agricultural education and research in '97-8 came to £7200, which sum was in addition to other expenditure for the inspection of the educational and experimental work of the institutions assisted, and in visiting and reporting on the educational work of county councils requesting such aid from this Board. As in previous years, the larger portion of the amount mentioned was expended in subventions to collegiate centres in England and Wales; and as regards two of such centres, Durham College of Science and the University College of North Wales, further grants were awarded towards maintaining the college farms.

The Board of Agriculture for Great Britain, established in '89, is one of inestimable utility. One of the most appreciable duties it performs is the collection and preparation of statistics relating to agriculture and forestry, and the inspection of and reporting on technical instruction on these subjects. It consists of the Lord President of the Council, Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the First Commissioner of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Secretary for Scotland, with other persons whom Her Majesty may from time to time think fit to appoint during her pleasure. The President of the Board receives a salary of £2000 per annum. The powers and duties of the Privy Council under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts; of the Land Commissioners for England under the Tithe Acts, the Copyhold Acts, the Inclosure Acts, the Metropolitan Commons Acts, the Drainage and Improvement of Lands Acts, or under any other Act; and the Commissioners of Works under the Survey Act '70, have been transferred to the Board. The Board are also charged with the collection and preparation of statistics relating to agriculture and forestry. The Board also make orders relative to the muzzling of dogs and the keeping of them under control. The expression "agriculture" is defined to include "horticulture." Further powers in respect to pleuro-pneumonia were conferred on the Board by an Act of '90. By statutes passed in the session of '93 powers respecting the disease of swine fever were conferred upon the Board; and they have appointed a chief agricultural analyst, and made regulations regarding the analysis of fertilisers and feeding stuffs by district analysts. The President is Rt. Hon. Walter Hume Long, M.P. Offices, 4, Whitehall Place, and 3, St. James's Square, S.W. In Sept. '94 the Board commenced the issue of a quarterly journal for recording

certain statistical and other information which could not conveniently be inserted in the annual publications of the Department.

The National Agricultural Union was formed in '93, in pursuance of a resolution of the National Agricultural Conference in Dec. '92. It is, so far as party is concerned, entirely non-political, and on the question of free trade against protection it still holds a neutral position. Its first programme, which dealt with local taxation, railway rates, old age pensions, adulteration of food, agricultural holdings, etc., was accepted by about 230 members of the present House of Commons. The Union claims, among other achievements, that it was owing to its efforts that the Rating Act, '96, and the reduction of inland parcels post rates were obtained. The British Produce Supply Association was formed under its auspices, and a new and larger Parliamentary programme has been adopted. This includes the following twelve items: (1) To amend and strengthen the law of adulteration, and to prevent the sale of foreign produce as home-grown; (2) Old age pensions for working men; (3) The placing on the whole national income all such charges as correspond to national duties and requirements; (4) Improved parcels post; (5) Appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the effect on prices of gambling in fictitious produce; (6) Improved Agricultural Holdings Act; (7) Abolition of preferential railway rates on foreign produce; (8) A Tithe Redemption Act; (9) Reform of the beer duties; (10) An International agreement for a stable monetary par of exchange between gold and silver; (11) Facilities for the purchase of holdings by existing tenants; (12) Facilities for the purchase of small holdings. Upwards of 500 local branches and 50 rural councils have been formed over 31 of the agricultural counties. The President, who died Sept. 7th, '98, and who founded the Union, was the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, and the Secretary is Mr. A. T. Matthews. Offices, 30, Fleet Street, E.C.

Alaska, a territory in the extreme N.W. of North America, purchased from Russia by the United States in 1868. The area is 537,000 sq. m., and the population in '90 was given as 32,052. The chief town is Juneau, pop. 3000, a point of departure for the Yukon gold region, so named from the river Yukon, which rises in British territory, and has a course of over 2000 miles to its mouth in Behring Sea. There is a difference of opinion between the American and British Governments as to the exact boundary line between Alaska and British territory, so far as the strip of territory running down the coast from Mount St. Elias to the south end of the Prince of Wales Island is concerned. The boundary was agreed to before the purchase of the territory by the United States in the Russo-British treaty of 1825, and the main question is whether the word "ocean" in the treaty is to include the waters inside the islands, as the Americans contend, or to be limited to the high seas outside them, as the Canadians contend. The importance of this is obvious from the fact that the boundary line is to run at a distance of "ten marine leagues from the ocean." The gold discoveries and the value of navigable inlets giving access to the gold-fields have obviously made this question one of the greatest importance, and it was included amongst those referred to the Anglo-American

Commission in '98. For details as to the gold districts see NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

**Albani, Madame**, the vocalist, whose name prior to her marriage with Mr. Ernest Gye was Emma la Jeunesse, was b. in Montreal. No *prima donna* has a more extensive *répertoire*, and her fame is as great on the oratorio platform as on the lyric stage. She studied under Duprez in Paris, and under Lamperti in Milan. She made a successful *début* at Messina in 1870, and subsequently sang in other Italian theatres, coming to the Covent Garden Opera House in '72. Wagner's "Lohengrin" and "Tannhäuser" owe much of the favour they have received in this country to her intellectual and refined impersonation of the heroines. She has sung in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and other Continental cities, and throughout the United States, and is indispensable at the triennial Handel Festivals. Address: 16, The Boltons, South Kensington, S.W.

**Albania** is a part of the Turkish Empire in Europe, extending along the sea coast between Montenegro in the north and Greece in the south. It includes the four vilayets of Scutari, Janina, Kossova, and Monastir, and the bulk of the population are Mahomedans. There are about 1,500,000 Albanians, divided into the Ghegs who live in the north of Albania, and the Tosks who dwell in the south. Greece and Montenegro are both keenly interested in the future of Albania. See TURKEY.

**Albany, H.R.H. the Duchess of**, daughter of the Prince and Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont, and sister of the Queen-Regent of the Netherlands, was b. Feb. 17th, 1861. She married H.R.H. Prince Leopold of England, Duke of Albany, April 27th, '82, and became a widow by his sudden death ('84). In '88 the Princess lost her mother. H.R.H. receives a pension of £6000 a year from the British Government.

**Alberta.** A district of the North-West Territories (*q.v.*), and a future province of the Dominion of Canada.

**Albert Medal**, The, was instituted in 1866 and extended in '67 and '77, for the purpose of rewarding acts of heroism performed by civilians at sea or on land. The recipients of the decoration belong to one of two classes. The first class are awarded a decoration consisting of a gold oval-shaped badge bearing the words on a garter "For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea," or "on Land," as the case may be. Members of the second class, whose acts of bravery, though meritorious, have not been so striking, receive a bronze badge with the same inscription.

**Alexander I., King of Serbia**, was b. 1876, and ascended the throne on the abdication of his father, King Milan (*q.v.*), on March 6th, '89. Privately educated at Belgrade, according to the programme of the German gymnasium or high school. When Crown Prince he accompanied his mother, Queen Natalie, into exile after her separation from the King, but was forcibly removed from her at Berlin, and conveyed back to Belgrade. He was under the guardianship of M. Ristitch and M. Belimarkovitch as Regents until April '93. The country having then for some time been in a state of dissension, the young Prince suddenly assumed the reins of power. In '94 he called his father to Belgrade to aid him in the government of

the country, and has since governed under the old constitution of '69.

**Alexandra, Princess of Wales.** See WALES, PRINCE OF.

**Algeria.** One of the Barbary States of North Africa, now a French province, administered by a Governor-General assisted by a consultative Council. Area, 184,474 sq. m.; pop. ('96), 4,429,421. Inhabitants include, besides the natives, French and European settlers, about 765,000, and about 50,000 Jews. The country is divided into the three departments of Oran, Constantine, and Algiers, capital cities of same names, each sending one senator and two deputies to the National Assembly, and subdivided into twelve *arrondissements*; also the Saharan borders, administered by military authorities. There are 2156 miles of railway. The products of the country include esparto and halfa grass, barley, wine, oil, tobacco, wool, iron and zinc ores, etc. Workable beds of phosphates have lately been discovered in the region between Oran and Tunis. The French forces maintained in Algeria consist of an army corps numbering 54,000 men. The cost of the colony to France has always been far greater than its revenues. Revenue, '98, £2,081,500; expenditure, £2,846,000. Exports, '96, £9,900,000; imports, £11,000,000. For Governor-General, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.—History, '98, The new Governor-General, M. Laferrière, issued a proclamation on arriving in the colony (Aug. 31st). He said that the Government intended to develop Liberal institutions. The colonists, the French taxpayers, and the native Mahomedans would have a special representation under the name of the Algerian Financial Delegations, and no question of taxation would be settled without their being consulted. A certain number of the members of the Delegations would be given places in the Upper Council of the Government along with the elected members representing the general councils of the three departments.

**Aliens Bill.** See SESSION, sect. 33.

**Allen, Grant**, the author of "Physiological Aesthetics," "Colin Clout's Calendar," "Vignettes from Nature," "The Evolutionist at Large," "Charles Darwin," "Babylon," "For Maimie's Sake," and many articles in the leading magazines, was b. at Kingston, Canada, 1848, and ed. at Merton College, Oxford. He is considered one of the best scientific authors of the evolutionary school. He has ably contributed to the exposition of the Darwinian theory. His later works include "What's Bred in the Bone," "The Devil's Die," "This Mortal Coil," "Dr. Palliser's Patient," "Force and Energy," "Dumaresq's Daughter," "Blood Royal," "The Attis of Catullus," "Science in Arcady," "Post-Prandial Philosophy," "At Market Value," "The Woman Who Did," "Under Sealed Orders," "The British Barbarians" ('95), "The Evolution of the Idea of God" ('97), and a series of Art Guides, including "Paris," "Florence," and "The Cities of Belgium." Address: The Croft, Hindhead, Haslemere.

**Allotments and Small Holdings Association.** This Association was founded in '85 to assist rural labourers to obtain small allotments of land and to maintain their rights to the charities bequeathed for their benefit in past years. Where parish councils have been established under the Local Government Act



of '94 a fair area of allotments has generally been provided. However, nearly half the parishes of the country are either included in urban districts, or are too small in population to be entitled to elect parish councils. In these and in urban districts the aid of the Association is found to be as much required as ever to enable the labourers to obtain the much valued plots of land. The President is Sir Walter Foster, M.P., and the Secretary Mr. C. D. Sturge. The Offices are at 35, Moor Street, Birmingham.

**Alma-Tadema, Lawrence, R.A.**, was b. at Dronryp, in the Netherlands, 1836. Originally intended for one of the learned professions, he devoted himself very largely to the study of antiquity; and in '52 entered the Antwerp Academy as a student. Subsequently he assisted Baron Henry Leys in painting several of his large pictures, and finally came to London, where, in '73, he obtained letters of denisation, having resolved to reside permanently in this country. Since then he has delighted the art-world with his productions, in regard to the majority of which he has put to excellent use his early classical training. Honours of all kinds, and by various countries, have been showered upon Mr. Alma-Tadema. He was elected R.A. '79, and *membre associate* in the painting section of the Institute of France '91; Lit. D. Dublin University '92; D.C.L. Durham '93. Mr. Alma-Tadema married in '71 Miss Laura Epps, herself an accomplished artist. Address: 17, Grove End Road, St. John's Wood, London.

**Ambulance Association, St. John.** Established in 1877, by the Duke of Manchester, and the Chapter of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, for the purpose of disseminating general information as to the preliminary treatment of the sick and injured among all classes of society. A course of instruction is given to students. Those who pass the examination receive a certificate of proficiency. Pupils who have passed the first examination are allowed to attend a second course on home nursing and hygiene. Considerably over 400,000 certificates have been awarded to persons of both sexes. An Invalid Transport Corps has also been formed. On public occasions—as on the day of the wedding of T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of York, when over 1500 cases were treated in London alone—ambulance stations are formed by the men and nurses belonging to the various corps of the “St. John Ambulance Brigade,” and “first aid” is rendered both in cases of injuries from accidents and of sudden illness. The work has been extended to the East and West Indies, Canada, China, Australia, New Zealand, and different parts of Europe and Africa. President, H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G. Chairman, Viscount Knutsford, G.C.M.G. Chief Secretary, Col. Sir Herbert C. Perrott, Bart. Head Offices, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.

**America.** See UNITED STATES.

**American Political Parties.** See UNITED STATES, POLITICAL PARTIES OF.

**Anarchy.** This strange revolutionary movement, the participants in which are dignified by the name of Anarchists, appears to have sprung from the rivalry between Marx and Bakounine over twenty years ago; but Bakounine himself was a disciple of Proudhon, who much earlier declared the ideal of government to be Anarchy. Anarchy, of course, literally

signifies a State without rulers. There exist, however, other and somewhat less vague definitions. A conference of Anarchists at Berne in Oct. '76 stated that Anarchist doctrine included a negative and a positive conception. The negative idea was that a clean sweep should be made of the fabric of existing society, that an end should be put to authority of every kind, to international distinctions, and to every form of property and privilege. On the positive side Anarchy declares that “everything is everybody's”; the entire wealth of the community exists for each individual to take from it what he requires, and affirms the right of every individual to do as he chooses. Coming to its more recent manifestations, Anarchy especially means, apparently, hatred of the propertied classes, and of all the *bourgeois* members of society, as the anarchists contemptuously call them. According to one of the milder sort of its professors, it is “a state of society in which men may live together in harmony without laws.” An Anarchist manifesto states that “when men have learned to do without rulers and governments, that is to say, without masters and oppressors, . . . the principles of equality, liberty, and justice will no longer be vain formulas, but by Anarchy, without God or master, all may freely produce according to their strength, while amply consuming according to their wants.” The number and frequency of the outrages that occurred at the end of '93 and in the beginning of '94 led the various Continental governments to adopt severe repressive measures. Concerted international action was much discussed, and there was evinced in certain Continental journals some disposition to blame Great Britain for not taking more vigorous action. The truth of the matter is that the Explosives Act of '83 gives ample power in Great Britain, including the authority to search, for the repression of all criminal attempts at making explosives, and for the punishment of the possession of explosives under suspicious circumstances. Several explosions of bombs took place in Spain in '96, and the Premier, Señor Canovas del Castillo, was murdered in August '97 by an Italian, who professed to have committed the crime to revenge the execution of Anarchists at Barcelona. The Empress of Austria was assassinated at Geneva (Sept. 10th, '98) by an Italian Anarchist named Luccheni, and in consequence of the horror and indignation excited by this act the Italian Government sent out to all the Powers formal invitations to an International Congress to discuss means for the repression of Anarchism (Sept. 29th). The invitation was accepted by most of the Powers, Great Britain making several reservations in accepting. The main points suggested for discussion were that the extradition treaties should be modified to permit of Anarchist criminals being handed over to the country of their origin, and that means should be adopted to prevent Anarchist propaganda by the Press. An Anarchist plot was discovered in Alexandria (October), apparently aimed at the Emperor of Germany during his proposed visit to Egypt, which visit was, however, abandoned.

**Ancient Order of Foresters.** See FORESTERS

**Anegada.** A British West Indian island. Area, 14 sq. m. Belongs to the presidency of the Virgin Islands, under the federal government of the Leeward Islands (*g.v.*).



**Anglican Church, The.** By the Anglican Church is meant collectively that group of autonomous churches which are in communion with or have sprung from the mother Church of England. They are the following: The Church of Ireland, the Episcopal Church of Scotland, the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, the Church of Canada, the Church of Australia, the Indian Church, and the Church of South Africa, which are all autonomous bodies under the jurisdiction of their own metropolitans, and not amenable to the Ecclesiastical Courts of the Church of England, though they all look to the Archbishop of Canterbury as Patriarch. In addition to these autonomous Churches in connection with the Anglican Communion there are twelve missionary bishops, representing the English Church in various remote regions of Asia, Africa, and America; and three or four representing the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. The Reformed Episcopal Church of America and the Free Church of England are not recognised as authentic branches of the Anglican Church. The American Church possesses 82 bishops in 58 dioceses and 27 missionary jurisdictions, and 4776 other clergy. It has 644,083 communicants, and upwards of 1,650,000 baptised members. The annual offerings for Church purposes in '97 amounted to \$12,666,813. (For the English Episcopate see CHURCH OF ENGLAND.) There are 7 bishops in the Scotch Episcopal Church, the Bishop of Brechin (Rev. Dr. Jernyn) being Primus. The Church of Ireland (*q.v.*) has 2 Archbishops and 11 bishops. India and the various Colonies of the British Empire own 67 bishops of the Anglican Church, while 2 are appointed for Europe. In all essential respects the doctrine and discipline of the Churches in connection with the Anglican Communion is the same, differentiations being rather in detail of development than in form or character (see CHURCH OF ENGLAND). One important difference is the restoration of Diocesan Synods and the general Synodical action which marks the un-Established branches of the Church. The tendency of the American, South African, and Scotch Churches is towards High Churchmanship, and the same may be said in a less degree of the Indian Church; while Broad Evangelicalism is the rule in the colonies. The question of the validity of Anglican Orders, with the declarations thereon of the Pope and of the dignitaries of the Anglican Church, is referred to in the next article.

**Anglican Orders.** The question of the Apostolicity of Anglican Orders, upon which the validity of certain priestly ministrations depends, has been taken up by the Roman authorities and by private individuals. The Pope referred the question to the *Curia* with instructions to inquire into the whole subject; and on Sept. 21st, '96, a Letter was published in which the reasons for reopening the question were stated, the previous decisions by Popes Julius III. and Paul IV. and the Decree of Clement XI. in 1704 were referred to, and the statement was made that the controversy had been already definitely settled. The English Ordinal was pronounced invalid both by its defect in form and its defect in intention, and the Bull proceeded to pronounce and declare that Anglican Orders have been and are absolutely null and utterly void. The Letter concluded with an appeal to the English nation to return to the one only Fold. In Feb. '97 the

Archbishops of Canterbury and York, in reply, addressed a Letter "On English Ordinations" to the whole body of Bishops of the Catholic Church. The Letter, written in both Latin and English, corrected the errors in the Papal Bull, put forward the historical facts, and explained the position of the Church of England. The controversy about the matter and form of Orders and of Anglican Ordinations was not new, but the opinions of the Popes on these things had always been uncertain. The whole judgment of the Pope hinged on two points—the practice of the Court of Rome and the form of the Anglican rite. As regards the former, in the sixteenth century the Pope was as uncertain as the Anglican Church, and if the essentials of the ordinations had not (and it would appear from the present Roman point of view that they had not) been carried out, then the presbyters ordained between March 1550 and November 1552 should have been reordained, which was not thought necessary by Cardinal Pole. The Pope's statement that every trace of the former powers of the priesthood was deliberately removed and struck out of the reformed Ordinal was shown to be untrue from the Preface to the Ordinal and the Eucharistical prayers. The Anglican Ordinal was superior to the Roman in many ways, and was shown to express more faithfully those things which by Christ's institution belong to the nature of the priesthood, by a comparison of the Pontifical with the Ordinal. The Pope's decree overthrew with the Anglican the Orders of the Orientals, as well as those of his own Communion. At the close of '97 the "Cardinal Archbishop and Bishops of the Province of Westminster" published a Vindication of the Bull "Apostolicæ Curæ." It claimed for the Pope his lawful authority to decide the controversy. The previous inquiries were referred to, and the re-ordination question at the time of Mary's accession was quoted, by which it was sought to prove that the Marian prelates did not consider the re-ordinations voluntary, but in all cases necessary. The Letter then proceeded to give the "intrinsic reasons" which impelled Leo XIII. to reject the Orders, "the defects of form and of intention which he finds in them." "The Pope never dreamed of opening an inquiry into the truth of such Catholic doctrines as those of the Sacrifice and of the Priesthood," which admitted of no doubt or dispute. The doctrine of the Real Presence was then defined, as well as that of the Sacrifice of the Mass, and of the Priesthood, and of Transubstantiation. The remainder of the Letter was principally taken up with arguments to show that from the writings of the Anglican divines it was clear that the intention of those who revised the Ordinal, as well as the Bishops who consecrated others with the Edwardine Ordinal, differed from that of the pre-Reformation bishops. The drift of the whole Letter was to leave out of the question practically all matters of form which had been the objection previously raised to Anglican Orders, and to throw all the burden of the defect upon the intention of those who were the chief ministers of the Church at the time. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York sent a reply to this Letter, in which they said they were quite unable to admit the claims made regarding the power and authority of the Pope. The Letter could hardly justify the title given to it of a

Vindication of the Bull, for the Bull made no direct reference to the doctrine of Transubstantiation, whereas in the Cardinal's Letter the acceptance of that doctrine was practically constituted the one sure test of the validity of Holy Orders. If the Pope's Letter had followed that argument, the answer of the Archbishops would have taken a different form.

**Anglo-American Conference.** See CANADA.

**Anglo-American League, The,** was formed July 13th, '98, at a meeting held at Stafford House on that date, the Duke of Sutherland presiding. The object is to give practical effect to the terms of the following resolution passed at that meeting: "Considering that the peoples of the British Empire and of the United States of America are closely allied in blood, inherit the same literature and laws, hold the same principles of self-government, recognise the same ideals of freedom and humanity in the guidance of their national policy, and are drawn together by strong common interests in many parts of the world, this meeting is of opinion that every effort should be made in the interest of civilisation and peace to secure the most cordial and constant co-operation between the two nations." Membership is open to all British subjects and citizens of the United States on payment of a subscription of not less than 1s. and not more than £1 per annum. Donations for a larger sum than £1, however, will be gratefully accepted. A very strong and representative general committee has been formed. The **Executive Committee** consists of the following:—The Right Hon. James Bryce, M.P. (Chairman), The Duke of Sutherland (Hon. Treasurer), The Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G., Earl Grey, The Earl of Crewe, Lord Coleridge, Q.C., Horace Plunkett, M.P., Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., C.B., M.P., Sir William Houldsworth, Bart., M.P., Thomas Burt, Esq., M.P., John E. Ellis, Esq., M.P., Percy W. Bunting, Esq., H. W. Massingham, Esq., Alfred C. Harnsworth, Esq., George Wyndham, Esq., M.P., F. J. C. Morton, Esq., M.P., Sir David Dale, Bart., Sir Walter Besant, Sir W. Martin Conway, Thomas H. Ismay, Esq., D.L., Rev. C. A. Berry, D.D., Prof. J. Westlake, Q.C., Prof. A. V. Dicey, Q.C., W. T. Stead, Esq., T. Fisher Unwin, Esq., with power to add to their number. The **Hon. Secretaries** are Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., T. Lee Roberts, Esq., R. C. Maxwell, Esq., LL.D. The temporary offices are at 6, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.

**Angola.** Portuguese West Africa, or Lower Guinea. It is bounded on the north and east by the Congo State and Rhodesia, on the south by German South-West Africa, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. Stated area, 460,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,000,000. Capital, **St. Paul de Loanda**. Divided into the five districts of Congo, Loanda, Lunda, Benguela, and Mossamedes. There were 200 miles of railway in operation in '96. The chief products are coffee, rubber, sugar, oils, and ivory. A company working in Mossamedes has a concession for mining, cattle-rearing, and fish-curing.

**Anguilla.** A British West Indian island. Area, 35 sq. m.; pop. 3699. Belongs to the presidency of St. Christopher, in the federal government of the **Leeward Islands** (*q.v.*). Is low and flat, deficient in wood and water. Produces salt from a lake, phosphate of lime, cattle, ponies, and garden stock.

**Annam.** An empire in S.E. Asia, which became a French protectorate in '84. It formerly included **Tonquin**, French (or **Lower**) **Cochin-China**, and **Cambodia**. Area, 81,000 sq. m.; pop. 6,200,000. Capital, **Huê**, near the coast, garrisoned by French troops. Annam proper stretches northward along the coast from French Cochin-China to Tonquin, and, since the war with Siam in '93, has extended its western boundary to the river Mekong, which now separates it from Siam. **Principal productions:** rice, cotton, tobacco, sugar, tea, coffee, and cinnamon. Coal has been discovered in abundance. There is an Emperor named **Thanh-Taï**, with court and dignitaries, but the government is really in French hands. The various peoples belong to the Indo-Chinese race, a link between Chinese and Malays. Religion chiefly Buddhism. Polygamy prevails generally. In Oct. '88 the towns of Hanoi and Haiphong in the north of Annam, at the mouth of the Red river, and Tourane near Huê, with a considerable district round each, were converted into French concessions, within which the King surrendered all his rights. See **INDO-CHINA**.

**Antarctic Exploration.** See **ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION**.

**Anthropology, '98.** Steady progress is being made in the scientific study of Man, but no discovery of sufficient importance to arrest popular attention has marked the past year. An expedition to the islands of **Torres Strait**, conducted by Prof. A. C. Haddon, has been despatched by the University of Cambridge, and it is expected that much exact ethnological information will be brought home by the skilled observers of this expedition. The Rev. A. E. Hunt, who lived as a missionary for nearly three years on the island of **Mer**, in **Torres Strait**, has given a full description of the natives in a paper recently published by the Anthropological Institute. This Institute has also published an essay on the **Tannese** by the Rev. W. Grey, a missionary who based his observations on the manual of instructions issued by a committee of the British Association, and known as the "Anthropological Notes and Queries." Capt. Guy Burrows, who resided for a long time on the Congo, has described to the Anthropological Institute the natives of the **Upper Welle District**, in the heart of Africa, and has brought back a large collection of ethnological objects, now in the British Museum. Several of the tribes in the **Warri district** of the **Niger Coast Protectorate** have been described by Mr. Ling Roth, the well-known writer on ethnology, from information obtained by his brother, Dr. Felix Roth, and Mr. Reginald Granville, who was an official at Warri and afterwards at Benin. It is understood that a work on the antiquities of Benin is in preparation by the officers of the Ethnological Department of the British Museum.—The antiquity of man continues to receive attention from geological observers. Dr. Hicks, in a presidential address to the Geological Society, has discussed the evidence yielded by the bone-caverns of Wales, and concludes that man must have lived there—certainly in the Vale of Clwyd—in pre-glacial, or at least in very early glacial, times. Mr. Newton, in a presidential discourse to the Geologists' Association, summarises our knowledge of palæolithic man, and cites the Galley Hill skeleton as the oldest human relic yet



found in this country. The so-called "eoliths" flints of the chalk plateau of Kent continue to be the subject of much discussion. Mr. W. Cunnington has written a paper, in which he denies that any are older than the palæolithic period. General Pitt-Rivers has issued privately a very fine quarto work, being the fourth volume of a series, descriptive of his researches in Cranborne Chase, in Wilts and Dorset. The author describes his investigation of certain prehistoric relics, including some square camps, or enclosed entrenchments, referred to the bronze age, and a long barrow, which, on the evidence of the skulls dug up, is regarded as neolithic. The General has devised an ingenious craniometer, which enables the profile of a skull to be accurately delineated. The continued exploration of the Glastonbury lake-village, by a committee of the British Association, has yielded further results of much interest. A dozen more dwelling-mounds in the old marsh have been explored, and a great number of human relics obtained. According to Mr. A. J. Evans, the civilisation here represented was introduced into Britain by the Gaulish invaders about the second century B. C.—Prof. Flinders Petrie has called attention to the fact that many towns in North Italy retain, in their plan, traces of the square shape of the original terramare, or primitive settlements in the marshy tracts. Some time ago Prof. E. B. Tylor compared the stone implements which were used by the Tasmanians, now extinct, with certain types of rude stone implements of the palæolithic period, whence he concluded that the culture of the Tasmanians, up to the time of the arrival of Europeans, might represent a phase of palæolithic culture. He has since come to the belief that similar weapons were used in Australia prior to the introduction of the art of grinding stone axes, which seems to have been brought in from the Torres Strait region at a period not very remote. Rudely chipped implements are still used by the natives in parts of Western Australia.—Prof. Tylor has communicated several valuable papers on *totemism* to the Anthropological Institute. The Institute has issued its quarterly journal in a new and enlarged form, starting from November. The Anthropological Section of the British Association, at Bristol, was presided over by Mr. E. W. Brabrook, the former President of the Institute, who delivered an address dealing mainly with the unity of the anthropological sciences.—Anthropology is represented in this country by the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. President for '98-9, F. W. Rudler; Hon. Secretary, T. V. Holmes. Offices, 3, Hanover Square, W.

**Anticosti.** A large island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence under the Government of Canada. It is 125 miles long by 30 wide. Area, 2600 sq. m.; pop. 600. The coast is rocky, barren, and dangerous. The only organised settlements are lighthouses, fishing and refuge stations. The interior is a wilderness of mountain, forest, and swamp, abounding in game. Mineral wealth is reported.

**Antigua**—i.e., "ancient," so called by Columbus. A British West Indian island. Area, 170 sq. m.; pop. about 37,000. With Barbuda and Redonda forms a presidency of the Leeward Islands. Its capital, St. John, pop. nearly 10,000, is the seat of the federal government. English Harbour is a naval station, and one of the finest

harbours in the West Indies. The island, though suffering sometimes from drought, is very fertile. Produces sugar and pine-apples chiefly. Government is administered by the Governor of the Leeward Islands, assisted by a local council of twenty-four members (twelve elected). Four delegates are sent to the Federal Council. The Imperial Government having intimated that it could only grant financial aid on condition that the island should become a Crown colony, a Bill effecting this change in the constitution was carried through all its stages (March 23rd, '98).

**Antilles.** Name of the chain of islands surrounding the Caribbean Sea. They are divided into Greater and Lesser. See WEST INDIES.

**Arabia.** Is a large peninsula in S.W. Asia having an area of about 1,000,000 sq. miles, and a population of about 12,000,000. The provinces of Hedjaz and Yemen, contained in it, are under Turkish rule, while much of the remainder of the country is under British influence, exercised in the case of Oman through the Sultan of Muscat. Hedjaz contains 96,500 sq. m., and a pop. of 350,000. The Hedjaz camels are bred here, and about 20,000 are sent annually to Syria. Yemen has an area of 77,200 sq. m., and a pop. of 750,000. Mecca, besides being the goal of Mahomedan pilgrims, is the chief distributing centre for Central Arabia. The chief exports are sheep and goat skins, mother-of-pearl, and gum, but all in very small quantities.

**Arbitration.** See INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION LEAGUE, PEACE SOCIETY.

### ARCHÆOLOGY, '98.

The progress of Archæology during the past year has been more in the direction of literary work than of actual excavation or discovery. Its most noteworthy triumphs have been won with the pen rather than the spade, and its work is distinguished above that of other years by the issue of one very great and several other important publications. Frazer's edition of "The Description of Greece," by Pausanias, is the greatest event of the year. The book is monumental, and is one of the most important that has ever been produced. Other books that deserve mention are the 3 vols. of "Statutes of Lincoln Cathedral"; "The Poems of Bacchylides," by Dr. Kenyon (spoils of the papyrus find at Oxyrhynchus); "Historical Manuscripts from the Carlisle and Buccleuch Collections;" Searle's "Monasticon Anglo-Sax.," "Walloon Registers," Vol. V., by the Huguenot Society; Conybeare's "History of Cambridgeshire;" Dr. Budge's "Book of the Dead"; and Leslie on "Langard Fort," besides many volumes of records and transactions to be mentioned later on. Some considerable anxiety has been manifested by archæologists respecting certain of the great monuments of the world. The Parthenon has had to be strengthened, and it was feared at one time that the entire ruin was in jeopardy. The Cambio at Perugia is being restored, and anxious fears have attended the work. The dam at Assouan threatens to destroy with Nile water many of the paintings at Philæ, and some of the beautiful work will, it is feared, have to be sacrificed, after centuries of preservation, in order to give to the people a much needed boon. Nearer home, Strata Florida Abbey ruins have suffered great injury by want of oversight. Tintern Abbey and Raglan Castle are in the market, and may fall into Philistine hands. Haddon Hall has



needed repair and the addition of strengthening work; and Wrottesley Hall, with its invaluable muniments, has been destroyed by fire. The greatest discovery of the year has undoubtedly been in India, where the treasure of Buddha, marking the site of his birthplace 600 years B.C., has been discovered, and his remains are supposed to be contained in the tomb that has been found. The graffito of the Crucifixion, in the Palatine, is of much interest, and provokes curious discussion; and the find of some forty Roman pewter vessels near Andover is another event of importance. A hoard of gold coins has been discovered in Egypt; some unknown human remains, at one time supposed to be those of Edward VI., at Windsor; and some extraordinary ruins of a great city in Central Africa, and of a settlement in Mexico. At Silchester the work has steadily progressed, three large tubs in good condition, and a jar 2 ft. high being the chief treasures of the work. Mount Grace excavation has revealed more and more the structure of a mediæval Charterhouse; and the work at Furness Abbey has not been neglected nor lacking in interest. The Ashburnham Sale should not be overlooked, and its chief items were the five editions of the "Angler," the four Shakespeare folios, ten Caxtons, and many glorious books on vellum. The British Museum has secured, amongst other things, the Morris printing blocks, four Caxtons, ten books by Wynkyn de Worde, and a patera with fifteenth-century painting of a fine order. In local literary work there has been a rich harvest, both in fruit and promise. "Gloucester Parish Registers," in 13 vols.; "Winchester Registers" from Hampshire; "Records" from Bucks and Northampton; additional parts of the great "County History of Hereford"; an important manuscript as to Pepys in the Navy Records Society; the Surtees Society on Beverley; part of the Worcester County History, and good volumes from Surrey, Sussex, Kent, Wales, and Derby must not be forgotten. Good news it is that the Navy Records Society are to catalogue the Pepys MSS. at Magdalen, and that Mr. Gomme is working at his index of archæological papers, 1682-1890, and that two new societies—London Topographical, and Hampstead—are well at work with good promise.

Notable papers have been those on "Metal Enamel Bowls," at the Society of Antiquaries; "Preservation of Antiquities," by Lach Szymra, at the British Archæological Society; "Sir T. Malory," at the Society of Antiquaries; "The Early Age of Greece," at the Hellenic Society; Stephenson on "Brasses," at the Yorkshire Archæological Society; and Gardner on "Sussex Iron." There have been many delightful gatherings: the British Archæological Society at Peterborough, Stamford, and Burleigh; the Royal Archæological at Lancaster and Furness; the Durham at Levens and Stonyhurst; the Cambrian at Ludlow; and the Library Association at Southport and Haigh. *Archæologia* is better than ever; the articles on "The Stalls at Wells," and on "Gold Ornaments in Ireland," particularly valuable. Some charming frescoes by Luini have been sold in London and secured for South Kensington Museum. Two Old English oak rooms and their contents have also been set up in the same Museum, and an effort is being made to preserve monu-

ments and remains in the Isle of Man. The Congress of Archæological Societies met on July 6th, and its chief topic concerned the most important catalogues of effigies and of portraits that it is proposing and pressing forward. The issue of four special volumes by the Bibliographical Society, and some most important papers, must be carefully mentioned, also the discussion on Carfax Tower, and the gift by the King of Serbia to the Royal Historical Society of his great facsimile of the twelfth-century Gospel of Prince Miroslav. Very important is the acquisition by the Asiatic Museum in Russia of a first-century Sanscrit MS. on birch bark, obtained in Tartary, and not only quite genuine, but containing absolutely new information. The salvation of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, at Oxford, the issue of Willis Clark's work on Cambridge, the exhibition of Mediæval and Renaissance Art, especially of bronzes, at Berlin, and the calling in of the mediæval coin in Europe, the kreuzer, from circulation, conclude a brief *résumé* of the work of the year.

**Archbishops, English.** See CHURCH OF ENGLAND, and PEERAGE.

**Archives, Court of.** See ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

**Architects, Royal Institute of British.** See ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

**Architects, The Society of.** Founded in 1884 and incorporated by the Board of Trade in '93, it appears to be entitled to the credit of having taken the most active and the most efficient steps for the compulsory examination of all persons to be hereafter admitted as architects in Great Britain; and measures have been presented in Parliament for this object, and for the registration of existing architects and their federation. The Society has enrolled 541 members. Applicants for admission into the Society, with only two exceptions, are required in every case to pass either an examination held by the Society, or one or more public examinations held by other bodies, which may be taken in lieu of or partly in the place of the Society's examination. The exceptions referred to are—(a) candidates who are not less than thirty-five years of age, and have been directly engaged professionally in architectural pursuits as principals for at least seven years; and (b) candidates who are not less than the above age, and have been directly engaged professionally in architectural pursuits, as assistants or as assistants and principals, for at least ten years. With the exceptions just mentioned, all candidates who seek election into the Society of Architects will be required to satisfy the Council that they possess a competent knowledge of architecture, building construction and materials, and modern practice. A register of students between the ages of seventeen and twenty-three years has been opened. Such students are to be pupils or assistants in architects' offices, or be nominated by a member of the Society subject to the approval of the Council. Applications as to membership should be sent to the Secretary of the Society, at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, W.

**Architectural Association, The** (London) is carried on under the authority of the Literary and Scientific Institutions Act of 1854. Its objects are to provide facilities for the study of architecture, and to be a medium of friendly

communication between the members and others interested in architectural progress. Instruction is given by lectures and classes, and a studio, each of which is under the management of a paid instructor or lecturer. This education extends over four years. In the first Division probationers, who are members of the Association, are prepared for the intermediate examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects; and in the second Division members of the Architectural Association are prepared for the final examination, qualifying for candidature as A.R.I.B.A. The Architectural Association numbers 1197 members, and has a good lending library. The monthly numbers of its Sketch Book, which are much appreciated, consist of illustrations from subjects of interest to architects in the various styles of the past, reproduced from measured drawings and sketches by members of the Association, of architectural students, and others. A journal, *Architectural Association Notes*, is also published monthly. The entrance fee is £2 2s., and annual subscription £1 1s. The Association is located at 56, Great Marlborough Street.

**Architecture.** See previous eds.

**Arctic and Antarctic Exploration.** The fascination which Polar research continues to exercise over those who have had any experience of it, as well as in stimulating others to like efforts, is evidenced by the several expeditions which have started northward and southward during the year. Foremost amongst these Arctic voyagers is Lieutenant Peary, who sailed in June last, in the *Windward*, of Jackson-Harmsworth fame, and in August reached Port Foulke, at the entrance of Smith Sound, whence he sailed again for Sherrard-Osborne Fiord. From thence he hopes to reach the north of Greenland, and then forward towards the Pole, over the ice, living in snow huts with the Eskimos who accompany him. Another Arctic hero, Captain Sverdrup, left Tromsø in the *Fram*, on June 24th, the fifth anniversary of the departure of the Nansen expedition, with the special object of laying down the contours of the north coasts, and following Lieutenant Peary's projected Polar route. A Danish expedition led by Lieutenant Amdrup reached Godhavn, in August, on its way up the west of Greenland to examine the coast between the 66th and 70th parallels; while another Danish explorer, Dr. K. J. V. Steenstrup, is investigating the glacial phenomena of Disko Island. A well-equipped American expedition, organised by Mr. Wellman, sailed in the *Fridtjof* in June from Tromsø for Franz Josef Land. Ice conditions proving unfavourable, the vessel was obliged to put back to Vardo. A fresh start was made with better success: Cape Tegetthoff was reached in the beginning of August, and a house erected with materials taken from Cape Flora. Mr. Wellman hoped to push north to Crown Prince Rudolf Land, there to go into winter quarters, and then to start in the spring towards the Pole. A very successful cruise was accomplished during the summer by Dr. A. G. Nathorst and a Swedish party in the *Antarctic*. The circumnavigation of Spitsbergen and the neighbouring islands was effected, probably for the first time. Careful surveys showed that various corrections are required in the cartography of Bear and other islands. Special zoological and hydrographical observations were made, and numerous photographs were taken. A German

expedition led by Herr Theodor Lerner, in the *Helgoland*, has also been conducting investigations in the same region, more particularly in the King Charles group, of which the position has been defined. Herr Lerner found the group to consist of three islands, to one of which, hitherto unrecognised, he gave the name of August Scherl, after the promoter of the expedition. Two small islands were also discovered to the south of the group. Lerner's and other search expeditions, including a Swedish one led by M. Stadling, failed to find any trace of *Andrée's* balloon expedition, and all hope of his safe return has been abandoned. Amongst projected expeditions may be mentioned one organised by the Duke of the Abruzzi, Franz Josef Land to be taken as the base for Polar advance; a plan for the examination of Sannikoff Land, proposed by Baron von Toll; Admiral Makaroff's scheme to reach the Pole by the use of powerful ice-breaking vessels; and an important Swedish geodetic expedition to Spitsbergen, with the object of measuring a degree of latitude in that region.—Antarctic exploration is still largely in the preliminary stages, no expedition on a properly effective scale having been organised. Disappointment was caused by the refusal of Government to subsidise the scheme outlined by the joint committee of the Royal Society and the Royal Geographical Society. The matter has, however, been taken in hand by the latter Society, and it is hoped that funds may be obtained, sufficient to furnish a thoroughly equipped expedition for this great work. Meantime, other expeditions are in the field or projected, the most important being that fitted out by Sir George Newnes, under the leadership of M. Borchgrevink, already known for his visit to Cape Adare, on the Antarctic Continent. The expedition sailed in the *Southern Cross* from London, in August. Of the Belgian expedition, led by Lieutenant de Gerlache, no tidings have been received, since its arrival last year at the Straits of Magellan, and serious doubts are entertained as to its safety.

### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Argentine Republic is a group of 14 provinces and 9 territories, with an extensive seaboard on the east coast of South America. The constitution closely resembles that of the United States. It vests the executive power in the hands of a President, who is also Commander-in-chief of the troops, elected for six years, not being re-eligible; and the legislative authority in that of a Senate of 30 members, 2 chosen by the capital and 2 by each province, and a House of Deputies of 86 members elected for four years by the people, one-half of the House retiring every two years. The provinces elect their own governors and legislatures, and have complete control over their internal affairs. The economic condition of the country, owing to the depreciated currency and the bloated officialism which prevails, has been and is very bad; but the law promulgated in January '95, authorising the Government to assume the external debts of the provinces, was a step in the right direction. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education is highly developed. There are 3778 elementary schools, with 330,961 pupils. The climate of the country is temperate and healthy. The



rich mineral resources are beginning to be developed. Farming and stock breeding are, however, the chief industries of the country, and they are extending rapidly. The chief exports are wool, cattle and sheep, hides, skins, and grain. The Army consists of over 120,000 men, with a national guard of nearly 500,000. As to the Navy see FOREIGN NAVIES. Length of railways, 9000 miles, connecting the capital with the principal cities of the Republic. Telegraphs, 25,500 miles, connecting all the Republic. Area, including Patagonia, 1,778,195 sq. miles; population, 4,200,000, the great majority of Spanish origin and of other European countries. Capital of the republic, Buenos Ayres, with 756,000 inhabitants. Capital of the province of Buenos Ayres, La Plata. The total revenue for '96 was £8,705,000, and the expenditure £12,000,000, including an extraordinary naval expenditure. The national debt in '97 was about £62,000,000, but to this must be added the provincial debts, for which the government has been authorised to assume the responsibility, amounting to about £27,500,000. Imports, '96, £22,400,000; exports, £23,200,000. See DIPLOMATIC for President and Ministry.—History, '98. The President's message at the opening of Congress (May 9th) showed that the interest on the external debt had been regularly and fully paid, and that the internal debt had been reduced from \$52,000,000 to \$39,000,000. In the '99 estimates revenue and expenditure balanced. General Roca was elected as the President, and Dr. Quirino Costa as Vice-President, of the Republic (June 12th). New internal duties on alcohol, wines, hats, and oils, estimated to produce \$8,000,000 per annum, were voted by Congress (Aug. 24th). Negotiations as to the settlement of the boundary between the Argentine and Chili were carried on during September, and finally (24th) an agreement was come to that the points of difference between the two countries should be referred to the arbitration of Great Britain, as previously arranged.

Argyll, Duke of. See under PEERS.

#### ARMENIA.

Armenia, together with Khurdistan, forms a part of the Turkish Empire in Asia. The total area is 89,264 sq. m., and the population was recently estimated at from 2,500,000 to about 5,000,000. Large numbers of Armenians have, however, been compelled to emigrate, and in Russian cities and districts and throughout the Turkish Empire a considerable Armenian population is scattered. Thousands also have recently been massacred or have died from starvation. Tradition assigns the cradle of the human race to Armenia. The country contains some mineral wealth, which, however, needs developing. The province is divided into three vilayets or governments—Erzerum, Mamuret ul Aziz, and Diabekr, with the districts of Bitlis and Van. The inhabitants are of the Christian faith, most of them belonging to the Gregorian Church, which greatly resembles the Greek Church in doctrine and ritual. There are many, however, who acknowledge the authority of Rome, though retaining their own distinctive ritual. In '94 terrible atrocities were perpetrated upon the Armenians in the Sasun district. A commission of inquiry was, after much pressure, appointed by the Sultan, and he afterwards issued an Irade declaring his acceptance of a revised scheme of reforms presented by the three Powers. This scheme

ordained that in each vilayet a non-Mahomedan moavin, or deputy-governor, should be appointed. A non-Mahomedan moavin should also be attached to every Mahomedan mutessarif and kaimakam holding office in those sandjaks and cazas where the importance of the Christian population justified such a measure. It was provided that the proportion of the Mahomedan and non-Mahomedan inhabitants of each vilayet should regulate the number of Christians and Mahomedans appointed to public offices. Provision was also made for reforming the councils of the sandjaks, cazas and nahies, for the inspection of the prisons by judicial inspectors, for a mixed police and gendarmerie recruited from the Mahomedan and Christian subjects in proportion to the religions of the inhabitants of each vilayet, for the control and settlement of the Kurds, the regulation of the Hamidieh cavalry, and for the collection of taxes by the sole agency of the mukhtars and tax-gatherers elected by the inhabitants. It was further ordained that a Permanent Commission of Control should be established at Constantinople, consisting of an equal number of Mahomedans and Christians, and the Embassies were given access to this Commission. In spite of this scheme of reforms the atrocities recommenced in November '95, and many villages between the Persian boundary and Van were harried. The Armenian Patriarch estimated that nearly half a million Armenians in the six north-eastern vilayets were homeless at Christmas '95. These were the vilayets in which the scheme of reforms accepted by the Sultan were to be applied, and it was significant that the massacres occurred almost entirely in such districts. During January and February '96, blue-books were issued by the British Government containing correspondence relative to Armenia, which showed that in all the relations between the Powers and the Sultan, Russia, backed by France and Germany, was strenuously opposed to any measures for compelling the Sultan to grant reforms in Armenia, or to cease the massacres which, there was too much reason to believe, were directly due to his instigation. Russia also directly refused to adopt the suggestion, put forward in some quarters, that she should undertake the administration of Armenia. The reports of British consuls and other officials included in these blue-books showed that "the Armenians were absolutely hunted like wild beasts." The massacres having at length ceased, the condition of the population was yet disastrous enough, for starvation and cold killed large numbers of the homeless and destitute wanderers whose villages had been destroyed and whose property had been sacked and removed by the Turkish and Kurdish troops. Forced conversions to Mahomedanism went on all over the country, the sole alternative being death; and conversion even did not bring safety, for cold and hunger still remained. It was estimated that, altogether, 80,000 Armenians perished from the time the massacres commenced up till the spring of '96. In September the atrocities commenced again in Anatolia. Horrible massacres took place at Kharput and Egin. At the latter place over 1000 persons were killed, and both towns were sacked and burned. There was, however, no disposition on the part of the Powers, to take any active steps in the matter, while England's attitude was regarded with the greatest suspicion. Russia plainly



declared that she would oppose separate action on the part of any Power. Mgr. Ormanian, Bishop of Armach, was (Nov. 18th, '96) elected to the Patriarchal See by the General Assembly. Since then there has been much discussion as to the promised reforms, but it was soon seen that these promises meant no more than other promises of the Sultan, and that the Powers either could not or would not compel their fulfilment.

**Armies, Foreign.** See FOREIGN ARMIES.

## ARMY, THE BRITISH.

### I. ORGANISATION.

#### 1. Central.

#### 2. Local.

### II. MAINTENANCE.

#### 1. Finance.

#### 2. Additional Forces.

#### 3. Recruiting.

### III. EFFECTIVES, ESTABLISHMENTS AND DISTRIBUTION.

#### 1. Effectives and Establishments.

#### 2. Distribution.

### IV. THE ARMY RESERVE.

### V. MOBILISATION AND HOME DEFENCE.

### VI. TERMS OF ENLISTMENT AND SERVICE.

### VII. THE INDIAN ARMY.

### VIII. PROGRESS AND EVENTS, '98.

## I. ORGANISATION.

### 1. Central.

The military administration was reorganised, under an Order in Council of Nov. 21st, '95, and the duties of the principal officers were defined in a memorandum presented to Parliament, February, '96. Under the late system the whole of the military departments were in the control of the Commander-in-Chief as supreme head, with the Adjutant-General as his chief staff officer, while the Civil Department was under the Financial Secretary. Under the new system the Secretary of State controls administratively the Army Services, and the heads of departments are responsible to him. There is an Army Board, consisting of the Commander-in-Chief as president, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Inspector-General of Fortifications, and the Inspector-General of Ordnance. The Accountant-General is an *ex-officio* member as representing the Financial Secretary, and a chief function of the Board is to report upon promotions and appointments of superior ranks and proposals for estimates. There is also a War Office Consultative Council, under the presidency of the Secretary of State, for the consideration of special subjects. The Commander-in-Chief exercises general command, is the principal adviser of the Secretary of State, and is charged with plans of mobilisation, for offensive and defensive operations, etc. In his department are the Military Secretary, the Director of Military Intelligence, and the Officer in charge of Mobilisation Services. The Adjutant-General is charged with discipline, education, training, clothing, recruiting, etc.; the Quartermaster-General with supplies and equipment; and the Inspectors-General of Fortifications and Ordnance with the control and maintenance of those departments. These five officers are the heads of the principal departments. An interesting feature of the system is a Committee of the Cabinet, to which is referred the work of co-ordinating the duties of the naval and

military departments in war time. In July '98 a Committee, appointed by the Secretary of State for War, reported upon the question of Decentralisation. The main object was to assimilate peace and war procedure, and to place in the hands of general officers commanding districts the powers necessary for the proper execution of their duties; and the Committee, with practical unanimity, made a series of recommendations under the heads of "Financial" and "General," the effect of which will be to reduce the routine work of the War Office, and transfer much greater liberty of action to the local commands.

### 2. Local.

Command of the Army is exercised through the general officers commanding districts, save that, in the case of Ireland, the general commanding the forces there is an intermediate authority. There are twelve of these districts, exclusive of Aldershot, Woolwich and the Curragh (which are concerned only with troops quartered locally), embracing 67 regimental districts, each under the command of a colonel, and maintaining 2 battalions, thus accounting for 144 battalions of the line. The Foot Guards are being raised to an establishment of 9 battalions, and a progressive increase of the organic units of the Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery is still in progress. The regimental district is the recruiting ground of a territorial regiment, with which are linked, as junior battalions, the militia and volunteer corps within the area; and the reserve men are pensioners of their respective territorial regiments. The Royal Artillery, through 9 recruiting areas, and the Royal Engineers, through the Commanding Royal Engineer in each district, have also a territorial organisation; but this is not the case with the Cavalry, which has special recruiters or staff officers located in various districts. In theory, one battalion of each Infantry regiment is at home, as a feeder for the other abroad; but in practice this system cannot be uniformly maintained. The training of men by short service and passing them into the reserve is the vital principle of the Army system.

## II. MAINTENANCE.

### 1. Finance.

The total cost of the Army, on the estimates for the financial year '98-9, is £19,220,500, against £18,340,500 in '97-8. This last sum includes the supplementary estimate of £200,000, dated May 4th, '97. The various heads of expenditure are:—

### Effective Services.

Pay, etc., of army (general staff, requirements, reserve and departmental)	£
Medical establishments: Pay, etc.	6,266,400
Militia: Pay and allowances	295,800
Yeomanry cavalry: Pay and allowances	553,000
Volunteer corps: Pay and allowances	75,000
Transport and remounts	614,200
Provisions, forage, and other supplies	710,400
Clothing establishments and services	3,352,600
	862,000

Warlike and other stores: supply and repairs	£ 1,972,000
Works, buildings and repairs: cost, including superintending establishment	1,020,700
Military education at establishments: pay and miscellaneous charges	118,200
Miscellaneous effective services	54,300
War Office: salaries and miscellaneous charges	245,200
	<b>16,139,800</b>

### Non-Effective Services.

Non-effective charges for officers, etc.	1,567,800
Non-effective charges for men, etc.	1,335,600
Superannuation, compensation and compassionate allowances	177,300
	<b>3,080,700</b>

The total number of men upon the home and colonial establishments of the Army (exclusive of those serving in India), upon which the estimates were based, was 180,513, compared with 158,774 (not including 4795 estimated men not expected to be added to the regimental establishments during the year), in '97-8. The amounts represent the following increases on the sums voted for the year '97-8: Pay, provisions, clothing, transport, etc., of additions to the Army, £578,000; Messing allowance for present force, £550,000; Army Reserve, additional pay for special liability for Army service, and for increased strength, £70,000; Manœuvres, £105,000; Non-effective, officers' pensions, £24,000; Rise in prices abroad and clothing, £70,000. The decreases were: Yeomanry and Volunteer capitation, £14,000; Amounts in Supplementary Estimates for '97-8 (warlike stores, clothing, provisions, forage, etc.), £503,000. Net increase, £880,000, due principally to the considerable addition to the effective, and to additional pay to Reservists who now accept liability for service in small wars, etc.

**Contributions in aid.**—From Colonial Revenues in aid of military expenditure, £257,800; from Government of Egypt, £87,000; Indian Government for deferred pay of soldiers on the Indian establishment, £180,000; and for other effective charges for regular forces serving in India, £541,000; purchase of discharges, £42,000; fines, hospital stoppages, etc., £52,200; also various sums from the Admiralty, etc. The amounts included in the estimates for military purposes in the Colonies and Egypt (exclusive of arms, stores, etc., of proportion for home recruiting, headquarter administration, sea transport, and non-effective charges) are: Bermuda, £124,950; Halifax, N.S., £131,150; Jamaica, £120,250; Barbadoes and St. Lucia, £109,889; Esquimalt, £961; Cape Colony and Natal, £699,850; St. Helena, £42,200; Mauritius, £80,400; West Coast of Africa, £93,600; Hong Kong, £188,950; Straits Settlements, £100,000; Ceylon, £119,550; Gibraltar, £316,900; Malta, £613,000; Cyprus, £12,200; Egypt, £511,050; total, £3,265,000 (compared with £2,545,415 in '97-8).

### 2. Additional Forces.

The establishments in the Estimates of '97-8 showed the additional force then sanctioned

to be raised for the more efficient defence of foreign stations, and for reducing the disparity between the number of battalions of Infantry maintained at home and abroad. The units were as follows:—A battery of Field Artillery; Eleven companies of Garrison Artillery; two battalions of Foot Guards; a second battalion for the Cameron Highlanders; an additional battalion each for the West India Regiment and the Malta Militia.

A progressive increase was provided for by the estimates of '98-9. Two new Cavalry regiments are to be raised in Natal, and the strength of regiments at home on the "low" establishment is to be increased, with an addition of horses to the other regiments. The addition to the Artillery (based on the proportion of 4 guns to 1000 bayonets) is inadequate, and the proportion adopted is now 5 guns to 1000 bayonets. Allowing 20 batteries (horse and field) to each of the 3 Army Corps, and 4 to the 4 Cavalry brigades, a total of 64 batteries will be required (55 was the provision in '97-8); and, it being intended also to maintain 3 batteries of howitzers, the formation of 15 new batteries is proposed, to be spread over three years, and 5 batteries are included in the estimates of '98-9. The establishment of the Artillery dépôts is also being increased. In regard to the Infantry, the additions recently made to the strength employed beyond the limits of the United Kingdom have had the effect of reducing the force at home to a point at which it has ceased to be sufficient, either for the purpose of supporting the battalions abroad or for providing the force which, in the opinion of the military authorities, it is necessary to maintain for home defence; therefore during the year the position is to be further considered, with the view of adjusting the balance between the battalions at home and abroad.

The following table shows the ultimate increase in the numbers of the Army (all ranks) under the main proposals of '97-8 and those now adopted, amounting in all to 25,000 men, excluding minor miscellaneous changes:—

	Pro- gramme of '97-8.	Pro- gramme of '98-9.	Total Increase.
Cavalry	—	684	684
Horse and Field Artillery	196	3,257	3,453
Garrison Artillery	2,641	73	3,714
Foot Guards	2,861	—	2,861
Infantry	185	12,045	12,230
West India Regiment	1,011	—	1,011
Total	7,894	16,059	23,953
Malta Militia	1,130	—	1,130
Total	<b>9,024</b>	<b>16,059</b>	<b>25,083</b>

### 3. Recruiting.

The considerable additions to the forces have caused much activity in the department of the Inspector-General of Recruiting. Large numbers have been enlisted under the standard, the proportion, which fell from 30.6 in '92 to 18.0 in '96, having risen again to 29.0 in '97.

The total number of recruits raised was 35,015, as compared with 28,532 in '96; but, owing to waste by discharge, transfer to reserve, and casualties, the net increase was only 162. The recruits who joined were 1985 for 12 years with the colours, 30,866 for 7 with the colours and 5 in the reserve, and 2164 for 3 with the colours and 9 in the reserve. For purposes of comparison the number of recruits during four previous years is given; '93, 35,195; '94, 33,698; '95, 29,583; '96, 28,532. The following table shows the arms of the service joined by recruits and men from reserve, etc., during '96 and '97.

	'96.	'97.
Household Cavalry . . . .	195	163
Cavalry of the Line . . . .	2,769	2,569
Royal Artillery . . . . .	4,433	6,883
Royal Engineers . . . . .	922	835
Foot Guards . . . . .	1,263	2,113
Infantry of the Line . . . .	17,246	22,216
Colonial Corps . . . . .	723	1,316
Army Service Corps . . . .	522	575
Army Ordnance Corps . . . .	70	99
Medical Staff Corps . . . .	372	264
Army Post Office Corps, etc.	17	46
	<b>28,532</b>	<b>37,084</b>

### III. EFFECTIVES, ESTABLISHMENTS AND DISTRIBUTION.

#### 1. Effectives and Establishments.

The following was the strength and establishment of each arm of the service in rank and file on Jan. 1st, '98:—

	Effectives.	Establishments.
Household Cavalry . . . .	1,051	1,029
Cavalry of the Line . . . .	15,377	15,154
Royal Artillery . . . . .	32,272	33,141
Royal Engineers . . . . .	5,586	5,697
Foot Guards . . . . .	5,852	6,092
Infantry of the Line . . . .	122,639	123,105
Colonial Corps . . . . .	5,083	5,262
Army Service Corps . . . .	2,753	2,714
Army Ordnance Corps . . . .	666	708
Medical Staff Corps . . . .	2,242	2,214
Army Pay Corps . . . . .	184	188
Total . . . . .	<b>194,705</b>	<b>195,304</b>

The general total of the Regular Army, first-class Army Reserve, Militia and Volunteers, rose from 577,740 in '86, to a maximum of 645,306 in '95, fell to 640,625 on Jan. 1st, '96, and rose again to 643,674 on Jan. 1st, '97, and to nearly 660,000 of all ranks on Jan. 1st, '98.

#### 2. Distribution.

The following table shows the distribution of all ranks of the Army, including drafts on passage out, Jan. 1st, '98:—

	At Home.	Egypt.	Colonies.	India.
Household Cavalry! . . . .	1,317	—	—	—
Cavalry of the Line . . . .	9,934	602	1,056	6,129
Royal Artillery {	1,799	—	—	1,843
	6,785	217	531	7,144
	217	—	271	973
	8,188	168	5,669	3,805
Royal Engineers . . . . .	5,368	143	1,924	344
Foot Guards . . . . .	5,607	—	984	—
Infantry of the Line . . . .	53,359	4,203	23,489	54,278
Army Service Corps . . . .	3,359	60	169	—
Army Ordnance Corps . . . .	860	61	280	107
Medical Staff Corps . . . .	1,977	91	550	—
Army Pay Corps . . . . .	488	8	80	—
Totals . . . . .	<b>99,258</b>	<b>5,553</b>	<b>35,003*</b>	<b>74,623</b>

\* In addition to 5665 colonial forces. There were also 900 of all arms in Crete.

The regular troops, as will be seen, are now principally confined to the home country, India, and the Crown colonies. Canada and Australia have no Imperial troops, beyond some 1500 in Nova Scotia. A large body of British troops has been engaged in the operations of the Sirdar against Omdurman, not of course shown in the table, which indicates what may be regarded as an established force.

#### IV. THE ARMY RESERVE.

The Reserve is a vital element of our Army organisation, the Reserve men being liable, by the terms of their agreement, to general service with the arms in which they were enrolled with the colours. There are two classes of the Reserve, of which the second is inconsiderable, and is dying out. On Jan. 1st, '98, the numbers were: Class I. 82,005; Class II. 58, as compared with 78,100 and 82 on Jan. 1st, '97. A new branch of the Army Reserve (Section A) has been created from Nov. 1st, '98, to consist

of men of "good" character, not to exceed 5000 in number, who receive one shilling a day. They are liable to be called out on active service during their first year in the section, under the Reserve Forces and Militia Act, '98, and there are other provisions to make them available for employment during "small wars." First-class reservists, who have served their period with the colours, and who are of the best soldiering age, and available for service if required, are an excellent set of men, and all the Infantry have been made acquainted with the handling of the Lee-Metford magazine rifle, introduced since many of them left the ranks. The Infantry form the chief part of the Reserve, and number 58,074 men, of whom 5083 belong to the Foot Guards, whose men serve a shorter period with the colours than do the men of the Line regiments. The Cavalry Reserve numbers 6094; the Royal Artillery—including horse, field, and mountain batteries, and the garrison companies—



has 10,918; the Royal Engineers, with the Submarine Miners, 2845; the Army Service Corps, 2638; the Medical Staff Corps, 969; and the remainder of the Reserve men are distributed over the smaller departmental corps of the Army. The Reserve men are pensioners of the respective territorial regiments, and look to the officer commanding the district as their commanding officer. About 47,000 of them are under thirty years of age, and 31,000 more between thirty and thirty-five. A further Reserve force connected with each regimental district is the Militia Reserve, to be embodied with the Militia upon mobilisation. It is a very popular force, and forms the connecting link between the Regular Army and the Militia. On Jan. 1st, '98, the force numbered 29,961 men, being a slight decrease compared with the previous year. See MILITIA.

### V. MOBILISATION AND HOME DEFENCE.

The paper scheme of Home Defence, which to begin with was something of a working hypothesis, has now taken definite shape. The requirements of the various points have been considered, and the garrisons are appointed with a small nucleus of Regulars, with which are associated, first the local Militia and Volunteers, and where these are insufficient others drawn from more remote sources. There remain, then, the larger portion of the Regulars at home, the Yeomanry, and a considerable proportion of Militia and Volunteers, to form the Field Army. The scheme is incomplete, but in the several military districts, to give it practical value, a Standing Defence Committee exists, with the general officer commanding as its president, and out of these committees Defence Commandants, responsible for the preparation, custody and revision of local defence schemes, are selected. The scheme thus described has not been fully elaborated in every district. For further particulars of the mobilisation scheme see ed. '96.

### VI. TERMS OF ENLISTMENT AND SERVICE.

A recruit is enlisted for any regiment of Cavalry or Infantry for which the recruiter to whom he offers himself is authorised to raise men, or he may enlist for general service in the Cavalry or Infantry, in which case he is appointed to a Cavalry or Infantry regiment, but is liable to be transferred, within three months of the date of his attestation, to any corps of the same arm of the service. The Army Service Corps is composed of drivers, clerks and artificers. Recruits for the corps will, as a rule, be trained as mounted men, and when dismissed drill with those who are qualified as clerks, bakers, butchers, wheelers, saddlers, shoeing smiths, carriage smiths and drivers, will be employed, as far as possible, in those trades. The Medical Staff Corps is under the immediate command of the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, and is intended for the performance of duties connected with the management of military hospitals, and for rendering assistance to sick and wounded in time of war. The Corps of Ordnance Artificers is established for the purpose of providing qualified artificers for the repair and maintenance of the material belonging to the Garrison Artillery, Siege Train, etc. Men enlisted for the corps are required to serve on probation for a period not exceeding twelve months. They must be men of good character,

and must be competent "fitters," with some knowledge of mechanical drawing. Recruits for the Post Office Corps are selected from the members of the Post Office Rifle Volunteers, 24th Middlesex R.V.C., who on enlistment will cease to belong to that Volunteer Regiment, but will remain attached to it as supernumeraries. The requirements as to age and height are varied from time to time, and may be obtained at any recruiting station. In practice, for "growing youths," the standards are slightly modified, but it is disappointing to find that, in '97, not less than 29 per cent. of recruits were below the standard. This falling back is mainly due to the large demand for recruits, owing to the new formations. On the other hand, 66 per cent. of those enlisted under standard during the first six months of '97 were found to have reached the full standard on Jan. 1st, '98.

**The Terms of Service are:**—Long service, *i.e.*, 12 years' Army service; or short service, *i.e.*, 7 years' Army and 5 years' Reserve service, which is extended to 8 years' Army service and 4 years' Reserve service if the period of Army service expires whilst the man is serving abroad. In the Foot Guards short service consists of 3 years' Army service and 9 years' Reserve service, and an additional year with the colours if abroad. Particulars concerning re-engagement, pensions, etc., were given in the ed. of '98.

**Service in Army Reserve.**—Men enlisted for short service, who are not permitted to extend their Army service, are transferred to the Army Reserve on expiration of their period of service with the Colours. Men serving at home may, should the exigencies of the service permit, be allowed to pass to the Reserve after 5 years' service. While in the Reserve a man receives pay at the rate of 6d. a day—*viz.*, 4d. a day ordinary pay, and 2d. a day deferred pay. They are liable to be called up annually for training for a period not exceeding 12 days or 20 drills. While in the Reserve they are liable to be recalled to the colours in case of national danger or great emergency, and if so recalled are treated in every respect as soldiers, and are allowed to regain the rank they held on transfer to the Reserve. For the new section of the Army Reserve "A," see above (IV.). It is embodied, from Nov. 1st, '98, under the Reserve Forces and Militia Act, '98, which enables 5000 Army Reservists to contract themselves into a liability to be called out for twelve months' permanent service during the first twelve months of Reserve service, and dispenses with the necessity of Parliament being summoned for the purpose of being informed of the step, though it is added that any exercise of this new power must be reported to Parliament as soon as may be. Men may revoke their agreements by three months' notice in writing. The same Act enables any part of the Militia to make an offer, certified by their commanding officer, to serve in any place out of the United Kingdom.

### VII. THE INDIAN ARMY.

The strength of the British forces in India on Jan. 1st, '98, is given above (III. 2) as 74,623. Upon the estimates of '98-9 the total establishment is 73,162 of all ranks. The troops are: Cavalry, 9 regiments; Artillery, 11 Horse, 42 Field, and 8 Mountain Batteries, with 27

Garrison Companies; Infantry, 52 battalions; Engineers, 353 officers; artificers, 113. The native army numbers about 148,000 men; Cavalry, 40 regiments; Infantry, 133 battalions; Artillery, 13 batteries and companies; also Sappers, Miners, etc. The cavalry regiments are as follows: 19 Bengal, 3 Madras, 7 Bombay, 5 Punjab Frontier Force, 2 Central India Horse, 4 Hyderabad Contingent. A force of Khyber rifles for service in the pass has lately been raised. The system of class regiments and companies is being developed, and gives a better class of men than was obtainable when Brahmins, Rajputs, Jats, and Mohammedans were indiscriminately mixed together. The enrolled Volunteers are some 30,000 men, of whom 24,000 are efficient, and by an Act of '96 can be called out for active service in case of emergency. In addition to these are the vast regular and irregular armies of the native states. The Government of India has now definitely adopted the policy of encouraging the native rulers to maintain armies fit to take the field, and with this view the plan of embodying "Imperial Service troops," under agreement with the feudatory states, was adopted during Lord Dufferin's viceroyalty. The result has been admirable, and the native Princes have been enthusiastic in their prosecution of the plan. A splendid reserve has been created, numbering at least 19,000 well trained men, located thus: Kashmir, 4350; Punjab, 4950; Rajputana, 4000; other states of Central and Western India, 4500; Southern India, 1400. Some of these troops have displayed the utmost hardihood and courage in the Frontier operations. On April 1st, '95, the Presidency System was abolished. Many high authorities had pronounced it to be a source of danger, and with the reorganisation four army corps have been created. Under General Sir William Lockhart, who has succeeded Sir George White as Commander-in-Chief in India, the Bengal army is divided into two portions, the Punjab and the Bengal; and these, with the armies of Madras and Bombay, form the four commands. In '98 the four commands have fallen vacant, and Sir A. P. Palmer has been appointed to the Punjab, Sir George Luck to Bengal, Sir George Wolseley to Madras, and Sir R. C. Low to Bombay. The Punjab command contains three first-class districts, Lahore, the Punjab Frontier Force and Rawul Pindi, and two second-class, Peshawar and Sirhind; the Bengal two first-class, Meerut and Oude, and six second-class, Allahabad, Assam, Bundelkund, Nerbudda, Presidency and Rohilkund; the Madras two first-class, Burma and Secunderabad, and six second-class, Bangalore, Belgaum, Madras, Mandalay, Rangoon and Southern; and the Bombay three first-class, Mhow, Poona, and Quetta; and five second-class, Aden, Bombay, Deesa, Nagpore and Sind. Each of the four commands reckons in its strength the British troops stationed within its borders. The Indian Army has developed rapidly in efficiency, notwithstanding caste prejudices and financial difficulties. An excellent system of mobilisation has been created during the past five years, and by the end of March '97 it is hoped the entire equipment and stores required for the whole field army will be in readiness. The defences of the north-west frontier, including the lines of Quetta and the bridge-heads on the Indus at Sukkur and Attock as well as a strong series of forts at

Rawal Pindi, have been completed. The horse and field batteries have received the 12 pr. B.L. guns, the British Infantry the Lee-Metford rifle, and the native troops the Martini-Henry. India now turns out her own small-arm ammunition, and the manufacture of steel and steel projectiles has been introduced at Cossipur. The horsing of the cavalry and artillery has been improved. Much attention has recently been directed to the question of transport in India, and it must be said that the Commissariat Department acquitted itself well during the great strain of the Tirah operations, in which not less than 74,000 animals were employed. The regimental transport exists; but, outside this, a great organisation is required, which needs to be formed, as an adequate framework for mobilisation, in time of peace. The health of the army in India has very greatly preoccupied the public mind lately, and statistics of the disastrous prevalence of venereal disease were given in the '98 ed.

### VIII. PROGRESS AND EVENTS, '98.

The most important circumstance concerning the internal organisation of the Army in '98 has been the decision of the Government to add still further to the forces (see above, II. 2). The last two years are the first since '71 in which the Army has been increased by a single battalion. Recent events in various parts of the world, and a reconsideration of requirements, which was forced upon the Government, have demonstrated that the proposals of '97-8 were inadequate. At the end of '97 an attack upon War Office administration was made by Mr. Arnold Foster in the *Times*, which raised a long discussion, continued in a desultory fashion in the papers until the debate upon the Army Estimates in the House of Commons. The chief grounds of the attack were the centralisation and circumlocation of the War Office, the defects of the linked-battalion system as applied, and the alleged inadequacy of the reserve. In a general way the Secretary of State for War admitted the justice of many of the criticisms. The committee upon War Office reorganisation and decentralisation which has been alluded to (I. 1), after hearing the opinion of many experienced officers, who gave almost ludicrous illustrations of centralisation, made over two hundred recommendations, with the view of delegating greater power and responsibility to the general officers in command of districts, nearly all of which immediately received the sanction of the Secretary of State. In regard to the failure of the linked-battalion system, the present expansion of the Army, which promises to be continuous, is intended to bring about a proper balance between the force at home and that permanently required abroad. The Reserve Forces and Militia Act (see VI.) is intended, by increasing the readiness of the forces, to remove another of the evils pointed out. Provision has been made by Act of Parliament for the holding of manoeuvres on an extended scale, and the Salisbury manoeuvres of '98 were the largest ever held in England. The area included nearly the whole of Dorsetshire and a great part of Wilts, and 53,600 men, 9400 horses, 242 guns and machine guns, and 486 waggons were assembled, forming the Southern Army or attacking force, under Sir Redvers Buller, and the Northern (or defending) Army under the Duke of Connaught. This



last included practically the whole of the Aldershot command. The general arrangements left little to be desired, and though the weather was excessively hot, the troops showed excellent qualities. Military criticism of the operations tends to the conclusion that the careful programme of the manoeuvres deprived them of the character of reality as warlike movements. The commissariat arrangements were entrusted to contract, an arrangement which was experimental, but aroused some adverse comment.

The work of the **Tirah Expeditionary Force**, under command of Sir William Lockhart, was carried to a triumphant success, and was a splendid example of good organisation and of soldierlike energy and endurance in the presence of stupendous difficulties, and in conditions of great hardships and exposure, in which the men were constantly harassed at night by assaults at close quarters and distant rifle fire, and engaged in long and trying rear-guard actions. The approximate strength engaged was 1010 British officers, 10,882 British troops, 491 native officers, 22,123 native troops, 19,558 followers, and a large number of hospital attendants, clerks, and others, with 8000 horses, 18,384 mules and ponies, and 1440 hospital riding ponies, in addition to a vast number of animals working on the line of communications. An excellent account of the operations will be found in Col. H. D. Hutchinson's "Campaign in Tirah, '97-8" (Macmillan). Even more remarkably successful has been the Nile campaign, ending with the victory of Omdurman and the placing of posts at Fashoda and in the Bahr-el-Ghazal (see EGYPT) by the British and Egyptian forces under command of Sir Herbert Kitchener (now Lord Kitchener of Khartoum). The advance was exceedingly rapid and well-regulated, and preparations for the final operations were worked out with machine-like precision. The greater part of the British division was brought from Cairo to within 50 miles of Omdurman within three weeks. In the battle of Omdurman, as in the earlier engagement at the Atbara, both British and Egyptian troops displayed the best military qualities. The operations are described in "The Egyptian Soudan, its Loss and Recovery," by Lieuts. Alford and Sword (Macmillan), and "With Kitchener to Khartoum," by G. W. Stevens (Blackwood).

**Arnold, Sir Arthur**, Hon. LL.D. Cambridge, J.P. and D.L. for County of London, Alderman of London County Council, is the third son of R. C. Arnold, Esq., and was born 1833. He acted as Assistant Commissioner to administer the Public Works Acts during the Cotton Famine, '63-6. Afterwards he wrote "The History of the Cotton Famine." Other literary productions have been, "From the Levant" ('68), "Through Persia by Caravan," "Social Politics," and "Free Land." He sat as a Liberal member for Salford, '80-85. He established, and was President of, the Free Land League from '85 to '95. Chairman London County Council '95 and '96; knighted in June '95. Reform Club. Address: 45, Kensington Park Gardens, W., and Hyde Hill, Dartmouth.

**Arnold, Sir Edwin**, K.C.I.E., poet, orientalist, and journalist, was b. 1832. Educated at King's School, Rochester; King's Coll., London, and Univ. Coll., Oxford, where he graduated in honours, '54. He was subsequently appointed second master of King Edward the Sixth's School, Birmingham, and afterwards

proceeded to India as Principal of the Government Sanskrit College at Poona. On his return to England, in '61, he joined the *Daily Telegraph*, with which he has been connected editorially for many years. He has devoted much attention to the study of Oriental literature. Among his best known works are "The Indian Song of Songs," a metrical paraphrase from the Sanskrit, "Sâdi in the Garden," "The Song Celestial," and "The Light of Asia," an epic poem upon the life and teaching of the great Indian prophet, Buddha, which has gone through more than a hundred editions. Sir Edwin's later productions include a volume of poems entitled "Lotus and Jewel," "Selected Poems: National and Non-Oriental," "Death and Afterwards," "In my Lady's Praise," "Seas and Lands," "Japonica," "The Light of the World," "Adzuma" ('93), "Wandering Words" and "East and West" ('94). Created a Companion of the Star of India '77, and K.C.I.E., Jan. '88. Sir Edwin is the bearer of many foreign orders, including the "White Elephant" of Siam and the "Rising Sun" of Japan. Northbrook, Indian, and Royal London Yacht Clubs. Address: 31, Bolton Gardens, South Kensington, London.

### ART, '98.

The National Gallery benefited by rearrangement due to transference of numerous British pictures to other national collections. The most important acquisitions were Millais' portrait of Gladstone, two Rembrandts, and the shutters to Da Vinci's "Vierge aux Rochers." The National Portrait Gallery gained a "Gladstone" and "Sir Peter Grant" by Mr. Watts, also a portrait of Huxley by Mr. J. Collier. Most of its other additions were drawings, including many by G. Dance. Lord De l'Isle and Dudley, deceased, was succeeded as trustee by Viscount Peel. Draftings from Trafalgar Square enriched the Gallery of British Art, whose chief independent gain was Millais' "The Order of Release." A parliamentary inquiry as to the management of South Kensington Museum revealed abuses and suggested reforms. Rooms formerly given to the Chantry pictures were hung with drawings. An exhibition of lithographs in commemoration of the Arts Centenary was held in November. Notable gains were a quantity of old silversmithery, chiefly German, and an old English room of 1606 date. At the British Museum a fine display occurred in the autumn of prints representing Rembrandt's art. Government voted £25,000 for alterations of Hertford House, the home of the Wallace Collection. The private Horniman Museum at Forest Hill was made over to London by its owner.

**Honours** were headed by the baronetcy given to Mr. Henry Tate. The Hon. D.C.L. degree of Cambridge was conferred on Sir E. Poynter. At the end of '97 Mr. A. Waterhouse was elected treasurer of the Royal Academy, *vice* Mr. Horsley, resigned. Mr. Gregory, Mr. Aitchison, Mr. Leader, Mr. Seymour Lucas, and Mr. E. A. Abbey were elected R.A.'s; and Mr. Lionel Smythe, Mr. La Thangue, and Mr. Napier Hemy became A.R.A.'s. Mr. Frank Walton was chosen as president of the Society of Oil Painters (late Institute of Painters in Oil), Mr. Alma Tadema and Mr. Sargent joining its roll as hon. members. Similar rank in the Royal Society of British Artists was received by Mr. Holman



Hunt and Mr. A. Gilbert, and likewise accepted by Princess Louise in the Royal Society of Painter Etchers. At the end of '97 the presidency of the Royal Water-colour Society fell to Mr. E. Waterlow (Mr. Herkomer *proxime accessit*), *vice* Sir John Gilbert, deceased. A gold medal and £300 were awarded at Pittsburg, U.S.A., to Mr. J. Shannon; and 1st class gold medals at Vienna devolved on Messrs. Abbey, Onslow Ford, Hacker, and Alex Harrison. Prof. Legros undertook the presidency of the Society of Medallists; Mr Gerald Robinson that of the Society of Mezzotint Engravers; Mr. G. F. Watts that of the Society of Pastellists, these three being new Societies. Fresh appointments were those of Mr. Walter Crane, *vice* Mr. Sparkes, retired, as Principal of the Royal College of Art; Mr. A. Crofts, *vice* the late Mr. P. Calderon, as Keeper of the Royal Academy; Mr. Hawes Turner, *vice* Mr. Eastlake, retired, as Keeper of the National Gallery; and Mr. J. T. Michelthwaite, *vice* Mr. Pearson, deceased, as architect to the Abbey.

Exhibitions began with a splendid loan collection at Burlington House of 242 works by Millais, 56 of which were drawings, a large number subsequently going to Whitechapel. The Royal Academy spring show, although not unprecedentedly good, derived interest from the prevalence of the Franco-American, Scottish, Newlyn, and the frankly decorative element. Perhaps Mr. Abbey's "King Lear" was most nearly the picture of the year. Sculpture was of a high general level, though *minus* anything heroic or finely classical. Mr. Frampton's "A Bronze Memorial" was full of distinction, and there were many beautiful decorative objects. The hangers were Messrs. Goodall, Oulless, Crofts, and Sargent. Few sales were effected, less than £14,000 being totalled, and of this only Mr. Dicksee's picture reached four figures. Some of the highest prices went for Chantrey purchases of "The Lament for Icarus" (£840), by Mr. Draper; "Milking Time" (£525), Mr. Yeend King; "In Realms of Fancy" (£520), Mr. Melton Fisher; "Ethel" (£105), Mr. Peacock; "Haymaking" (a water-colour, £157 10s.), Mr. Glendening. The New Gallery opened in January with a fine collection of British and Continental paintings, ancient and modern, one room being devoted to Rossetti. The spring exhibition was of higher quality than ordinarily, although such pillars of this gallery as Sir E. Burne-Jones, Mr. Watts, and Mr. Sargent did not surpass themselves. As an autumn show there were pictures and enamels by living French artists, together with a valuable loan collection of art objects, mainly Renaissance, from Signor Bardini of Florence. In April Australian art was exploited in the Grafton Galleries, the National Galleries of Sydney, Melbourne, and Victoria, as well as individual artists, contributing to make a very interesting show. Later the rooms were assigned to the Society of Portrait Painters. A magnificent loan collection of past and present French art was arranged at the Guildhall, and during the three months it was on view drew 206,988 visitors. An International Exhibition of Painting and Graving, with Mr. Whistler as chairman of its executive and a mainstay among exhibitors, was held in May at Prince's Club, but hardly met with the success its organisers expected. France, Germany, and Glasgow were best represented. The Royal Society of Painter Etchers rarely had a finer display. Mezzotints were much in

evidence, Mr. Frank Short's completion of the Liber plates conducing much to the value of this section. The New English Art Club still further subdued the ultra-eccentricities of its earlier life in the two shows it had. Mr. C. H. Shannon and Mr. Furse were its strongest exhibitors in April. Chief of the Fine Art Society's shows were caricatures by Caran d'Ache, old miniatures and drawings by Cosway and Downman, rare books, and early engravings. The Royal Society of British Artists made no departure from its liberalism of acceptances for its open spring show, and in the winter received works by its members only. The Society of Lady Artists again made handicrafts an important feature, and during the year changed its name to the Society of Women Artists. Valuable pictures of the Milanese and Lombard schools were lent to the Burlington Fine Arts Club. Drawings by Laurence and by Richmond, together with old shagreen and piqué work, gave special character to the Royal Amateur Art Society. Drawings by the late Sir John Gilbert formed an *in memoriam* at the Royal Water-colour Society previous to its members' usual exhibition of finished drawings. This, though of generally poor quality, was much sustained by Mr. Melville, Mr. Hale, and Mr. Paterson. The customary winter show—nominally of sketches and studies—occurred. The Royal Institute of Painters in Water-colours did not reach a high standard in the spring. Its galleries were used in October by the Institute of Painters in Oil Colours under the new designation of the Society of Oil Painters. Of distinct artistic worth was the Landscape Exhibition made by half a dozen artists at the Dudley Gallery, and given a room to itself in the autumn at Liverpool.

In Ireland the Royal Academy was good, less by its native work than by British. This came chiefly from Scotland, whose own Royal Academy record was fair. There was an increase of exhibits, and weight was lent by Mr. Orchardson's and other work previously shown in London. Excellent loans and force of the younger native painters made the Scottish Society of Artists exhibition strong. Foreign loan pictures and fire water-colours by local artists marked the Royal Glasgow Institute show. Three statues were placed on the exterior of the National Portrait Gallery. Peebles Fine Art Society was rich with loans of old English masters. In the provinces the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, had arts and crafts in the spring, and an excellent picture exhibition in the autumn. The Society of Artists at Birmingham was cosmopolitan, and local talent produced nice water-colours, "The Catapult," by Sir E. Poynter, lending strength to the painting division. The permanent collection at the Art Gallery was enriched by a statue of Dr. Dale and other things, and in the autumn forty French works migrated from the Guildhall were on view. Oxford Art Society, now restricted to Oxford men by birth, residence, or education, had its show in the new Municipal Buildings. Manchester Art Gallery had a collection of works by Mr. Clarence Whaite in the summer. The most notable exhibitions at *proprietary galleries* were of French art at Obach's, paintings by Carrière at the Continental Gallery, colour-etchings by Mr. Menpes at Dowdeswell's, sketches by Sir Frank Lockwood at Mendoza's, masterpieces of the English school at Agnew's. In the Colonies Melbourne dropped

its usual spring exhibition of the Society of Artists, Adelaide held its Easel Club show at the end of '97, and at Sydney the two rival art societies were not vigorous.

Sales were not of magnitude, exclusive of the £121,550 given by Mr. Asher Wertheimer for the Hope heirloom pictures, which the Court of Chancery decided should be sold by private tender. The Ruston and Burne-Jones sales were those of the most importance at Christie's. At dispersal of the first-named, Burne-Jones's "Mirror of Venus" realised 5450 gs., and his "Chant d'Amour" 3200 gs.; Rossetti's "Dante at the Bier of Beatrice," 3000 gs., "La Ghirlanda," 3000 gs., "Veronica Veronese," 1550 gs.; Gainsborough's "Lady Clarges," 1850 gs.; and Rembrandt's "Nicholas Ruts," 5000 gs. At the Burne-Jones sale his "Love and the Pilgrim" made 5500 gs., and "The Fall of Lucifer" 1000 gs. At the Kenton sale Millais' "Order of Release" commanded 5000 gs., his "Black Brunswicker" 2650 gs., and "Afternoon Tea" 1300 gs. Other pictures well into four figures were Corot's "La Chevière," 1600 gs.; Morland's "Postboy's Return," 1250 gs.; Romney's "Mrs. Crouch," 1300 gs.; Romney's "Madam Susan Jouenne," 3000 gs.; Nattier's "Portrait of the Duchesse de Rohan," 1100 gs.; and Rubens' "The Repose of the Holy Family," 1300 gs. Panel pictures by Mr. Seymour Lucas and by Mr. Goetze were unveiled at the Royal Exchange by the Lord Mayor in October.

### ARTILLERY.

In the matter of ordnance the chief progress to be noted, both in naval and military guns, is the application of quick-fire. In the Navy the reaction against heavy guns is complete. The *Royal Sovereign* and her sisters carry 67-ton guns, and the *Magnificent* and *Majestic*, with the battleships of the new programme, have 46-ton guns for their heaviest armament. It is the introduction of the wire-wound gun, offering greater resistance and permitting greater energy, which has made possible the diminution of weight and size. The principle of the new gun is a system of hooping by steel wire, now generally accepted as increasing the admissible maximum pressure from 40 to 50 per cent.

An account of the armament of the *Majestic* will illustrate some of the latest developments in naval guns. The *Magnificent* and the improved *Renowns* have the same armament. The ship carries 4 12-in. 46-ton Woolwich wire guns, on each of which 102 miles of rectangular wire are wound, with an average tension of 40 tons to the square inch, covered by a steel jacket; 12 6-in. Elswick quick-firing (wire) guns; 16 12-pounder Elswick quick-firers; and 12 3-pounder Hotchkiss quick-firers on Elswick recoil mountings. The mounting of the 12-in. guns is upon a new and advantageous principle; "thrust rings," fitting into grooves in the cradle, transmit the longitudinal thrust of recoil, and the guns are kept in their places by well-protected fittings, instead of by bands passing over them. Each gun, with its complete mountings, is balanced in the firing position upon trunnions fitting into the slides (in which position it is loaded, thus allowing more room in the rear than under the old arrangement), and can be elevated or depressed by hand, as is the case, where necessary, in every operation. The guns may be run out or in by hydraulic pressure, but the recoil will always bring them in after the discharge, and they can be loaded in any position, the loading of one gun in a barbette not interfering with the working or firing of the other—a vast improvement upon the former system. The 6-in. guns are upon pedestal mounts, and the *Majestic* was the first ship to carry the 12-pounder. A new wire 9·2 in. gun has been introduced for the cruisers *Powerful* and *Terrible*. The system of electric gear for the turret-movement of heavy guns has been largely adopted in the French navy, and has been introduced in this country in the *Barfleur*, *Powerful*, *Terrible*, *Prince George*, etc. All the new guns are vastly more powerful than their predecessors, and the following table will illustrate their character and capabilities. The 6-in. quick-firer described is the new Vickers wire gun, of which 200 have just (Nov. '98) been ordered. The gun has a vastly greater muzzle energy than its predecessor. The breech mechanism is special, and the obturation so complete that the metal cartridge case commonly used in such guns is dispensed with:—

	12-in.	9·2-in.	6-in. Q.F.	4·7 Q.F.	12-pr. Q.F.	3 Pr. Q.F.
Calibre . . . . . ins.	12	9·2	6	4·7	3·0	1·85
Weight . . . . .	46 tons	27 tons	7 to 8 cwt.	41 cwt.	8 cwt.	5 cwt.
Length of bore . . . . . calibres	35·43	46·74	45	40	28	40
Weight, projectile . . . . . lb.	850	300	100	45	12·5	3·3
" charge . . . . . lb., oz.	167 8	—	25	5 7	0 13½	0 6½
Muzzle velocity . . . . . ft. secs.	2367	2700	2784	2188	1585	1873
" energy . . . . . ft. tons	33,020	19,220	5373	1494	223	80·3
Perforation, wrought iron at muzzle . ins.	36·8	34·3	22·7	62·4	4·9	4·1

Turning to guns for the military forces, we note a re-armament of the Royal Artillery. The Horse Artillery has received the new 12-pr. (6 cwt.) wire-wound gun, and the 12-prs. thus made available for the Field Artillery, as well as the guns now possessed by that branch, have been converted to 15-prs. In this way a reserve of 6 fully equipped batteries and 10 spare guns has been created. Two batteries have received a new 5-in. howitzer. Mountain

batteries have each 4 muzzle-loading rifled 7-pounder jointed steel guns, 2·5-in. calibre, the whole, gun, carriage and wheels being carried by mules. Position batteries, each 4 muzzle-loading rifled 40-pounder guns, 4·75-in. calibre; also 2 6·3-in. howitzers. The new wire gun for the horse batteries claims to be superior to any foreign gun of similar size and weight. The new 20-pounder is a powerful gun, but it is intended for heavier work than

that of regular field batteries. Some, however, would no doubt be equipped with it in time of war.

A very powerful wire fortress gun of 9·2-in. has been introduced, similar to the naval gun of the same calibre, but 38 feet in length compared with 33 feet.

Reduced calibre and quick-firing field guns are prominently discussed. The Germans and French have already adopted quick-firing guns for their field artillery, and are busy with the work of completing the batteries. There can be little doubt that our own artillery will presently be provided with a fully satisfactory weapon of the kind. The Ordnance Committee has long been occupied with the question.

**Authorities.**—Lloyd & Haddock, "Artillery: its Progress and Present Position"; Garbett, "Naval Ordnance" (Royal Navy Handbooks); Dredge, "Modern French Artillery," reprinted from *Engineering*, '91; Longridge, "The Application of Wire to the Construction of Ordnance," '89, "Interior Ballistics," '89, "Smokeless Powder and Gun Construction," '90, "The Artillery of the Future," '91, and "The Field Gun of the Future," '92; Wille, "Das Feldgeschütz der Zukunft"; criticism of the same by Captain Moch, *Revue d'Artillerie*, '92; "Modern Naval Artillery" (Griffith); Veyrines, "Artillery at the Paris Exposition of '89"; "Operations of the Division of Military Engineering of the International Congress of Engineers" (Columbian Exhibition), official, Washington, '94. There is a large literature concerning the tactical employment of guns. Consult Pratt, "Field Artillery"; May, "Guns and Cavalry." The "Field Artillery Drill" was revised, Nov. '96.

**Artillery Association, The National**, was formed in 1865, and has as its objects the advancement and promotion of the science and practice of Artillery, primarily amongst volunteers in the United Kingdom; and especially the formation of an annual camp of instruction and Prize Meeting for Volunteer Artillery. Subscribers of £1 rs. per annum become members subject to the approval of the Council; a subscription of £10 rs. qualifies for life membership. The Council consists of certain *ex-officio* members and 30 members elected at the annual general meeting, held in March every year. There are 394 members. The annual Prize Meeting in '98 was held July 30th—August 6th at Shoburness. The results of the principal competitions were as follows:—

**Cinque Ports Challenge Cup:** 3rd Kent, Battery 1, 256 points; 3rd Kent, Battery 2, 223 points; 3rd Middlesex, Battery 3, 207 points.

**Corporation and City Companies' Challenge Cup:** 3rd Kent, Battery 2, 338 points; Shropshire and Staffordshire, Battery 1, 296 points; 3rd Kent, Battery 1, 270 points.

**Stradbroke Challenge Cup:** Shropshire and Staffordshire, Section 1, 68 points.

**The Dewar Challenge Trophy:** 1st Essex, Group 4, 225 points; Argyle and Bute, Group 1, 224 points; 2nd Glamorgan, Group 6, 195 points; 1st Essex, Group 1, 190 points.

**Corporation and City Companies' Challenge Cup, No. 1 (Group Firing):** 1st Essex, Group 1, 130 points; 1st Essex, Group 5, 120 points; 1st Hants, Group 3, 117 points; 1st Hants, Group 3, 115 points; 4th Durham, Group 4, —

**Turnbull Challenge Shield:** 1st Essex, Group 2, 98 points; 1st Forfar, Group 1, 96 points; 2nd

Middlesex, Group 2, 96 points; 4th Durham, Group 1, 85 points.

**Garrison Artillery Competition, "A" Shift:** 8th Lancashire, Detachment 3, 98 points; 4th Durham, Detachment 1, 97 points; 1st Essex, Detachment 1, 96 points.

**Harcourt Challenge Cup:** (awarded to the detachment of nineteen men making the highest aggregate number of marks during the meeting in the Repository Competition "A" Shift, and the 4 Garrison Artillery Competition combined): 8th Lancashire, Group 2, 189 points.

**The Queen's Prize (Position Artillery), a Silver Cup for the Corps and Silver Badge for each man, value £50, with cash added by National Artillery Association £30:** 3rd Kent, Battery 2, 561 points; The Prince of Wales' Prize, £21: 3rd Kent, Battery 1, 525 points.

**The Queen's Prize (Garrison Artillery), with £10 added by the National Artillery Association, a Silver Cup for the Corps and Silver Badge for each man, value £50, and cash £60:** 1st Essex, Group 1, 321 points; second prize 2nd Glamorgan, Group 6, 300 points.

**The President of Council** is Lord Stradbroke; **the Secretary** is Major H. Vane Stow, and **the offices** are at 24, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.

**Artists, Musicians, and Actors Deceased (Nov. '97—Nov. '98).** See OBITUARY.

**Ascension Island.** In the South Atlantic, 960 miles from African coast, and is a British possession. The port is called Georgetown, and is furnished as a naval station with batteries and storehouses. Used as a coaling depot for the West African squadron. **Area**, 35 sq. miles; **population**, 434. Turtles, for which the island is famous, are found in abundance between December and May. The Governor is a naval officer appointed by the Admiralty. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

**Ashanti.** See GOLD COAST.

**Asiatic Society of Bengal.** Founded 1784. The Society consists of ordinary, associate, corresponding and honorary members. Meetings are held on the first Wednesday of every month (except in September and October). The Society publishes the well-known series of "Bibliotheca Indica," being a collection of rare and valuable Oriental works in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, and Thibetan. The Society's library is peculiarly rich in rare manuscripts. It has also a large and valuable collection of ancient coins, etc., besides a museum known as the Indian Museum.

**Asquith, Rt. Hon. H. H., Q.C., M.P.** See under COMMONS.

**Assiniboia.** A district of the North-West Territories (*q.v.*), and a future province of the Dominion of Canada. **Area**, 95,000 sq. m. **Capital**, Regina, which is the present seat of government for the Territories generally.

**Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom.** This Association was formed in 1860, and incorporated in '75, for the purpose of discussing and considering questions concerning trade, commerce, manufactures, and shipping; and for the collection and dissemination of information from time to time on matters affecting these subjects and the general commercial interests of the country. The Association is in direct communication with various Government departments, and has been instrumental in passing several Acts of Parliament. Amongst the subjects dealt with by the Association may be mentioned bank-



ruptcy law reform, consolidation of the partnership law, postal reforms, bills of sale, parliamentary procedure, commercial union with the colonies, county court jurisdiction, treaties of commerce with foreign countries, etc. It holds an annual meeting early in the year in London, and an autumnal meeting in the provinces, at both of which resolutions suggested by the various local chambers of commerce are discussed, with a view to action being taken thereon. At these meetings the President of the Board of Trade and a representative of the Foreign Office usually attend in order to ascertain the views of the commercial community on important mercantile topics. The membership of the Association consists not of individuals, but of chambers of commerce, 92 of which are members and send delegates to the meetings of the Association. President, The Hon. Sir H. Stafford Northcote, Bart., M.P.; Secretary, E. W. Fithian. Offices, 1, Great College St., Westminster, S.W.

**Astronomer Royal.** See CHRISTIE.

### ASTRONOMY, '98.

The astronomical event of the year—viz., the total solar eclipse, Jan. 21st, '98—was a complete success, despite the plague in India. Fine weather favoured the parties, and an enormous mass of material in the shape of photos of the Corona and of the Spectra of various portions has been secured, and is now being digested. The chief objects sought were—(1) Photos of the spectrum of the thin layer of gases lying immediately above the photosphere. These are called "Flash Spectra." Very successful plates have been obtained, but will take considerable time to measure and interpret. (2) Photos of the Corona to determine its extension, (3) to determine its structure. The photos taken for detail give clear indications that in the region of prominences the coronal matter is, as it were, thrust aside, causing the leaf-like or dome-shaped structure noticed also in previous eclipses. The greatest extension of corona ever shown on a photo was also secured, the corona being traced to eleven solar diameters distant. Being within two years of the minimum activity of sun spots, the sun's surface is expected to be quiescent; but this last period of decline from maximum has been phenomenal throughout, and thus the outburst of Dec. '97, and March and Sept. '98 have not caused so much astonishment. On Dec. 6th, '97, a group appeared on the N.E. limb, which soon became visible to the naked eye, being distributed over a length of 159,000 miles, the chief spot being 27,000 miles in length. By the 13th it began to shrink, and soon became insignificant. The spot in Sept. '98 caused more stir, Londoners accusing it of being in some way implicated in the water famine. This group was heralded on Sept. 3rd by one large spot, which was already on Sept. 6th attended by numerous smaller ones. The group reached central meridian on Sept. 9th, when great magnetic disturbances and auroral displays took place. By Sept. 10th it had reached its maximum development, covering  $18^{\circ}$  of long. and  $5^{\circ}$  lat. It gradually declined, and had vanished Sept. 16th. The zodiacal light, owing to its prominence during the time the eclipse parties were in the equatorial zone, has received more than ordinary attention, and it is hoped that some solution of this phenomenon will be arrived at.

Captain Molesworth has succeeded in securing a photograph. The adoption of a new value for the "Constant of Aberration" by the *Nautical Almanac* has given rise to much criticism, it being considered somewhat premature, especially as the adopted value is so slightly different from the one in use. Some of the values of this constant are:—1843 Struve  $20^{\circ}44'5''$ , '44 Peters  $20^{\circ}50'3''$ , '50 Maclear  $20^{\circ}53'1''$ , '61 Main  $20^{\circ}53'5''$ , '83 Nyren  $20^{\circ}49'2''$ , '95 Newcombe  $20^{\circ}51'1''$ , '98 Doberck  $20^{\circ}47'7''$ .

Lowell's monograph on *Mercury* puts forward in a lucid manner the observations made with his 24-in. refractor in the clear skies of Mexico. The markings resemble closely those on Mars, and the results tend to show that this planet is worn out like our moon. Its diameter is 3400 miles—i.e., somewhat larger than was thought. Its rotation on its axis coincides with its revolution round the sun, and occupies 87.969 days. There is no evidence of water, vegetation, or organic life.

Schiaparelli's fifth memoir on the planet *Mars* embraces the observations of '96. He found that the diameter of the N. polar cap covered  $30^{\circ}$  in the beginning of Jan. and but  $8^{\circ}3'$  by end of Feb., when it seems to have remained constant to June, at which time observations were discontinued. According to terrestrial analogies, the greatest diameter would be expected near the solstice (March 20th). Prof. Joly, starting with the supposition that, when the rotation period of Mars was much shorter than at present, the planet captured small bodies, such as minor planets, which then circulated round him for a time and ultimately fell on its surface, argued that when near the surface the stress caused two parallel ridges along its course, and so gave rise to the double canals. From Nov. 19th, '97, to Sept. 13th, '98, ten minor planets were added to our already long list—one of which, discovered by Herr Witt on Aug. 13th, is of exceptional interest. These minor planets (about 450) revolve round the sun in the space between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. The new planet known as DQ has a very eccentric orbit, and actually approaches, at perihelion, nearer the sun than Mars. Beyond this, it passes nearer the Earth than any other member of the solar system—except, of course, the moon—and hence affords an excellent means for determining the sun's parallax. Its own parallax is over one minute of arc. Of periodic comets due during '98 three were detected—viz.: '92 iv. (Winnecke), period 5.5 years; Encke, 3.3 years; '84 (Wolf), 6.8 years. Those not yet seen are—'92 v. (Barnard), 6.3 years; '81 v. (Denning), 8.3 years; '89 vi., 8.5 years; '86 iv. (Brooks), 12 years; '67 (Temple), 6.5 years; '58 (Tuttle), 6.6 years. New comets discovered are—'98 i. (Perrine), March 20th; '98 vii. (Coddington), June 11th; '98. vi (Perrine), June 14th; '98 v. (Giacobini), June 19th; '98 viii. (Perrine), Sept. 13th; '98 ix. (Brooks), Oct. 20th; so that in June no less than seven comets were under observation. The star  $\beta$  Lyrae has attracted attention owing to the peculiar irregularities of its light. It would seem that it has a satellite moving round it in a nearly circular orbit; the large star being 21 times the mass of the sun while the satellite is 9 times the mass of the sun. Recent parallax investigations show that the stars composing the Great Bear are about 200 light-years distant from us, while the distance from  $\beta$  to  $\gamma$  is at least 4,000,000 times the dis-

tance of the earth from the sun, or 14 times the distance separating us from a Centauri. The Leonid meteor shower in Nov. '97 was a disappointment, the meteors being few and observation spoiled by cloud and moon. The formal dedication of the Yerkes Observatory took place Oct. 10th, '97.—The most important works issued are—Second edition of "Young's Astronomy," "Todd's New Astronomy," Meyer's "Das Weltgebäude," See's "Catalogue of 500 Southern Doubles." For current knowledge see *Monthly Notices R.A.S.*, *The Observatory*, *Astronomische Nachrichten* (Continental).—**Future Events.** Total lunar eclipse—'98, Dec., 27d. 9h. 39m. (even.); Partial solar eclipse—'99, June, 8d. 4h. 43m. (morn.); Partial lunar eclipse—'99, Dec., 16d. 11h. 45m. (even.); Occultation of Neptune by Moon—'99, Nov., 19d. 6h. 10m. (even.), and Dec., 17d. 3h. 36m. (morn.). Mars and Neptune will come into good position for observation in January. The November meteors (13th) both in '98 and '99.

**Books of Reference.**—"Mars" (Lowell), "Spectrum Analysis" (Frost's Schellen), "Moon" (Elger), "Sun" (Young), Miss Clerke's Works; and for current knowledge, *The Observatory*, *Monthly Notices of the R.A.S.*, *Journal of the B.A.A.*, and *Astronomische Nachrichten* (Continental).

**Athabasca** (Indian, "swampy"). A district of the North-West Territories (*q.v.*), and future province of the Dominion of Canada. Lies north of Alberta and east of British Columbia. Area, 122,000 sq. m.

### ATHLETICS, '98.

The principal competitions resulted as follows:—On Dec. 5th, '97, in a match between C. Harper and J. V. Cunliffe over a 130-yards course, the former having  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards start, the result was so close that it was impossible to say who won, though the referee gave his decision in favour of Cunliffe. On Dec. 9th Cambridge University easily defeated Oxford in the Cross-country running. Middlesex won the Southern Counties Cross-country Race, Surrey being second. On January 22nd C. H. Kilpatrick, the famous American runner, beat G. B. Tincler on a half-mile course at Rochdale after a splendid race, time 1 min.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  sec., and on January 29th, Tincler, in a  $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile race, beat Kilpatrick by 5 yards in 3 min.  $13\frac{1}{2}$  sec. at Blackburn. The Midland Counties Cross-country Championship was held at Kettering on Feb. 11th, when the Birchfield Harriers were the winners, S. J. Robinson, Northampton, coming in first in 44 min. 23 sec. On Feb. 25th Crossland met Hurst on a 10-mile course, in which the latter was successful, Crossland not finishing the distance. The North of the Thames Junior Cross-country Championship was won by the Tee To Tum A.C., C. S. Selsby, Hampstead Harriers, coming in first. The South of the Thames Champions are the Wandale Harriers, W. H. Cornelius, St. Mark's A.C., being the individual winner. The National Cross-country Championship was run on March 5th, the Salford Harriers being the winners, C. J. Robinson, Northampton, being first in 61 min. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. The Clydesdale Harriers won the Scottish Cross-country Championship for the ninth time, Paterson, Watsonians, being first. On March 5th, E. C. Bredin beat A. R. Downer on a 500-yards course in the British professional record time of 59 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. On March 12th, over a 10-

mile course, the Cardiff Harriers secured the Cross-country Championship of Wales, R. G. Brookes, of the same club, covering the course in the Welsh record time of 58 min. 4 sec. On March 20th, over a course of 145 kilometres (nearly 9 miles), the French and English athletes had an international race near Paris, when the latter hopelessly beat the French—all the seven Englishmen coming in before the first Frenchman. C. J. Robinson, of Northampton, was the winner. The Irish Cross-country Championship was won easily by the Haddington Harriers. The Ten Miles Amateur Championship at Stamford Bridge, on April 2nd, was won by C. J. Robinson, of Northampton, in 53 min. 12 sec. On April 9th W. Endeau, Polytechnic Harriers, walked 44 miles 960 yards in 7 hrs. 33 min. 20 sec. on the road from Ilford to Chelmsford and back in infamous weather. On April 10th, in a 2-miles match between G. B. Tincler and J. J. Mullin at Dublin, the former won in 9 min. 30 sec.; and on April 12th, in the 4-miles race for the Irish Championship, Mullen was the winner in 21 min. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. The Scottish Ten Miles Amateur Championship was won by W. Robertson, Clydesdale Harriers, in 55 min. 10 sec. Leonard Hurst lowered the professional twenty miles record by running that distance in 1 hr. 55 min. 33 sec. Three races for £600, one, two, and three miles, were arranged between F. E. Bacon and G. B. Tincler. The first was won by Tincler easily in 4 min. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec., the second also in 9 min. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. An International Match between Welsh, of Scotland, and Tysoe, representing England, over one mile, resulted in the victory of Welsh, who created a fresh amateur record for Scotland of 4 min. 23 $\frac{3}{4}$  sec. On June 23rd a 1000 yards race was decided between F. E. Bacon and E. C. Bredin, when the former won in 2 min. 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. on a grass course. The Marathon race at the Olympian Games at Athens took place on June 25th, when a Frenchman named Champion covered the 40-kilometres course in 2 hrs. 30 min. The Oxford and Cambridge Sports were to have been held as usual on the day before the Boat Race, but a gale of wind and snowstorms necessitated their postponement, and they eventually came off on June 29th, ending with the victory of Oxford in 7 out of the 9 events. The results were as follows:—High jump: H. S. Adair (Oriol, O.), 5 ft. 9 in. Putting the weight: F. E. Snowball (Queen's, O.), 37 ft. 4 in. Hundred yards: C. R. Thomas (Jesus, O.), 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. One mile: A. L. Dawson (Balliol, O.), 4 min. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. Hurdle race: E. T. Garnier (Oriol, O.), 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. Long jump: G. C. Vassall (Oriol, O.), 22 ft. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. Throwing the hammer: L. O. T. Baines (Trin. Hall, C.), 102 ft. 7 in. Quarter-mile: F. L. Carter (Caius, C.) and C. G. Davidson (Sidney Sussex, C.), dead heat, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. Three miles: J. M. Freemantle (Hertford, O.), 15 min. 34 sec. The Amateur Athletic Association Championship Meeting was held at Stamford Bridge on July 2nd, when the principal events were as follows:—One mile: H. Welsh, 4 min. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. Hundred yards: F. W. Cooper, 10 sec. Putting the weight: D. Horgan, 45 ft. Hundred-and-twenty yards hurdle race: H. E. Parkes, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. High jump: P. Leahy, 5 ft. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. Half-mile: A. E. Relf, 1 min. 56 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. Throwing the hammer: T. F. Kiely, 140 ft. 1 in. Four miles: C. Bennett, 20 min. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. Long jump: W. J. M. Newburn, 23 ft. 7 in. Four miles walking race:



W. J. Sturgess, 29 min. 10 sec. Quarter-mile: W. Fitzherbert, 50 sec. Pole jump: H. Poole, 10 ft. 3 in. Two miles steeplechase: G. W. Orton, 11 min. 48½ sec. The Rev. W. E. Lutyens ran 1000 yards on July 5th at Stamford Bridge in the British record time of 2 min. 14½ sec., his 900 yards being 2 min. 0½ sec.—a world's record. In the *Ireland v. Scotland Contest*, on July 11th, the former won by 9 events to 2 with some very good performances, including W. J. M. Newburn's record long jump of 24 ft. 0½ in. A few days afterwards Newburn jumped the marvellous distance of 24 ft. 6¾ in. at Mullingar. A. R. Downer beat H. Hutchens in a 200 yards race (giving him 7 yards start) in 20½ sec. at Rochdale on Sept. 10th. Two matches between F. E. Bacon and L. Hurst were run in October; the first, over a course of 10 miles, was won by Bacon, the second, over a 15-mile course, was won by Hurst.

**Auctioneers' Institute of the United Kingdom (Incorporated)** The, has for its objects the provision of a central organisation for auctioneers, valuers, and land, estate, and house agents, and the promotion of the efficiency and usefulness of the profession. Branches of the Institute have been established in (1) Yorkshire; (2) South Wales and Monmouthshire; (3) Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire; (4) Northumberland and Durham; (5) Kent, Surrey, and Sussex. Lectures and papers are given at the Institute monthly during the session—October to March. Membership, either as Fellow, Associate, or Student, may be obtained by examination or under the "Practice" qualification. The examinations are held annually in March or April. **President**, Mr. Edward Dobson (Dobson & Son), Bradford. **Secretary**, Mr. Charles Harris. **Offices**, 57 and 58, Chancery Lane, W.C.

**Austin, Alfred**, appointed Poet Laureate on New Year's Day '96, was b. 1835 at Headingley, near Leeds. He was ed. at Stonyhurst College and St. Mary's College, Oscott, and took his degree at the London University in '53. He was called to the bar of the Inner Temple, '57. His bent, however, was always towards literature, and he published his first acknowledged poem, entitled "The Season," in '61, having already published, anonymously, a poem called "Randolph," in his nineteenth year. His best-known works are "The Human Tragedy," "Savonarola," "The Tower of Babel," "Prince Lucifer," "Fortunatus the Pessimist" ('92), "The Garden that I Love" ('94), "In Veronica's Garden" ('95), "England's Darling," ('96), and "The Conversion of Winckelmann" ('97). For many years he was a writer in the *Standard* and the *Quarterly Review*. He was also one of the founders of the *National Review*, which he edited, in conjunction with Mr. W. J. Courthope, during the first years of its existence. A collected edition of his works was issued in six volumes in '02. Address: Swinford Old Manor, Ashford, Kent.

**Australasia**, A loose term variously applied. It usually signifies (1) the Australian colonies, together with Tasmania, New Zealand, and Fiji; or (2) Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, New Guinea, New Britain, and New Ireland, Solomon Islands, New Caledonia, and New Hebrides.

**Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science.** The Association was formed in '86, and is modelled on the British Association. The sections include Astronomy,

Mathematics and Physics, Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy, Biology, Ethnology and Anthropology, Geography, Economic Science and Agriculture, Engineering and Architecture, Sanitary Science and Hygiene, Mental Science and Education. The eighth session will be held at Melbourne in 1900, and the ninth at Hobart (Tasmania) in 1902. The **Permanent Hon. Secretary** is Professor Liversidge, and his address is The Chemical Laboratory, the University, Sydney, N.S.W.

### AUSTRALIA.

Australia is the largest island in the world about one-fifth less than Europe, and about as large as the United States, excluding Alaska. It is situated south-east of Asia, dividing Pacific from Indian Ocean; extends 2400 miles west to east, and 1971 miles north to south. **Area** computed at 3,031,169 sq. miles, or twenty-six times the size of Great Britain and Ireland. **Present total population** about 3,445,000. Wholly British possession. Divided into the colonies of **Queensland**, pop. 493,704, capital Brisbane; **New South Wales**, pop. 1,335,800, capital Sydney; **Victoria**, pop. 1,174,888, capital Melbourne; **South Australia**, pop. 361,483 (including the Northern Territory), capital Adelaide; and **Western Australia**, pop. 170,021, capital Perth. (For separate accounts of these colonies see under their respective alphabetical headings. For latest statistics see *BRITISH EMPIRE*, table.) Australia is a great plateau, elevated on the east and inclined towards the west. The eastern half and most of the other territories bordering the coasts on north and west are extremely fertile, and well adapted for grazing. Wool still continues to be the staple export, but the trade in frozen and tinned meat is fast increasing. A wine industry appears to be rapidly growing up, especially in South Australia. The great central depression is sterile, and almost impassable on account of want of water, together with prickly growths. Coal abounds in various districts, particularly in New South Wales and Queensland. Gold, silver, tin, iron, and copper are extensively worked. Climate varies from tropical to temperate. There are over 11,000 miles of railroad open and 65,000 miles of telegraph. The black aborigines are few, and rapidly decreasing, but their present strength is probably about 200,000. The progress of the country during the last fifty years has been wonderful. But this progress has not been attained without considerable expenditure, and the Australian colonies have gone very far in this direction. The aggregate debt of the colonies in '98 amounted to about £180,000,000, most of the expenditure, however, being reproductive.

**Australasian Federation.**—The question of federation has attracted attention more or less ever since '52, but the recent history of the movement began in '86, when a Federal Council, sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament, met at Hobart. In Oct. '89 Sir Henry Parkes, the then Premier of New South Wales, took the initiative in calling together "a national convention for the purpose of devising and reporting upon an adequate scheme of Federal Government." The matter was taken up by all the Australasian governments, with the result that on Feb. 6th, '90, a conference met in Melbourne, and carried resolutions in favour of such a scheme. The **Australasian Federal Convention**, which met at Sydney (March 2nd, '91),



marked a great advance. Its object was to frame a constitution for the Dominion of Australia. Sir Henry Parkes was unanimously selected as President, and the chief governmental representatives of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Western Australia were present. This Convention, on April 9th, passed a Bill which proposed to establish a Federal Constitution for the Commonwealth of Australia. By the Bill it was provided that a Governor-General should be appointed by the Sovereign, and that each colony (or state) should contribute to the Commonwealth Parliament representatives from its individual Legislature. This Parliament should consist of a directly elected House of Representatives and a Senate composed of delegates from all the colonies. A salary of £500 should be paid to the members of both Houses. Seven Ministers, to be known as "the Queen's Ministers of State for the Commonwealth of Australia," should assist the Governor-General. There should be a Supreme Court, as in the United States, whose functions would render unnecessary the Privy Council. Freedom of Trade between the various colonies was also agreed to.

In '94, after a period of inaction, there were signs of renewed activity. A conference of Australian Premiers, summoned by Mr. G. H. Reid, the Premier of New South Wales, met at Hobart (Jan. 29th, '95), and adopted a bill entitled "The Australasian Federation Enabling Act," which provided for the inclusion of New Zealand, if that colony should so desire. The procedure laid down was that ten representatives of each colony should form a convention to frame the Federal Constitution, and as soon as three or more colonies had elected their representatives the Governors of those colonies should summon the convention. The Constitution, having been framed and adopted, should be referred to the direct vote of the electors for acceptance or rejection, and if three colonies accepted it it should be presented for Imperial enactment. Delegates to the Federal Convention were accordingly elected by New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, West Australia and Tasmania early in '97, Queensland standing aloof. The Convention opened at Adelaide (March 22nd), Mr. C. C. Kingston, Premier of South Australia, was chosen President, and Mr. Barton, of New South Wales, having been deputed to prepare resolutions embodying the principles of the new Constitution, submitted the following resolutions, which were carried by a unanimous vote:—

1. That the powers, privileges, and territory of the Colonies shall remain intact, except in respect of voluntary surrenders with a view to secure uniformity of law and administration.
2. That after the creation of a Federal Government there shall be no alteration of boundaries without the consent of the Colony concerned.
3. That the exclusive power of imposing and collecting customs and excise be vested in the Federal Parliament.
4. That the exclusive military and naval control be vested in the Federal Parliament.
5. That trade and intercourse between the federated Colonies be absolutely free.
6. That, subject to the above conditions, the Convention shall approve the framing of a Constitution whereby a Parliament shall be established, consisting of a States Assembly or

Senate, and a National Assembly or House of Representatives, the former to consist of representatives of each Colony chosen in the manner best calculated to secure perpetual existence, with responsibility to their own people, and the latter to be elected in districts formed on a population basis, and to possess the sole power to originate revenue Bills and impose taxation. The executive shall consist of a Governor-General appointed by the Queen, as well as of such persons as shall be appointed as his advisers, and of the Supreme Federal Court, which shall also be the High Court of Appeal of the Federated Colonies.

The Convention, having resolved to take the Bill of '91 as a basis, remained in session till April 23rd, '97, and sat in Sept. '97, and again from Jan. 20th to March 17th, '98; and at these sittings the form of the Constitution Bill was vigorously and exhaustively debated. There were three main points on which the discussion turned. The first was that of the representation of the colonies in the Upper House. The smaller colonies stood out stoutly for equal representation independently of the numbers of the population, and this was finally conceded; but the larger colonies insisted that the Upper House should have no power to amend money bills. Eventually a compromise was arrived at, and it was agreed that the Upper House might suggest alterations to the Lower. It was further provided that all powers not definitely vested in the commonwealth should be retained by the individual colonies. The second difficulty was as to the means of settling a deadlock in case of disagreement between the two Houses. This was met by a clause providing for simultaneous dissolution, and, if that should not settle the matter, for a joint sitting of both Houses and a two-thirds majority. The third point arose in connection with the financial arrangements. The Convention agreed that the customs revenue of the colonies should be applied to defray federal expenditure, but the question was how should the surplus not required (if there should be any) be divided amongst the colonies. The Convention decided that a uniform tariff should be established for the federated colonies within two years, and that within the borders of this tariff trade should be free. The just contribution of each colony to the general trade and the just share in the general expenditure of the Commonwealth should then be ascertained by careful examination during a period of five years, and on the data so obtained the division of the surplus customs revenue should be made.

The Bill was then referred to a *plébiscite* in each colony, and strong opposition to some of its provisions was manifested in New South Wales (*q.v.*). The result of the voting was as follows:—

Colony.	For the Bill.	Against the Bill.
New South Wales ..	70,990	65,619
Victoria .. ..	93,473	20,570
Tasmania .. ..	13,496	2,900
South Australia ..	35,771	17,300

Some particulars as to the conflict in New South Wales will be found in the article under that heading. When the New South Wales Parliament was opened (June 21st), the Governor said that the Government were preparing proposals for the amendment of the Bill in the following respects:—

1. That a bare majority instead of three-fifths

be effective at joint sittings of the Houses, or that provision be made for a national Referendum to solve deadlocks.

2. That some of the financial provisions be recast and the Braddon clause omitted.

3. That the Senate should not amend money Bills.

4. That there should be the same protection for the territorial rights of each State as there is for the representation of each State in the Federal Parliament, including more definite provisions regarding inland waters.

5. That regarding the seat of government, the Canadian plan, slightly modified, be adopted.

6. That appellate jurisdiction be remodelled.

Mr. Reid, the Premier of New South Wales, asked the other Premiers to meet him in conference, to see if the Bill could be amended, but his proposal was not accepted.

**Austria, Emperor of.** See FRANCIS JOSEPH.

### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Austria-Hungary is an empire under the rule of Francis Joseph I. of Hapsburg, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, and is composed of a Cisleithan portion, officially known as Austria, and a Transleithan portion known as Hungary, each having its own constitution, a limited monarchy, and each possessing a separate parliament, but uniting under a common sovereign in the establishment of a common army, navy, financial, diplomatic, postal, and telegraphic services. Legislation in regard to common affairs is accomplished by a supreme body known as the *Delegations*. Of these there are two, each composed of 60 members, representing the legislative bodies of Austria and Hungary, the upper houses returning 20 and the lower houses 40 delegates. The members of the Delegations are appointed for one year, and are summoned annually by the Emperor alternately at Vienna and at Budapest. Subject to the Delegations are the three executive departments for common affairs—Foreign Affairs, War, and Finance. The agreement between the two countries termed the *Ausgleich* embraces the regulation of their fiscal and commercial affairs, of the quota paid by them to the common expenses of the Empire, and the privileges of the Austro-Hungarian Bank. The customs and commercial treaty is renewable every ten years, and was denounced in Dec. '96 by the Hungarian Government in order to secure, if possible, more favourable terms for the future. After several months spent in negotiations, it was found impossible to arrive at any satisfactory understanding, and the deputations appointed for that purpose separated (May 4th, '97). The representatives of Hungary urged that their share of the common expenses should be based on the revenue derived from taxation in each half of the Monarchy; whereas the Austrian delegates argued that the basis should be the number of the population. The former contributions of Austria and Hungary were 68.6 per cent. and 31.4 per cent. respectively, and it was sought to raise Hungary's share to 43.14, or at the least to 36 per cent., whereas Hungary declined to pay more than 33.2 per cent. The treaty was provisionally prolonged for one year (Oct. 21st, '97), and the subsequent negotiations are set out below. **Austria** (capital Vienna)—area, 115,903 sq. m.; estimated population in '96, 25,249,701—is governed by an Emperor and by the *Reichs-*

rath, or Council of the Empire, consisting of an Upper House and a Lower House. The *Reichsrath* has its own ministers and government, and exercises full parliamentary functions on all matters within its competence—from which, however, **Foreign Affairs** and **War** are excluded. The present Upper House contains 225 members. It is composed of the Princes of the Imperial family who are of age, of whom there are 21, of 67 hereditary nobles, of 17 archbishops and bishops, and of 120 life-members nominated by the Emperor for distinguished services in science or art, or to the Church or State. The Lower House contains 425 members, who are the popular representatives of the sixteen provinces which comprise the Austrian Empire. According to the present system they are elected for six years by five groups: the large landed proprietors, who choose 85 members; the Chambers of Commerce, who choose 21; the inhabitants of towns who pay 50 fl. in direct taxation or who have a vote for the provincial diet, 118; the inhabitants of country districts similarly qualified, who choose 129; and the general body of electors, including roughly all male citizens over twenty-four with a residential qualification of six months, who choose 72. In these four groups there are comprised about 1,700,000 voters. Purely provincial matters are administered by the seventeen provincial diets (viz., of Upper and Lower Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Trieste, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Görz and Gradiska, Istria, Dalmatia, Bohemia (*q.v.*), Moravia, Silesia, Galicia and Bukovina), while local matters are dealt with by communal councils.—**Hungary** (capital Budapest)—area, 125,039 sq. m.; population, '96, 18,550,512—embraces the kingdoms of Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, and Transylvania, and is governed by a King (the Emperor of Austria), and a *Reichstag*, consisting of a House of Magnates and a House of Representatives. The former comprises 181 hereditary peers, paying land tax of at least 3000 fl. a year, some 52 high ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Protestant Churches, 84 life-peers, all the archdukes who have attained their majority, 3 delegates from the Diet of Croatia-Slavonia, and 17 state dignitaries and judges. The House of Representatives contains 453 members, elected for five years by male citizens over 20, with a low property qualification. Of these 413 represent Hungary, and 40 Croatia and Slavonia. Transylvania is in full legislative and administrative union with Hungary, but Croatia-Slavonia has its own provincial diet, consisting of 90 members, for the transaction of provincial matters. The population of Transylvania is largely Roumanian, and much discontent exists amongst them on account of the persecution and injustice which they allege they suffer at the hands of the Magyar rulers of Hungary.—**Bosnia-Herzegovina** (*q.v.*), though in strictness still a province of the Porte, has since the Treaty of Berlin in '78 been occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary, and may fairly be considered as belonging to that empire. Its area is 23,262 sq. miles, and the population is about 1,600,000.—The chief religious bodies in Austria, where religious liberty is the ruling principle, are Roman Catholics, Old Catholics, Lutheran and Reformed Evangelicals, Armenians and Jews. In Hungary much the same divisions exist, and full liberty and equality prevail.



Attendance in the elementary schools is compulsory in both countries, though the period of attendance varies in different districts, and the educational fabric includes also gymnasia and other preparatory schools, universities and colleges, and technical schools. The larger half of the population in both countries are engaged in and dependent upon agriculture, cereals, beet, wine and silk being produced. There are extensive and valuable forests, and mining is also carried on very largely. The chief exports are sugar, grain, and other agricultural produce, timber, woollen and leather goods. The estimated revenue and expenditure for common affairs for '98 amounted to £13,766,667. For Austria alone the revenue was £60,170,167, and the expenditure £59,835,834; for Hungary alone the revenue was £41,649,084, and the expenditure £41,639,250; for Bosnia-Herzegovina the revenue was £1,519,250 and the expenditure £1,579,416. The common debt of Austria-Hungary amounted in '98 to about £250,000,000; the special debt of Austria to £124,200,000, and of Hungary to £181,475,000. The imports for '97 (excluding precious metals) amounted to £63,552,917, and the exports to £63,829,392. See FOREIGN ARMIES, FOREIGN NAVIES, and DIPLOMACY.

**Political Parties.**—Austria. The Lower House of the Reichsrath includes members of widely varying race and creed. After the general election of '91, for instance, there were German Liberals, National Germans, Anti-Semites, Poles, Ruthenians, Young Czechs, Old Czechs, Independent Czechs, Left Centre, Clericals, Slavonians and Serbo-Croats, Bohemian Feudal Conservatives, Moravian Central Party, Italians, Roumanians, and German Conservatives. The chief parties, however, were the German Liberals, the Poles, and the German Conservatives and Clericals. Count Taaffe, long the Prime Minister, in Oct. '93 lost the support of the German Liberals, the Poles, and the Conservatives, because of his Electoral Reform measure, which practically amounted to a measure of universal suffrage; and he finally had to resign. He was succeeded by Prince Windischgrätz, who, with the help of the Poles, the German Liberals, and the Conservatives, managed to form a Coalition Cabinet, which held office throughout '94. The Conservative and Clerical element, however, prevailed in the coalition, and in consequence it did not hold together long. Prince Windischgrätz resigned in June '95, and was succeeded by a provisional administration under Count Kielmansegg until a non-party Cabinet was formed in September under Count Badeni, who at the outset declared his absolute independence of the various parliamentary groups. During '96 the Anti-Semites, the party of ultra-Clerical reaction, obtained great prominence, chiefly through the efforts of Dr. Lüger, who was again and again elected Burgomaster of Vienna, though the Emperor would not allow him to fill the post. The old German Liberal party also collapsed, and in place of it there arose a party called the German Progressist party, strongly opposed to the Clerical reactionists. At the general election of March '97, held under the reformed electoral law, the main features were the striking increase in the Socialist vote, and the still remarkable strength of the Anti-Semites, or "Christian Socialists," as they prefer to call themselves, together with the disappearance of the Old German party, which split into

the German Progressives, with 77 members, and the National Germans, with 43. A split also occurred in the Polish party, the Agrarian Socialists having gained many adherents in Galicia, and the Social Democrats in the towns. The Poles, the Moderate German Liberals, and the Young Czechs formed the majority upon which Count Badeni relied during '97. His famous language ordinance, allowing the official use of the Czech language in Bohemia and Moravia, alienated the Germans, and provoked a racial conflict of a most bitter character between the Germans and the Czechs. In '98 the relations of parties became more confused than ever, the Clerical and Polish groups co-operating with the Czechs, and the Social Democrats joining their forces with the Germans. As the year went on, however, the Germans of all shades of opinion showed an increasing tendency to combine against the Slavs, the German Clericals falling more into line with the other German sections—the German People's party, including about 40 members returned mainly from the Alpine provinces; the German Progressives, numbering about 50 members, coming mainly from Bohemia and Moravia; the German landed proprietors, numbering about 25; and the German Nationalists, a small but influential group of 5, including the redoubtable Herr Wolf. The Social Democrats joined with these numbered 14. The attitude of resistance to the Government taken up by the German People's party was influenced, not only by the strong wave of pan-Germanic sentiment, but by the belief that the failure of the negotiations for the renewal of the *Ausgleich* would be beneficial to the agricultural interests of Austria.—**Hungary.** Parties are distinguished as Liberals, Independents, the Croatian delegates, who usually vote with the Liberals, and the Nationalists, who vote now with one party and now with another. After the '92 election the Liberals numbered 240; the Independents, who aim at the liberation of Hungary from all but the monarchical tie with Austria, 61; and the Nationalists 49. M. Tisza, who commanded the support of the majority in the Chamber during his seventeen years' leadership, retired in '91. His colleague, Count Szapary, succeeded him, but fell in Nov. '92, over the civil marriage question, and was succeeded by Dr. Wekerle, who formed a strong ministry, and entered office pledged to a reform of the marriage laws. This reform he in great part accomplished, but owing to the persistent attacks of the Clericals he was compelled to retire during '95, and Baron Banffy took his place, and completed his programme of reforms, the Liberal party proving strong and homogeneous enough to overcome all opposition. A new party, called the Hungarian People's Party, was formed in Jan. '95, with a showy programme, but with the real object of organising Catholic opposition to Liberal measures. This party has since openly adopted Anti-Semitism as part of its programme. During '95 also a split occurred in the Independent Party, owing to M. Ugron's objections to M. Kossuth as leader. M. Ugron is the head of the Clerical section of the party. At the general election in Oct. '96 the Liberals gained a decisive victory. There were returned 282 Liberals, 37 Nationalists, 48 Kossuthists, 7 Ugronists, 20 of the People's Party, and 10 owing allegiance to no party. The net Liberal gain was estimated to be 65 seats, while all the other parties except the Kossuthists, led



by M. Franz Kossuth, lost ground. The Kossuthists showed a disposition to take advantage of the difficulties during '97 and '98 over the *Ausgleich* negotiations to urge that the country's independence should be declared.

**History, '98.—Austria.** The violent scenes in the Reichsrath, caused by the opposition offered by the Germans to Count Badeni's language ordinance, at last led to the resignation of the Count and his Cabinet (Nov. 28th, '97), who thus virtually confessed their defeat. It appeared that unless the Cabinet had resigned there would have been dangerous popular disturbances. The Reichsrath was at the same time prorogued, and Baron Gautsch, a former Minister of Education, was named as the new Prime Minister. This, however, did not bring about peace, for the triumph of the Germans involved the defeat of the Czechs, and they expressed their displeasure by demonstrations which at Prague assumed the proportions of a popular rising (Dec. 1st). The German minority there were subjected to every kind of outrage and plunder, till severe measures were taken by the Government to restore order. The session of the Reichsrath was eventually closed by Imperial decree, and, all attempts at a renewal of the *Ausgleich* by parliamentary means having failed, the Emperor further directed that Austria should contribute to the common expenditure for '98 the same sum as in the previous year (31st). The Government made a suggestion for a compromise to the Bohemian Diet sitting at Prague (Jan. 17th). They suggested that the country should be divided into three districts, German, Czech, and mixed, and that in each district official and public business should be conducted in the German, the Czech, or in both languages. The intention of the Government to arrange for the teaching in the intermediate schools of Bohemia of the Czech language was also announced, and awoke great indignation amongst the Germans, the various sections of whom drew together in their common hatred of the Czechs. The Upper Austrian Diet carried a resolution declaring the language ordinance to be opposed to the rights of the German people (27th). Meanwhile vigorous efforts were made by the Government to effect a compromise between the opposed parties, but these were absolutely without avail, and Baron Gautsch resigned office (March 6th). Count Franz Thun, ex-Stattholder of Bohemia, was then asked by the Emperor to form a Cabinet, and for a time the prospect was more hopeful, but when the Reichsrath reassembled (21st) the obstructionists seemed as irreconcilable as ever. To the hatred evoked by the language ordinance was added the irritation caused by the Lex Falkenhayn, or the modification of the standing orders effected by Count Badeni in order to permit of the ejection of members by the police. Various speakers made it abundantly clear that until the Government satisfied the Germans on the language question neither the *Ausgleich* nor any other measure would be considered. Bills for the renewal of the *Ausgleich* were, however, introduced (April 20th), and the provisions contained in them awoke great indignation because of their alleged injustice to Austria. A motion for the impeachment of Count Badeni in respect of the Lex Falkenhayn was carried by a majority of 8 votes (26th). Count Thun then made an appeal to the Reichsrath to unite in trying to

solve the language difficulty in a legal and constitutional way. He promised the help of the Government if a representative committee were appointed, and said that the modifications of the Badeni ordinances proposed by the Gautsch ministry could be altered or abolished if a better solution of the difficulty were arrived at (27th). The official celebration of the jubilee of the Emperor's reign commenced (May 8th) with the opening at Vienna of a commemorative exhibition, illustrative of the progress made during His Majesty's reign in all branches of industry and agriculture. Events which occurred at Gratz, where the Government employed Bosnian troops to quell disturbances, and took severe measures against the Germans, led to further embitterment, and the Reichsrath was prorogued (June 13th). Anti-semitic disturbances which led to outrages on Jewish life and property took place in Western Galicia, notably at Neu Sandec and Limanowa, and the whole district was placed under the *Standrecht*, a process of summary jurisdiction giving the Government very large and drastic powers (20th). The Premier made one more effort to bring about an understanding on the language question, by submitting to both Czechs and Germans a scheme for its legislative settlement, the details of which, however, were not made public (July 11th). The Czechs promised their consideration of the scheme, but the bulk of the Germans declined to discuss it, or even to confer on the question, until the language ordinance had been abrogated. This having failed, the session of the Reichsrath was closed. Negotiations as to the *Ausgleich* were then carried on by the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers, and at last it was announced that the Emperor had left the solution of the difficulty to the two Premiers (Aug. 15th). They arranged (30th) that the *Ausgleich* should once more be submitted to the Reichsrath, and if that produced no result, that a bilateral arrangement should be made whereby Hungary should regulate her customs and economic relations with Austria independently and in accordance with her own laws, while the Austrian Ministry should arrange how the corresponding provisions in Austria should be put into force. The details of these provisions were not made public. The Empire was profoundly shocked and moved by the news of the assassination of the Empress at Geneva by an Italian Anarchist (Sept. 11th), and from the whole world messages of sympathy were sent to the bereaved Emperor. In consequence of this sad event the Jubilee festivities arranged for November and December were abandoned. The body of the Empress was conveyed to Vienna and interred there (18th), and for a time it appeared that the political situation might improve through the sobering influence exercised by the death of the Empress on all parties. But a demand for the disclosure of the details of the arrangement with Hungary referred to above brought about the resignation of Dr. Barnreither, the representative of the Constitutional Landed Proprietors (29th), and though the Opposition refrained from preventing by obstruction the introduction of the *Ausgleich* proposals of the Government, their hostility was made very evident. The intention of Count Thun was to take advantage of the anticipated obstruction in the Reichsrath to close the session and conclude an arrangement

with Hungary in virtue of Article XIV. of the Constitution. This policy was upset by the abandonment of obstruction, with the evident aim of debating the *Ausgleich* Bills as long as possible and then rejecting them, thus depriving the Government of any excuse for resorting to Article XIV. A member of the extreme Clerical party, Baron Dipauli, was appointed to fill Dr. Bärnreither's place in the Cabinet (Oct. 6th), and this was regarded as evidence that Count Thun had made up his mind to rely on the Clerical groups in the Reichsrath (except the Anti-Semites) for a majority.—**Hungary.** The Premier introduced a Bill authorising the prolongation of the *Ausgleich* (Dec. 5th, '97), although the Austrian Parliament had not come to any decision on the matter. The Bill provided that a definite agreement should be come to by May 1st, and in case it should not be arrived at, that Hungary should itself settle the arrangements for its commercial relations with Austria. The extreme party of independence, led by M. Kossuth, obstructed it to such a degree as to prevent this for a time, but ultimately it was adopted (Jan. 4th). From time to time symptoms of a grave state of affairs in many of the agricultural districts appeared, and the peasants in the neighbourhood of Hatzfeld near Temesvar broke out in open revolt (March 31st), and put to flight the *gendarmierie* sent against them. In view of the state of affairs in Austria and the apparent impossibility of the *Ausgleich* being renewed

in a constitutional manner, the Government drew up a customs tariff for Hungary alone and submitted it to a conference of those most interested in the matter during July. The majority in numbers of those attending the conference were in favour of setting up an independent customs system, but the weight of influence was on the other side, and the Government took up the same position. When the Reichstag met after the conclusion of the arrangement between the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers (see above) Baron Banffy declared that the Ministry and the whole Liberal party were convinced that the economic relations with Austria ought not to be severed. The Extreme Left, however, declared that they would energetically oppose any Bill which did not provide for the independent settlement of the economic relations with Austria (Sept. 6th).

**Authors, Society of.** See INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF AUTHORS.

**Azores, The.** A group of islands in the North Atlantic; belong as an integral part to the kingdom of Portugal. **Area**, 1005 sq. m.; **pop.** 255,594. **Capital**, Ponta Delgada, on San Miguel Island; but the Governor usually resides at Angra, in the island of Terceira. People Portuguese and Spanish, mostly very poor. Governed as a province of Portugal. Discovered 1439. Called also Western Islands or Terceiras. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

## B

**Baden.** See FREDERICK, GRAND DUKE OF, and DIPLOMATIC.

**Bahama Islands.** A chain of islands, 600 miles in length, lying between the S.E. corner of Cuba and Florida. **Area**, 5450 sq. m. **Pop.** 52,316. Twenty islands of the group are inhabited, but there are besides about 3000 islets and rocks. The chief island politically is **New Providence** (area, 85 sq. miles), on which is the capital, **Nassau**, pop. 12,000, a favourite winter health resort for Americans and West Indians. Other islands are Andros, Eleuthera, Great and Little Bahama, Abaco, Inagua, etc. Much forest and valuable timber. Cattle largely reared. San Salvador (either Cat Island or Watling Island—probably the latter), where Columbus first landed in America in 1492, is one of the Bahamas. **Chief exports**: sponges, turtles, pineapples, oranges, hemp, cotton, and coconut. The Government is representative. There is a Governor and Executive, a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. Education is free, compulsory, and unsectarian. For Governor, etc., see DIPLOMATIC; for latest statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

**Bahr-el-Ghazal** is the name of the old Egyptian province which encloses the district watered by the southern tributaries of Bahr-el-Arab and Bahr-el-Ghazal. It was under the control of the Arabs till 1879, when a settled government was established under Gordon by Gessi Pasha on behalf of Egypt. The province remained in the possession of Egypt till the

Mahdi's rebellion cut off all communication with Khartoum and Egypt, and compelled the then ruler, Lupton Bey, who made a most gallant fight, to surrender in '84. Lupton Bey claimed in '83 that he was the only one of the Soudan governors who could show a profit on his administration. This he accomplished through the richness of the province in ivory, rubber, gum and other products. It is said to be a good cotton-growing country, and abounds in timber. Slatin Pasha has drawn attention both to the fertility of the province and to its strategical importance. To the west of it lies the Ubangi district of French Congo; and it was thence that Major Marchand made his way through the Bahr-el-Ghazal to Fashoda in the summer of '98. Details as to what took place there after the fall of Omdurman, and the subsequent communications between the French and British Governments, will be found under EGYPT (see map), FRANCE, FRENCH CONGO and SOUDAN.

**Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J., M.P.** See under COMMONS.

**Ball, Sir Robert Stawell, LL.D., F.R.S.,** was b. at Dublin July 1st, 1840, and was ed. at Chester and Trin. Coll. Dublin. Formerly Andrews Professor of Astronomy in the University of Dublin, and Royal Astronomer of Ireland ('74), now **Lowndean Professor of Astronomy** at Cambridge ('92). He is the author of several works, besides many papers on mathematics, astronomy, and physical science

in various publications. Knighted '86. "Starland," "In Starry Realms," "The Story of the Sun," "In the High Heavens," and "Great Astronomers," are amongst his chief works. Address: Observatory, Cambridge; Athenæum Club.

**Baluchistan.** A country in southern Central Asia, lying to the south of Afghanistan, and extending to the Persian Gulf. It includes (1) Independent Baluchistan, (2) Quetta and the Bolan, held on a perpetual lease from the Khan of Kelat since '83, and administered by the British Government; (3) British Baluchistan, which includes Sibi, Pishin and other districts assigned to Britain by the treaty of Gundamak; and (4) Afghan and Baluch tribal territories. The total area is about 130,000 sq. m.; population some 500,000 tribesmen. Quetta, administrative centre. The principal chief of Independent Baluchistan is Mir Mahmoud Khan, Khan of Kelat, who receives an annual subsidy from the Indian Government of 100,000 rupees a year. The valley is of great strategic importance, commanding the numerous passes to the south of the great caravan route through the Gomal to Ghuzni, Cabul, and Candahar.

**Bancroft, Sir Squire,** was born in London May 14th, 1841, educated privately, and made his first appearance as an actor at Birmingham, '61. After a successful career in the provinces, he played at the Prince of Wales's Theatre in London '65, and in '67 married Miss Marie Wilton, then the manager of the theatre, and herself a brilliant actress. Together they continued a most successful career till '80, when they opened the Haymarket, after rebuilding it internally, with Lord Lytton's comedy *Money*. After five years of further success they retired from management in July '85, but have since appeared occasionally. A book of reminiscences, jointly written by them, "Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft on and off the Stage," appeared in '88. Mr. Bancroft was knighted on the occasion of the Jubilee, '97. Address: 18, Berkeley Square, W.

**Banffy, Baron,** Premier of Hungary, was b. '42, at Klausenburg, and ed. at Leipzig and Berlin Universities. He travelled after leaving the latter university, and then took office in the Transylvanian Administration. In '75 he entered on an important task as a provincial prefect in Transylvania, and did his best to spread the spirit of Hungarian nationality in the district over which he ruled. When the Hungarian Upper Chamber was reformed he was elected a life peer. He had formerly been a member of the House. In '92 he was returned to the Reichstag, and was at once made president, and on the retirement of Dr. Wekerle he was appointed premier. He is a strong Liberal, and took office on the distinct understanding that he should be free to carry out Dr. Wekerle's programme. His energy and firmness were shown in the dispute with Count Kalnoky, which led to the resignation of the latter during '95, and the approval of his country was strongly manifested at the general election in Oct. '96, and has apparently been retained since.

**Bangor, Bishop of.** See under PEERS.

**Bank Holidays.** The Act, which declared that certain days in the year should be kept as public holidays, was brought in by Sir John Lubbock, and passed May 25th, '71. The holidays are, in England and Ireland: Easter

Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August, and Boxing Day (unless Sunday). Scotland: New Year's Day, Christmas Day (but should either fall on Sunday, then the following Monday), Good Friday, First Monday in May, and First Monday in August.

## BANKING.

### I. THE UTILISATION OF DEPOSITS AND CAPITAL BY PRIVATE AND JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

British and Irish bankers trade with the money deposited with them, by making profits in discounting bills of Exchange for short periods, and in obtaining interest for loans on Exchequer bills and other Government securities, and on railway and other debentures and the stock of public companies, dock warrants, and bills of lading, etc. To a much less extent money is lent by them on real and leasehold property, as the advances on such are generally unpaid for years. Considerable amounts are also lent by bankers on promissory notes, without further security, to highly trustworthy persons. They have frequently advanced large sums to merchants and manufacturers on insufficient security, to sustain their credit, in the hope that they might retrieve their affairs, and thus pay in full both the old and the new loans. By this proceeding many banks have been ruined in England, Scotland, and Ireland. For proper banking by private and joint-stock banks, the better method is that their capital should not be used for making profits on loans as the deposits are, but it should nearly all be invested in first-class securities, subject to little fluctuation in value, and which can at once be converted into money in the event of any large and unexpected demand by depositors. It is highly important also that a sufficient reserve should be kept to provide against commercial depression or panic. All persons of means avail themselves of the services of bankers in receiving and making payments on their account. In connection with this business, bankers not only cash and pass cheques, but present and receive payment for bills and drafts, and collect dividends and annuities, etc. For these services a percentage is charged, or an agreement is made that the customers shall keep an average balance of cash in the bank in proportion to the amount of business transacted for him. Some of the money paid therein is intended to meet the cheques and orders drawn against them in the ordinary course of business, and other sums are deposited for safe custody until required for investment. The former are generally placed under drawing or current, and the latter under deposit accounts. Those portions of either which banks do not keep in their coffers are used in discounting bills, and for loans on securities for short dates. Some provincial banks allow interest at a low rate on daily balances of their customers, but the general rule is to allow interest only on sums specially placed on deposit, this interest varying according to the London rate for the time being. When a person has an account current at a bank its proprietors are bound to pay his cheques to the full amount of the money held in hand on his account. Bankers are also bound to know their customers' signatures, and if the former cash a cheque with a forged signature they will have to suffer the loss;



and if they refuse to cash one from a wrong supposition that the drawer has no funds or insufficient money in the bank to meet it, the bankers will, if any injury results to him from this error, be liable to pay him damages.

## II. BANKERS' LIEN.

When a customer has placed any banking securities, as bills, notes, exchequer bills, stock, coupons, foreign bonds, and others of a similar kind, with his bankers without specifically appropriating them to any purpose, the bankers have a right to retain them until their customer has discharged all debts which may be due to them, even if the debt was not incurred or the loan made on the deposit of the securities. This right of retention of securities which are unconditionally placed in banks is termed a banker's general lien, which is part of the law merchant; but it does not, in the absence of a special contract, extend to such securities as are not banking or negotiable. If a banker takes a security payable at a future date his lien has gone. He has no lien on a customer's balance for bills discounted for him during the currency of the bills, nor on any plate, jewels, cash, or securities contained in a box deposited with him in his character of warehouseman and not as banker.

## III. THE SCOTCH BANK CREDIT SYSTEM AND UNPAID BILLS PROCEDURE.

The old practice adopted in Scotland of bankers making advances on cash credit has very greatly added to the progress and prosperity of the inhabitants of that part of Great Britain. This method of lending money is by allowing an account current to be regularly overdrawn to a certain specified limit. The advances are secured by two or more sureties, and interest is paid on actual over-drafts. As the London branches of the Scotch banks conduct their business on the London methods, the system does not generally obtain with them. As regards protesting unpaid bills, the Scotch banking law differs from the English. In Scotland, within six months after their dishonour, the bills and protests can be registered in the Court books, and in six days thereafter execution can be issued against the debtor without any further process.

## IV. PRIVATE AND JOINT-STOCK BANKS OF ISSUE.

By the Bank Charter Act of '44, only those bankers in the United Kingdom who were entitled to issue notes on May 6th in that year are allowed to do so. It was provided by this statute that the issue of English banks is to be limited to the average amount of notes which they had in circulation during the twelve weeks preceding April 27th, '44, provided that on an average of four weeks they were not to exceed the average ascertained; and no such notes are to be issued in London, or within sixty-five miles thereof, except by the Bank of England. While, therefore, the English banks have a fixed limit of issue, the Scotch and Irish are allowed to issue notes to any amount, provided they hold an equal amount of coin above their authorised amount. Thirty-eight private and thirty-one joint-stock banks in England and Wales issue their own notes. All the banks in Scotland which are joint-stock, and six

banks of this kind in Ireland, also do so. The majority of joint-stock banks in England and Wales, including the largest and most important, do not issue their own notes. No note payable to bearer on demand can be issued in these parts of Great Britain for less than £5, but the minimum value of Scotch and Irish bank notes allowed to be issued is fixed at £1. Bank of England notes are legal tender for all sums over £5, except at the Bank and its branches, and in Scotland and Ireland. The Bank of England, however, is not liable to pay cash at any of its branches for those notes not made specially payable at the branch at which they are presented for payment, but it is bound to pay in London all notes, whether those of the Bank of England itself or any of its branches. The holder of a bank note is, *prima facie*, entitled to its prompt payment, and he is not affected by the previous fraud of any former holder in obtaining it in the absence of evidence to show that he was privy to such fraud. Country bank notes are generally received as cash, but though taken as such, if they are presented in proper time and not paid, they do not amount to a payment, and the transferrer of the notes is still liable to the holder.

## V. REGISTRATION OF BANKING COMPANIES AS "LIMITED" OR "UNLIMITED."

By the Companies Act of '62, which has been amended by subsequent statutes, and especially the Companies Act of '79, it has been provided that no company or association consisting of more than ten persons shall transact banking business unless registered either as "limited" or "unlimited" under the Companies' Acts, or unless it has been formed in pursuance of some other statute or of letters patent. It has been further enacted that a banking company registered as "unlimited" may convert itself into a "limited" one. Any unlimited company may increase the nominal amount of its capital, by increasing the nominal amount of its shares, but no part of such increased capital shall be capable of being called up except in the event of and for the purposes of the winding-up of the company. When no such increase of nominal capital is made, the company may provide that a part of its uncalled capital shall not be capable of being called up except for winding up the company. A limited company may declare that any part of its still uncalled-for capital shall not be capable of being called up except for the company being wound up. A bank of issue registered as a limited company, either before or after the passing of this Act, is not to be entitled to limited liability in respect of its notes, but the members are, as to these, to continue liable as if it had been registered as unlimited, and if the bank is wound up, and the general assets are insufficient to satisfy the claims of both the note-holders and the general creditors, then the members of the banking company, after satisfying the note-holders, are to be liable to contribute towards payment of the debts of the general creditors a sum equal to the amount received by the note-holders out of the general assets of the company, *i.e.*, out of the funds available for the general creditors, as well as for the note-holders. Nearly all the joint-stock banks of England soon afterwards registered them-

selves as limited companies under the provisions of the '79 Act. The Bank of Scotland, the Royal Bank of Scotland, and the British Linen Company, established last century, were created Corporations before the Crown was empowered by statute law to create trading corporations with unlimited liability. Therefore they have always been limited banks, and therefore did not require to avail themselves of the recent Act to enable them to become so. All the other Scotch banks, which were carried on by Corporations with unlimited liability, registered themselves without delay as limited companies.

#### VI. NUMBER OF BANKS AND BRANCHES, BRANCHES OPENED AND CLOSED, BANKS IN LIQUIDATION, AND AMALGAMATIONS.

The total number of banks in the United Kingdom, private and joint-stock, up to Nov. '97, as stated in the *Banking Almanac*, '98, was 352. The new banks and branches opened in London and suburbs were 22, and those out of London 201. The branches closed out of London were 14. The number of amalgamations was 9, of those in liquidation 4, and the note issues of 7 banks lapsed.

#### VII. THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

This is the most important bank in the world. It was established in 1694 with a capital of £1,200,000, which has been increased from time to time until it reached £14,553,000 in 1816, at which amount it now stands. It has also a rest, or reserve, of about £3,000,000. Under the Bank Charter Act of '44, the Bank is divided into the Issue and Banking Departments. From the former the Bank is permitted to issue £14,000,000 of notes of its own upon certain securities of which the debt owing to it by the Government, amounting to £11,015,100, formed part. Every note issued in excess of £14,000,000 was ordered to be represented by gold coin or gold and silver bullion in the vaults of the Bank. It was also provided that, if any of the note-issuing banks discontinued issuing their own notes, Her Majesty in Council could authorise the Bank of England to increase its securities in the Issue Department by an amount not exceeding two-thirds of these lapsed issues. The fiduciary issue of the Bank has so risen at different periods from '44 that it now stands at £16,800,000. The last addition of £350,000 was made by Order in Council on Jan. 20th, '94. The aggregate amount of the notes of other banks which have ceased to issue up to this date from '44, and against two-thirds of which Bank of England notes have been substituted, is £4,276,168. The annual sum payable by the Bank for its exclusive privileges has been increased from £120,000, as settled in '33, to £180,000, and all profit from the increase of the issue of their notes beyond £14,000,000 is directed to go to the public. The profit on this amount was, up to '92, the interest at 3 per cent. after deductions for stamp duties and expenses. By the Bank Act of '92 the rate of interest on the Government debt to the Bank of £11,015,100 is to be at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum until April 5th, 1903, and after that date 2½ per cent., unless the Bank give

notice in writing six months before that day that they decline to accept such rate, when the debt may be paid off without further notice, and until payment the interest will continue at 2½ per cent. As regards what are called dead bank notes it is enacted that, when Bank of England notes issued more than forty years have not been presented for payment, the Bank may write off the amount, or any portion of the amount, of these notes from the amount of such issued from the Issue Department, and the Bank Charter Act of '44 is to apply as if the amount of notes thus written off had not been issued. The Bank will, however, be liable to pay any note so written off if it is presented for payment. Another source of profit to the Department is the gain made in the purchase of foreign coin and bullion brought to it, for which under the Act of '44 the Bank pays at the rate of £3 17s. 9d. per oz., being 1½d. per oz. under Mint price.

In the Banking Department the Bank of England, in addition to transacting business as other large English banks do, acts as the banker of the Government in the management and payment of dividends on the National Debt, the issue and withdrawal of Exchequer bills and bonds, the issue of Government loans, and the banking operations connected with the Government offices, the Indian Government, and much of the financial business of Colonial Governments. By the Bank Act of '92 the remuneration to be paid to the Bank of England for the management of the National Debt is to be a yearly sum at the rate of £325 per million pounds of such debt up to five hundred millions, and at the rate of £100 for every million above this amount up to and including the year ending March 31st, 1912, and thereafter from year to year until Parliament otherwise directs. During such period this annual sum is not to be less than £160,000. For the management of Exchequer bonds and Exchequer bills the Bank is to receive £100 per million, and for the management of Treasury bills £200 per million outstanding on the last day of the previous financial year. The Bank also takes charge of the reserves of other bankers in connection with clearing-house transfers, and in consequence of this the reserves of the Bank are generally the only unused money in the country that can be had on a sudden demand. This institution also derives much profit from the employment of its deposits, on which it allows no interest. It is the ultimate resort of all large merchants and traders and others who wish to borrow and cannot get accommodated at other banks. In '47 a great commercial crisis had arisen: the Bank of England was unable to meet all applications for discounts and loans on approved securities, without exceeding its statutory limits. The Governor and Company were, however, informed by the Government that it was prepared to propose a bill to Parliament to indemnify them from such excess. Bank of England notes were therefore issued in exchange for securities beyond the amount limited by law, and Parliament afterwards passed an Act indemnifying the Bank in that respect, and for a short suspension of so much of the '44 statute as limited the amount of such securities. A similar crisis occurred in '57 and in '66, when Government took the same course; although in the latter year no infringement of the law took place, because the

commercial panic subsided before the Bank had made advances beyond the legal limits.

The Bank Charter Act of '44 requires a weekly account to be published of certain particulars of the Issue and Banking Department. The one for the week ending Oct. 26th, '98, is as follows, viz. :—

DR.	Issue Department.	£
Notes issued . . . . .		46,155,890

CR.		£
Government debt . . . . .		11,015,100
Other securities . . . . .		5,784,900
Gold coin and bullion . . . . .		29,355,890
		46,155,890

DR.	Banking Department.	£
Proprietors' Capital . . . . .		14,553,000
Rest . . . . .		3,146,611
Public deposits, including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and dividend accounts . . . . .		6,696,030
Other deposits . . . . .		36,848,357
Seven-day and other bills . . . . .		103,469
		61,347,467

CR.		£
Government Securities . . . . .		10,501,640
Other Securities . . . . .		29,607,671
Notes . . . . .		18,985,615
Gold and silver coin . . . . .		2,252,541
		61,347,467

Besides the head office and two branch offices in London, the Bank of England has branches at Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Hull, Bristol, Newcastle, Plymouth, and Portsmouth. The management of the Bank is in the hands of a governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four directors, elected by stockholders who have held £500 worth of stock for at least six months previous to the election. In future, it is provided by a supplemental charter, where stock stands in the joint names of two or more members, the first name in a joint account will be able to vote, unless the other or other members nominate one of such to do so. The supplemental charter also provides for the abolition of the "shuttings" of the transfer books of bank stock, and henceforth the stock may be transferred "ex div." the day after the balance for the dividend has been struck. A director is required to hold £2000, a deputy-governor £3000, and a governor £4000 of the stock. Custom has excluded English bankers from this body, but members of leading firms negotiating foreign loans and engaged in foreign bill broking appear to be eligible. The Court, or Board of Directors, meet every Thursday, when the weekly account is presented. The two governors have the chief administration of the institution, and attend daily at the Bank.

At the half-yearly general Court of the Directors and Company of the Bank of England held on Sept. 22nd, '98, the net profits of the half-year ended Aug. 31st were £731,219 as against £731,748 for the corresponding period of '97, and a half-year's dividend of interest and profits was made of £5 per cent. without deduction on amount of income tax.

## VIII. FIXED ISSUES AND CIRCULATION OF NOTES.

The present fixed issues of bank notes are as follows, viz. :—

England, Bank of England . . . . .	£16,800,000
" 38 Private Banks . . . . .	1,374,376
" 31 Joint-Stock Banks . . . . .	1,762,961
Scotland, 10 Joint-Stock Banks . . . . .	2,676,350
Ireland, 6 Joint-Stock Banks . . . . .	6,354,494
	£28,968,181

The average weekly circulation of the banks of the United Kingdom to Oct. 1st, '98, is as follows :—

	£
Bank of England for month ending Oct. 5th . . . . .	27,553,362
Private Banks . . . . .	386,952
Joint Stock Banks . . . . .	897,259
Total in England . . . . .	28,837,573
Scotland . . . . .	7,550,232
Ireland . . . . .	5,874,280
United Kingdom . . . . .	42,262,085

The *Bankers' Magazine* for November '98 states that in comparison with the corresponding period of last year the returns show a decrease in the Bank of England circulation of £198,214, a decrease in private banks of £18,612, and a decrease in joint-stock banks of £15,227; in Scotland an increase of £275,547, and in Ireland a decrease of £284,099, thus showing that the month ending Oct. 1st as compared with the corresponding period of '97 presents a decrease of £232,053 in England and a decrease of £240,605 in the United Kingdom.

## IX. THE CLEARING-HOUSE SYSTEM.

A clearing house is an establishment in large cities in which the business of banks with other banks is adjusted. Each bank which deals with the London Clearing House sends clerks daily, who take with them the various bills and cheques in possession of their bank or drawn on other bankers. This adjustment establishment, and the bankers connected with it, have accounts at the Bank of England, and the balances, which were formerly settled by cash or notes of this bank, are now settled by transfers from one account to another. The arrangements for clearing are directed by a committee appointed by the banks. There are two paid managers or inspectors to better carry out these arrangements. Accounts are closed at four o'clock. Three-quarters of an hour is allowed for the banks to consider drafts upon them, and to determine whether they are to be honoured. In the meantime the bills and cheques have been classified at the Clearing House, and by 5.30 accounts are adjusted, each bank paying or receiving the balance due to it. The notification of the total amount of bills, cheques, and drafts, passing through the Clearing House is an indication of the state of trade, and as the Metropolis is the main cosmopolitan centre of commerce, this record has a world-wide range. The sums passed through the London Clearing House for '97 reached the



enormous total of £7,491,281,000, as against £7,574,853,000 in '96. In the provincial clearing houses cheques are drawn not only on the members' banks actually presenting, but also on their branches within a specified distance of the centre. There are clearing houses at Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Leicester; and in Scotland at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Greenock, Leith, Paisley, and Inverness. In Ireland the only clearing house is in Dublin.

## X. DISCOUNT MARKET.

As a good store of bills of exchange is declared to be the best reserve in banking, there is always a greater demand for them, when they are good, than the supply, and billbrokers cannot provide anything like the quantity which banks require. The chief reasons why these bills are not created commensurate with the increase of business, as they were some years ago, are—firstly, because the custom of obtaining loans from bankers, instead of accepting bills, has greatly increased; secondly, because foreign bills drawn on London by traders residing abroad have materially diminished, owing to the development of the system of telegraphic transfers, whereby very large sums are now paid without a bill. In consequence of the insufficient supply of these negotiable instruments, large holders have frequently the discount market under their control, for which reason the Bank minimum rate no longer guides the market for important periods. It is stated that, although about thirty years ago the Bank of England was one of the largest holders of bills of exchange, it is now thought to be the smallest among the large holders. This change, it is alleged, is the result of the immense increase of deposits of other banks which are largely invested in bills, and as these become due are re-invested in other bills, which causes a reduction in discount rates. In consequence of these transactions, and as deposits have increased far more than bills in proportion, longer periods of cheap money have been experienced in recent years than have ever existed. The bank rate of discount was 3 per cent. on Oct. 14th, '97, 4 on April 7th, '98, 3½ on May 26th, 3 on June 2nd, 2½ on June 30th, 3 on Sept. 22nd, and 4 on Oct. 13th. The money market has responded to this last rise by lifting the rate for the best bills. On Oct. 15th loans from day-to-day, and for short periods, were 3½ per cent., 3½ to 3¾ for two, three, and four months', and 3¾ per cent. for six months' bills. On this increase of the Bank rate, the Banks and Discount houses also raised their allowance on deposits to 2½ per cent. on call and 2¾ on notice. On Nov. 1st interest for floating money or loans from day to day and for short periods was 3½ per cent.; the market rates for best bills were then 3¾ for two months, 3⅞ for three months, 3⅞ for four months, and 3⅞ to 3¾ for six months.

## XI. CAPITAL AND RESERVE FUNDS, AND BALANCE SHEETS.

It appears that in October '98 the whole banking capital commanded in the market an average premium of 234 per cent., and in October '97 the premium was 222 per cent. The average market value of banking capital

at the beginning of October, for the past three years, is as follows:—

	'98.	'97.	'96.
	Premium.	Premium.	Premium.
England . .	238 %	225 %	210 %
Scotland . .	228 „	226 „	207 „
Ireland . .	209 „	196 „	186 „
Total United Kingdom .	234 %	222 %	207 %

The total amount of the paid-up capital of all the joint-stock banks of the kingdom and the Bank of England is £76,927,072. Beyond their capital these banks hold reserves to about £40,722,480, which amounts are held in the following proportions by these institutions in different divisions of the country, viz. :—

	Capital, Paid-up.	Reserve Funds.
	£	£
By English Banks, including Isle of Man and Channel Island Banks . . .	60,491,417	31,202,966
„ Scotch Banks . .	9,310,735	6,167,932
„ Irish Banks . .	7,124,920	3,351,582
	£76,927,062	£40,722,480
	£117,649,542	

The 23 private banks which publish accounts have capital and reserves to the amount of about £7,017,632, and the remainder about £3,000,000, so that the total paid-up capital and reserves for all our home banks is nearly £128,000,000. The amount of deposit and current accounts in all the banks of the United Kingdom are estimated to have been in July '98 from £800,000,000 to £810,000,000, and in January last from £780,000,000 to £790,000,000.

## XII. INSTITUTE OF BANKERS.

This Institute was founded in '79, and is an association of gentlemen connected with the various branches of banking. Its objects are to facilitate the consideration and discussion of matters of interest to members of this branch of commerce, and to afford opportunities for the organisation of a knowledge of the theory of banking. It has at present in London, the provinces, in India and the Colonies over 3000 adherents: viz. 410 Fellows, who are partners, directors, or managers of banks, 620 Associates, consisting of officials of over 10 years' standing, and about 2200 ordinary members, drawn from the juniors on bank staffs. These different classes subscribe £2 2s., £1 1s., and 10s. 6d. per annum respectively. Papers on banking and financial subjects are read and discussed before the Institute from time to time and published in the official *Journal of the Institute of Bankers*, which also contains matter of interest to bankers generally. The annual examinations for the certificate of the Institute are held in

May in London and numerous provincial centres, and attract between 500 and 600 candidates. The subjects of examination are political economy, practical banking, commercial law, mathematics and bookkeeping, and most of the leading banks give prizes in connection with these. The offices are at 34, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, where there is an excellent library and reading-room. The President is Robert Williams, Esq., M.P., and the Secretary is Mr. W. Talbot Agar.

**Bank of England.** See **BANKING**.

### **BANKRUPTCY.**

This is mainly regulated in England and Wales by the Bankruptcy Act, '83, the Bankruptcy (Discharge and Closure) Act, '87, the Bankruptcy Act '90, and the rules made thereunder. In all its branches this system is subject to the control of the **Board of Trade**. For the proper administration of the system there is the Bankruptcy Division of the High Court of Justice, which has jurisdiction in the City of London and its liberties, and also within the districts of the Metropolitan County Courts. Outside these boundaries the County Courts have bankruptcy jurisdiction. A great portion of this in both the High Court and County Courts is exercised by the registrars, who hear petitions for adjudication in bankruptcy, hold public examinations of the debtors, approve of compositions, and grant discharges when these are unopposed. The Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade consists of **Official Receivers**, and a central staff under the **Inspector-General**, who audit trustees' accounts, and overlook the conduct and dealings of these persons, and the other local officials. There is an official receiver appointed to each district, but the same individual may be appointed to this position for two or more districts, or two or more of such receivers may be appointed to the one district. The official receiver is to investigate the conduct of the debtor, and to report the Court respecting it, to take such part as to the Board of Trade may order in his public examination, and to assist when required in his prosecution. It is also the duty of the official receiver to become interim receiver of the debtor's estate, pending the appointment of a trustee, and as manager when a special manager is not appointed, to summon and preside at the first meeting of creditors, to issue proxies, to report to the creditors on any offer by the debtor for a composition or scheme of arrangement, to advertise the proceedings, and to act as trustee during any vacancy in that appointment. In order to be made a bankrupt, it is essential that the debtor shall have committed one or more of the recognised acts of bankruptcy (see ed. '96). The act of bankruptcy on which the petition against the debtor is founded must have occurred within **three months**. An infant, though engaged in trade, cannot be made bankrupt, but a **married woman** can be, and in respect of her separate property if she carries on a trade distinct from her husband, or when he is a convict or in exile; as in such cases she is liable to be sued personally as a *feme sole*.

A **Petition for Adjudication in Bankruptcy** may be filed by the debtor, or by any single creditor whose debt amounts to £50 or upwards, but any two or more creditors whose debts in the aggregate amount to £50 may be the petitioning creditors. The first result of a proper

bankruptcy petition is the making of a **Receiving Order** by the Court, which does not divest the debtor of his property, but puts the Official Receiver in charge of such, and stays proceedings by unsecured creditors. When this order is made the debtor is bound to give the official receiver full information concerning his affairs and failure, and to make out a proper statement of his assets and liabilities for submission to the first meeting of creditors, which should be held within fourteen days of the receiving order. The debtor may propose at this meeting that his insolvency should be ended by a **composition or scheme of arrangement**, whereby the disabilities of bankruptcy proper may be avoided. If the creditors refuse to assent to this proposal the debtor is to be adjudged bankrupt; but if it is assented to, the assent is provisional. In either event the debtor must still undergo a **public examination**. When the public examination is finished, the matter then goes before the Court for its approval. The composition or scheme being approved by the Court, is binding on any dissentient minority of creditors, the receiving order is rescinded, and the debtor is remitted to the full control over his affairs. But if the provisions of the composition or scheme are not performed by the debtor he is still liable to be adjudged bankrupt. A debtor who has been thus adjudged bankrupt may, under similar terms and conditions as before bankruptcy, propose a composition or scheme of arrangement with his creditors, and if the offer is sanctioned by the Court the adjudication in bankruptcy is annulled. When it has been resolved that a debtor's property shall be administered in bankruptcy proper the creditors elect a **trustee**, an official holding a certificate of the Board of Trade, to whom he has given security for the due discharge of his duties. All the debtor's property then vests in the trustee, as well as any further property that he may acquire before obtaining his discharge, except his personal earnings. The trustee realises the debtor's estate as quickly as convenient, and distributes it ratably among the creditors. Within certain limits priority is given to rates and taxes, and claims for the pay of clerks, servants, and workmen. From the assets available for distribution, property held by the bankrupt in trust, and his trade tools, and the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family to the value of £20, are excepted, but not goods in his reputed ownership though belonging to another. The trustee generally exercises his duties under the guidance of a **Committee of Inspection** appointed by the creditors, and if no such committee is appointed their duties are performed by the Board of Trade. When the bankrupt's public examination is concluded he may apply for his discharge. The discharge is not given if the bankrupt has committed any of the **statutory offences**, such as not keeping proper books for three years before the bankruptcy, continuing to trade after knowledge of insolvency, contracting a debt without any reasonable expectation of being able to pay it, bringing on bankruptcy by rash and hazardous speculations, or extravagant living, causing unnecessary expense by frivolous or vexatious defences to an action, having given within three months before bankruptcy an undue preference, having previously been adjudged bankrupt, fraud or fraudulent breach of trust, etc. The **crimes** connected with bankruptcy,

for which a bankrupt can be committed for trial, and their punishment, are set out in ed. '96. In small bankruptcies, when the property of the bankrupt is not likely to exceed £300, the official receiver becomes trustee, unless the creditors supersede him. There is no Committee of Inspection, and the proceedings are more summary than in the other bankruptcies. If judgment has been obtained in a County Court against a debtor unable to pay, but whose whole indebtedness is less than £50, the Court may administer his property and order the payment of his debts by instalments.

According to the report of the Inspector-General in Bankruptcy for the year ending March 31st, '98, the number of receiving orders made in England and Wales was 4074, involving liabilities of £5,678,498; and the assets realised £2,756,079, leaving an estimated loss to creditors of £3,791,196. The deeds of arrangement registered were 3208, the liabilities thereunder being £3,930,615, and the assets £1,910,492, causing an estimated loss to creditors of £2,706,954. Amongst the failures in which an increase of liabilities is noticeable are bankers, whose liabilities amounted to £814,240, as against £34,585 in '96. This large increase is due to the failure of a private bank having several branches in the south of England. The only other trades in which the liabilities exceed half a million are grocery and provisions, £633,356; and leather trades, £544,575. The former amount is slightly less than the similar liabilities in the preceding year, but the leather trades show an increase of over £200,000. The liabilities of directors and promoters of public companies have increased by £154,000, and those of drapers and haberdashers by £182,000. It is regrettable to observe that the liabilities of solicitors, whose failure so often involves great loss or ruin to many of their clients, have increased to over £460,000. Beer, wine, and spirit trades, farmers, shipping trades, cotton, wool, and timber merchants show a considerable decrease in liabilities, but the most marked diminution occurs in the class described in the proceedings as merchants, whose liabilities are £347,256, as compared with £936,163 in '95—a decrease of no less than £648,907. During the year '97 there was a further diminution in the more important failures with unsecured liabilities of £20,000 and upwards, the number being 32 in '97, against 34 in '96, and 39 in '95.

**Baptists.** The Baptists hold that the only Scriptural mode of baptism is by immersion, and that the proper subjects are "believers"—persons of an age to exercise belief. Any other baptism they consider to be contrary to the original institution, contrary to the example of Christ, and also opposed to the spiritual design of the ordinance. Historians, themselves not Baptists, have shown that through many centuries these views have been held amongst the Waldenses, the Albigenes, the Vaudois, the Lollards and Wycliffites. Formerly, on the Continent and in England, they were opprobriously called *Anabaptists*. In 1537 Henry VIII. issued a proclamation against their heresy, as persons who rebaptised themselves. As early as 1611, many Baptists, because of persecution, fled to America, and the feeble remnant in London published a *Confession of Faith* (1611) to vindicate their orthodoxy. In 1620 they memorialised the king for liberty of worship. *Confessions of Faith* they published again in 1644 and 1646. In 1689 a *General Assembly* of

Baptists in London published a *Confession* in thirty-two articles, and a *Baptist Catechism*, after the model of the Assembly's Catechism. The latest returns ('97) give, in the United Kingdom, 2947 churches, 3842 chapels, with 1,293,459 sittings, 2006 pastors, 5021 local preachers, 364,779 Church members, 527,616 Sunday scholars, 51,800 teachers. The colleges for training the rising ministry are: Bristol, founded 1770; Midland, 1797; Rawdon, 1804; Regent's Park, 1810; Pastors', 1856; Manchester (Brighton Grove), 1866; Cardiff, 1807; Aberystwith, 1839; North Wales, 1862; Scotland, Theological College, 1894; Ireland, Training Institute, 1892. The Baptist Foreign Mission was originated in 1792 (see *MISSIONARY SOCIETIES*). Baptist churches are congregational in government, holding to the order of pastors (bishops) and deacons. The interests of different counties are cared for by local associations; and the wider affairs of the denomination are attended to by the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, formed in 1812—which Union, while it has no legislative authority, is adapted to secure united action throughout the whole country. In connection with the Union, the General Expenses, Literature, Home Mission, Church Extension, Annuity, Augmentation, and Education Funds have been established. These societies represent the distribution of upwards of £15,400 per annum by the Council of the Union, under one executive. Outside the Baptist Union there are the Scotch Baptists, with a plural eldership. In England there are some 300 Hyper-Calvinistic churches. It is computed that in the world at large there are 50,978 Baptist churches, 33,236 pastors and missionaries, and 4,705,953 Church members. The election of a vice-president for the Baptist Union takes place at the Spring Assembly of the Union. There is no nomination, and in the ballot a majority of the total votes given is necessary to election. The Vice-President for one year becomes in the ordinary course President during the next year. President of the Baptist Union for the year '98-9, Rev. S. Vincent; Vice-President, Rev. J. A. Spurgeon, D.D., LL.D.; Secretary, Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A. Offices of the Baptist Union, 10, Farnival Street, London, E.C. Consult *The Baptist Hand-Book*.

**Barbados.** A British West Indian island; geographically but not politically one of the Windward group. Area, 166 sq. m.; population, 189,000. Capital, Bridgetown. Barbados is of coral formation, and rises in a succession of limestone and coral terraces to a height of 1104 ft.; while it is almost encircled by coral reefs, which render the approach to it dangerous to mariners. The climate is healthy; but violent hurricanes occur and cause much damage. It is administered by a Governor, with Executive Committee, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly of 24 members, elected annually. Barbados is the headquarters for the British troops in the West Indies. The chief exports are sugar and its products. For latest statistics see *BRITISH EMPIRE* (table). See *WEST INDIES SUGAR COMMISSION*.

**Barbuda.** A British West Indian island; a dependency of Antigua, and under the federal government of the Leeward Islands.

**Bar, General Council of the.** The Council is the accredited representative of the Bar, and its duty is to deal with all matters affecting the profession, and to take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient. The Council



consists of: (1) the Attorney General and Solicitor General for the time being, and every former Attorney General or Solicitor General whilst remaining in actual practice at the Bar; (2) 48 practising barristers elected by the whole Bar (not less than 12 of the Inner Bar and not less than 24 of the Outer Bar), one-half of the total number retiring from office at the time for the close of the election in each year. The Council has power to appoint additional members, not exceeding 6 in number, as the Council may consider desirable by reason of their Parliamentary or professional position. Such members go out of office at the time for the close of the election following their appointment. The time of the annual election is fixed by the Council, and is held as soon as possible after the annual general meeting of the Bar. The Council appoints a Chairman and Vice-Chairman and an Executive Committee, and such standing committees and sub-committees as they may think fit, from time to time delegating to any such committee or sub-committee any of the powers or duties of the Council which the Council may deem desirable. The Standing Committees of the Council are the Executive Committee and the committees on matters relating to professional conduct, on the business and procedure of the Courts, and on Court buildings. The annual general meeting of the Bar is held in the Old Dining Hall of Lincoln's Inn at 4.15 p.m. on the second Tuesday in the Easter sittings; but the Council has power, with the concurrence of the Attorney General, to alter the date, time, and place of the annual general meeting. Any member of the Bar is at liberty to bring forward for discussion at the annual general meeting any resolution, provided that notice thereof shall have been given in writing to the Secretary of the Council not less than seven clear days before the day of meeting, and that in the opinion of the Executive Committee of the Council such resolution is a matter of general interest to the Bar. A statement of the proceedings of the Council is published annually, and copies thereof are supplied to every barrister having an address in the Law List. Surplus copies may be obtained on application to the Secretary. The Council has recently received recognition at the hands of the Legislature. **Chairman, '98-9, Mr. H. H. Cozens Hardy, Q.C., M.P.; Vice-Chairman, Mr. Joseph Walton, Q.C.; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. E. P. Wolstenholme; Secretary, Mr. Henry C. A. Bingley; Clerk, Mr. C. Worthy. Offices of the Council, 2, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.**

**Baring-Gould, Rev. Sabine, M.A.,** Rector of Lew-Trenchard, North Devon, since '81, and formerly Vicar of Dalton, Yorks, and Rector of East Mercia, Essex. He is the eldest son of the late Mr. E. Baring-Gould, of Lew-Trenchard, and was b. at Exeter, Jan. 28th, '34, and ed. at Clare Coll. Camb. His literary activity has been and still is phenomenal. Fiction, theology, history, mythology, archæology, folk-lore, art, music: in all these provinces he has won great triumphs, though perhaps he is best known by his novels. "Mehalah," first published in '80, achieved for him widespread fame, and more recently he has published "Mrs. Curgenven," and "Cheap Jack Zita," '93, "Noëmi," '95, "The Broom Squire," '96, "Guavas the Tinner" and "Bladys," in '97. A charming "Garland of Country Song"

appeared in '94, "Old English Fairy Tales" in '95, a life of "Napoleon" in '96, and "A Study of St. Paul" in '97.

**Barnardo's, Dr., Homes for Orphan Waifs.** This work was begun in the year 1866 by Dr. Barnardo, at that time a young medical student attached to the London Hospital. On his own responsibility he opened a small house in Stepney Causeway, and the pressing need for some such effort was soon evidenced by the numerous applications for admission which began to flow in. Year by year the Homes have extended and multiplied, and their scope has been correspondingly enlarged. From the first the central principle of the Institutions has been: No destitute child, boy or girl, ever refused admission, irrespective of age, creed, nationality, or physical defects. At present the Homes comprise twenty-four Mission Branches, and eighty-six distinct Homes dealing with every age and class of destitute and needy childhood. Four of these Homes are situated in Canada, one in Jersey, seventeen in the English counties, and the remainder in London. There are 1000 inmates in the **Village Home at Ilford, Essex**, which contains fifty-two detached cottages, and is solely devoted to the upbringing of girls on the family system, under "mothers." The boys are reared in branch Homes according to age, or boarded out in rural districts under the supervision of local committees and of lady visitors. About 1500 boys and girls are now so boarded out. **Industrial training** is imparted to the older boys in the Homes, fourteen different trades being taught in the shops at Stepney Causeway. An **Emigration agency** furnishes an important adjunct to the work. After training, many of the boys and girls are placed out in situations throughout the United Kingdom; but every year some 700 selected inmates, who have proved themselves honest, decent and industrious, are emigrated to the colonies, chiefly to Canada, where three Distributing Homes (in Ontario and Manitoba) are now in operation. There is also an **Industrial Farm of 10,000 acres (in Manitoba)**, which is now being developed by older lads sent out from a special Home, the **Youths' Labour House**, which is open to lads of seventeen years of age and over. No fewer than 10,055 tested and trained boys and girls have by this means been placed out in colonial situations, and of these 98 per cent. have proved successful. Over 36,000 young people, of all ages, from infancy to the threshold of adult age, have passed through the Homes. The daily expenses of maintenance and food alone amount to at least £140. Experienced agents are at work day and night in the slums searching for and rescuing homeless children from the common lodging-houses and the streets. **Head Offices, 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E.**

**Baronetries Conferred, Nov. '97—Nov. '98.** **Samuel, Sir Saul, K.C.M.G., C.B.,** formerly Agent-General for N.S.W. in England.

**Wigan, Sir Frederick,** of Clare Lawn, Mortlake, Surrey.

**Durning-Lawrence, Mr. Edwin, M.P.**

**Maclure, Mr. John Wm., M.P.,** of Manchester.

**Holder, Mr. John Charles,** of Pitmaston, Moseley, Worcestershire.

**Wilks, Dr. Samuel,** Fellow and Pres. of the Roy. Coll. of Physicians in London, one of H.M. Physicians Extraordinary.

**Ellis-Nanney, Mr. Hugh John,** of Gwynfryn, Carnarvonshire.

De la Rue, Mr. Thomas Andros, of Cadogan Square, Chelsea.

Dundas, Mr. Robert, of Arniston, Midlothian.

Rankin, Mr. James, M.P.

Tate, Mr. Henry.

**Barotseland.** See RHODESIA.

**Barrett, Wilson**, is the son of an Essex farmer, and entered the profession in which he has achieved so many triumphs at the age of 17. He became manager of the Burnley Theatre in '74, and has since leased the Grand Theatre, Leeds, and the Court and Princess's Theatres in London. In '96 he scored a great success with "The Sign of the Cross" at the Lyric. This play was written by himself, for he is a dramatist as well as an actor and manager. Other works of his are "Pharaoh," "Now-a-Days," and "The Daughters of Babylon," and he has collaborated with Mr. H. A. Jones, Mr. Sydney Grundy, Mr. W. G. Wills, Mr. Hall Caine, and Mr. G. R. Sims. In '97 he produced "Othello" at the Lyric, and afterwards visited Australia with phenomenal success.

**Barrie, J. M.**, whose writings under the pseudonym of "Gavin Ogilvy" have raised him to great literary eminence in the last few years, was b. at Kirriemuir, Forfarshire, in 1860. He was ed. at Dumfries Academy, and graduated M.A. at Edin. Univ. in '82. After holding a journalistic position in Nottingham he came to London. The introduction to the public of Mr. Barrie's peculiar genius for depicting Scotch village life was accomplished through the columns of the *British Weekly*, and he contributed also to the *St. James's Gazette*, the *Speaker*, and the *National Observer*. His first volume, "Better Dead," appeared in '87; "Auld Licht Idylls" and "When a Man's Single" were published in '88; "A Window in Thrums" and "An Edinburgh Eleven" in '89. In '90 Mr. Barrie issued "My Lady Nicotine," during '91 his first lengthy story, entitled "The Little Minister," was published, and a new story entitled "Sentimental Tommy," and "Margaret Ogilvy," a Memoir, in '96. Mr. Barrie's work for the stage includes an amusing comedy entitled "Walker, London," which had a tremendous run at Toole's Theatre in '92; "Jane Annie," written with Mr. Conan Doyle, and brought out at the Savoy in '93; "The Professor's Love Story," first played in America, and afterwards brought to England by Mr. Willard; and "The Little Minister," produced Nov. 6th, '97, at the Haymarket. Mr. Barrie was, in '94, married to Miss Mary Ansell, who played charmingly in "Walker, London," when it was first produced. Address: Kirriemuir, N.B.

**Basutoland.** A native province of British South Africa, situated to the north-east of Cape Colony. It lies inclosed between Natal, the Orange Free State, and Cape Colony. Basutoland was disannexed from Cape Colony in 1884, and has since been administered by a Resident Commissioner, under the High Commissioner for South Africa. Area, 10,293 sq. m.; pop. 250,000, including about 600 Europeans. Capital, Maseru. The chief products are wool, wheat, mealies, and Kaffir corn. The natives keep large herds of cattle. The revolt in Basutoland led by Masupha came to an end (Feb. 1st, '98), and Masupha was fired 200 head of cattle, banished from his stronghold at Thaba Bosigo, and deposed from his chieftainship. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

**Bath and Wells, Bishop of.** See under PEERS.

**Bath, The Most Honourable Order of the.** Originally established by King Henry IV., at his coronation, 1399, this order fell into neglect in the seventeenth century, but was revived in 1725, under George I. It was remodelled by the Prince Regent in 1815, to commemorate the auspicious termination of the long and arduous contest in which the empire had been engaged, and was further enlarged in 1845, and now has three classes:—

G.C.B. . Knight Grand Cross Bath.

K.C.B. . Knight Commander Bath.

C.B. . . Companion Bath.

Members of the first two classes, being knights, are, after knighthood, entitled to the prefix "Sir." The G.C.B.s are not to exceed 55 for military service, exclusive of the sovereign and princes of the blood, and those distinguished foreigners upon whom may be conferred the honorary dignity, and 27 for the civil service; of the second class there may not be more than 145 for military and 100 for the civil service, excluding those admitted as honorary members, and except in certain special circumstances when there is power to increase the numbers. Of Companions there may be 988, of whom 705 may be for military and 283 for civil service. An officer must have received a medal or some similar honour, or have been specially mentioned in despatches for distinguished service in action, before he can be nominated. The badge is suspended by a crimson ribbon, with motto *Tria juncta in uno* (Three joined in one). The Dean of the Order is the Dean of Westminster. Sir Albert W. Woods, K.C.M.G., C.B., is Registrar and Secretary; General Lynedock Gardiner, C.B., is Bath King of Arms; and Charles George Barrington, C.B., is Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod.

**Bavaria.** See GERMANY; and for Ministry see DIPLOMATIC.

**Bayreuth**, in Bavaria, is the home of Wagnerism. A magnificent theatre is there erected for the performance of Wagner's operas, on a scale which can nowhere else be approached. Full justice to the dramatic richness and scenic possibilities of the master's music can only be done at the Bayreuth theatre, and there is probably no finer orchestra in the world than the Wagner orchestra. Frau Wagner takes an active part in the management of the Festival. In Nov. '92 the school for instruction in musical style, one of Wagner's favourite ideas, was opened for teaching and training artists gratuitously in the performance of Wagner's works.

**Bechuanaland Protectorate.** Bechuanaland until '95 included the Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland and the Bechuanaland Protectorate. In Nov. '95, however, the Crown Colony was annexed to Cape Colony, the Bechuanaland Protectorate being at that time, by an agreement made in '94, under the administration of the British South Africa Company. The Protectorate (area about 213,000 sq. m., pop. 200,000) extends from the Molopo river in the south northwards to the Zambesi, and is bounded on the east by the South African Republic and Matabeleland, and on the west by German South-West Africa. It includes the lands of Khama, chief of the Bamangwato, lying south-west of Matabeleland, of Sebele, chief of the Bakwena, Bakoen, chief of the



Bangwaketsi, and of Montsioa and Ikanning, all lying to the north of the Molopo. These chiefs, by an arrangement made in '95, when Khama and others visited England, hold their land under the protection of the Queen, an Imperial officer residing with each, and discharging certain judicial and other functions. The boundaries of the territory assigned to each chief have been carefully designated, and a hut tax is levied. The railway from Cape Town to Kimberley is continued through Vryburg and Mafeking to Palachwe, Tati, and Bulawayo. See CAPE COLONY.

**Bedford Grammar School, founded 1566**; reorganised 1873. Annual income, £3500. Eight leaving exhibitions of £70 and £60 for four years. Two fall vacant annually. The new buildings were opened Oct. 19th, '91. Pupils 800. The school is divided into five sections: (1) Classical, (2) Civil and military, (3) Technical, (4) Junior Department, (5) Preparatory Department. There are regular Woolwich and Sandhurst Classes. Alumni include Sir Henry Hawkins, Lord Farnborough (Sir T. Erskine May), Professor Piazzi Smyth, Professor Warrington Smyth, and Col. Burnaby. **Head Master, J. S. Phillpotts, M.A., B.C.L.**

**Bedford Modern School, founded 1566**; new scheme 1873. Large endowments. Six exhibitions of £55 and £45 for three years. Two exhibitions annually. Fees £4, £6, and £9, according to age, for boys residing with parents or near relations. Boarders received. Preparation for London matriculation, Cambridge locals, army, engineering, and business generally. Large chemical and physical laboratories, museum, workshop, and smithy. About 570 boys. **Headmaster, Rev. R. B. Poole, D.D., F.C.P.,** and 30 assistant masters.

**Beerbohm-Tree, Herbert,** the actor, is the son of a grain merchant named Beerbohm, and was b. in London in 1853. Shortly after entering his father's office in '70 he became a member of the Irrationals Amateur Dramatic Club, and gradually drifted into the profession. His first hit was as the timid curate in "The Private Secretary," at the Prince of Wales's; and immediately after he played the grim spy Macari in "Called Back." Taking the Comedy Theatre ('87), he produced "The Red Lamp"; and in the autumn of the same year took the Haymarket Theatre, where "Captain Swift," "A Man's Shadow," "The Village Priest," "Hamlet," "The Dancing Girl," "Hypatia," Mr. H. A. Jones' "The Tempter" ('93), "A Bunch of Violets," "John-a-Dreams" ('94), "Trilby" ('95), and "Henry IV." ('96) have been notable successes. In April '97 he opened his new theatre, "Her Majesty's," in the Haymarket. His wife, an admirable Greek scholar formerly connected with Queen's College, is a very refined actress. Address: 77, Sloane Street, London, W.

**Behring Sea Question.** The Behring Sea lies between Alaska on the east and Siberia on the west, the Aleutian Islands bounding it on the south, while on the north Behring Straits lead to the Arctic Ocean. In the south-east corner of the sea lie the Pribyloff Islands, a great haunt of seals at certain times of the year. The right to slaughter these seals to the number of 100,000 annually is let to the North American Commercial Company by the United States. Other seal hunters come from British Columbia, and kill perhaps about

25,000 a year. At certain seasons the seals leave the islands and go southwards, and here comes the opportunity for pelagic sealing, as it is called. The dispute between Great Britain, Canada and the United States originated as far back as 1886. As to its settlement by the Arbitration Treaty between Great Britain and America in '93, see eds. '94 and '95. From a very early date after the settlement, a desire was apparent on the American side to reopen the question, on the ground that the regulations of the award had failed in their object—the preservation of fur seals. It was alleged that the species would, unless the regulations were changed, very soon disappear. The United States Government therefore urged the appointment of an International Commission to revise the regulations, and meanwhile suggested some very drastic rules, which would practically have prohibited sealing in the Behring Sea itself. These, however, the British Government could not accept, and replied that there was no ground for curtailing so materially the period (five years) for revision of the regulations fixed by the Arbitration Tribunal. In April '97, Mr. J. W. Foster and Mr. Hamlin were appointed as Special Commissioners by the United States to negotiate with reference to the matter, and an effort was apparently made to get Russia and Japan to join with the U.S.A. in an agreement closing Behring Sea for a certain number of years. Diplomatic correspondence with Great Britain also took place, for full particulars of which see ed. '98. On July 28th, '97, Lord Salisbury wrote agreeing to a meeting of experts nominated by Great Britain, Canada and the United States in October, "to arrive, if possible, at correct conclusions respecting the numbers, conditions and habits of the seals frequenting the Pribyloff Islands at the present time, as compared with the several seasons previous to and subsequent to the Paris Award." It was subsequently proposed to include Russian and Japanese representatives in the conference; but to this Lord Salisbury objected, as these countries had no *locus standi*, and he finally definitely declined to take part in any conference at which they should be present. In reply the U.S. Government, while expressing its astonishment at the refusal, suggested a conference in the terms of Lord Salisbury's letter, at the same time preparing for a separate conference, which was held in October, between the United States, Russia and Japan. To this suggestion Lord Salisbury assented. The representatives were: for the British Government, Professor D'Arcy Thompson; for the Canadian Government, Mr. J. M. Macoun; and for the United States, Professor Starr Jordan. The separate conference between the United States, Russia and Japan agreed to a temporary suspension of pelagic sealing, on the condition that Great Britain should also consent to such a step. The conference of experts agreed to by Lord Salisbury came to an end (Nov. 17th, '97). The experts agreed that the Pribyloff herd had declined; that pelagic sealing, though responsible for the decrease, was within the law; that the herd was not in danger of extermination provided land killing were not excessive; but that the death-rate among females and pups was great owing to indiscriminate sea killing. Mr. Foster then, on behalf of the United States, put forward the proposal that if Canadian sealers were pro-



hibited from pelagic sealing for the season beginning Jan. 1st, '98, the United States would stop the killing of seals on the Pribyloff Islands, and would agree to a joint Commission for discussing other pending questions. To this the Canadian Government replied that the United States, as owners of the Pribyloff Islands, had everything to gain by the suspension of all sealing for a year, while the Canadian sealers would have everything to lose and nothing to gain. They could not therefore consent to the proposed suspension, but they were quite willing to refer all pending questions to a joint Commission. An Act was afterwards passed by Congress, and came into force on Jan. 1st, '98, prohibiting the import of sealskins, whether raw, dressed, dyed or otherwise manufactured, taken anywhere but on the Pribyloff Islands. The effect of this was to give the North American Commercial Company an absolute monopoly of the sealskin business in the States. American sentiment towards Great Britain and Canada, however, improved considerably as the year went on, and the whole question was included in the list of those referred to the Anglo-American Commission. See CANADA.

### BELGIUM.

A kingdom under Leopold II. of Saxe-Coburg, and by the constitution of '31 declared to be a constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy. The executive power is vested in the King, the legislative power jointly in King, Senate, and Chamber of Deputies. According to the law passed in '93 amending the Constitution, on the principle of manhood suffrage, tempered by the plural vote, all citizens over 25, who have lived at least a year in the same commune, have a vote. An additional vote is accorded them if they are (1) either 35 years of age, married, with legitimate offspring, and pay a tax of at least 5 fr. to the State; or (2) are 25 years old and own immovable property to the value of at least 2000 fr., or have an income of that value from such property, or for two years have received at least 100 fr. a year from Belgian funds. Two additional votes are given to citizens of 25 years of age, who possess a diploma of higher education or have filled a public or private position implying the possession of such education. No citizen can have more than three votes. From this electorate both Houses of the Legislature are chosen, save for those Senators who are elected indirectly. The Senate is elected for 8 years. The number of members elected directly is equal to half the number of Deputies. The indirectly elected Senators are chosen by the provincial councils, 2 for each province with less than 500,000 inhabitants; 3 for each with more than 500,000 and less than 1,000,000; and 4 for each with over 1,000,000. The Deputies are elected for 4 years, in the proportion of 1 to every 40,000 inhabitants, and number 152. One half retire every 2 years. Senators must be 40, and Deputies 25 years of age. Each Deputy receives 4000 fr. yearly, and a free pass between his home and the capital. Local government is carried on by provincial and communal councils. The country is divided by a difference of language, the Flemish inhabitants in the north using the Flemish tongue in all its varieties of local *patois*, while the Walloons of the southern provinces speak French. The north, too, is chiefly agricultural, and the south

industrial. Almost the entire population is of the Roman Catholic faith, but full religious liberty prevails, and grants are made from the national treasury to all denominations. There are about 6400 elementary schools, and the higher branches of education are well provided for. There is no State religion. Agriculture, mining, iron, sugar, and textile manufacturing are the chief occupations; and textiles, sugar, machinery, and agricultural products are the chief exports. There are 2839 miles of railway in operation. Area, 11,373 sq. m.; pop. 6,586,593. Revenue, '97, £17,083,000; expenditure, £16,617,250; imports, '97, £123,832,000; exports, £113,492,000; debt, £102,663,000. For army and navy see FOREIGN ARMIES and FOREIGN NAVIES; and for Ministry see DIPLOMATIC.

**Political Parties.** The scheme for the revision of the Constitution which occupied the country during '93 and '94 did much to alter the old division of parliamentary parties. Before '93 there were practically only two parties—the Clerics or Catholics, and the Anti-Catholics or Liberals. Gradually, however, the Liberals separated into three groups, the rank and file calling themselves Liberals still, and known as the *Ligue Liberals*, the more advanced Liberals, comprised in the *Association Liberals*, and known as *Progressists*, and the extreme Socialists, forming the *Fédération Ouvrière*, or Labour Party. The result of the general election which took place in Oct. '94 was the return of the Catholics to power with an overwhelming majority over both the Liberals and the Socialists. The official returns showed that 104 Catholics, 19 Liberals, and 29 Socialists and Progressists had been elected. As a general rule, the Socialists are stronger in the Walloon provinces, and the Catholics in the Flemish provinces. At the election of one-half of the Deputies (July 5th, '96) the Clericals made still further gains, the ultimate distribution of parties in the Chamber being 111 Catholics, 12 Liberals, and 29 Socialists. After the May '98 elections the Chamber included 112 Catholics, 28 Socialists, 6 Liberals, and 6 Radicals.

**Belgium, King of.** See LEOPOLD II.

**Belize** (Bay-leez?). Capital of British Honduras (*q.v.*) and a port. Pop. 6972.

**Benefices Act, '98.** See SESSION, sects. 37 and 38.

**Bengal.** See INDIA and DIPLOMATIC.

**Benguela.** A province of Portuguese West Africa. See ANGOLA.

**Beresford, Lord Charles.** See COMMONS.

**Bermuda Islands.** A group of small islands and coral reefs, situated in the North Atlantic, 600 miles east of Cape Hatteras. Area of group, 20 sq. m., the principal island containing 16 sq. m. Pop. 17,500. Administered by a Governor with an Executive Council of 6 members, and Legislative Council of 9 members, and an elected House of Assembly of 36 members. It is a naval station, and is becoming a favourite winter resort for Americans and Canadians. There is regular steam communication between Bermuda and New York, Halifax, Jamaica, etc. The chief products are early vegetables, bulbs, and arrowroot. For latest statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

**Bernhardt, Mme. Rosine Sarah,** was b. in 1844, at Paris; the most distinguished French actress of her day. She is of Jewish

descent. She entered the Paris Conservatoire at the age of fourteen, where she studied tragedy and comedy. Joining the staff of the Théâtre Français, she made her *début* in Racine's "Iphigénie," and in Scribe's "Valérie," but was not very successful, and retired for a time from the stage. Her first grand success was as Marie de Neuberg, in Victor Hugo's play of "Ruy Blas." Becoming very popular by her representations in "Junie," in "Andromaque," and in "La Sphinx," she was replaced on the staff of the Théâtre Française. She has frequently visited London since '79, and of late has appeared at one of the London theatres every year. She is also the authoress of a one-act play entitled "L'Aveu," produced in '88.

**Berry, Rev. Charles Albert, D.D.**, was b. at Leigh, Lancs., in 1852. He received his ministerial training at Airedale College, Bradford. On completion of his college course, in '74, he became pastor of one of the most influential churches in Bolton (St. George's Road), and removed in '83 to a still more important sphere—Queen Street Church, Wolverhampton, where he yet remains. In '87 he received a pressing invitation to succeed the late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher as pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, U.S., an invitation he did not accept, still preferring his Wolverhampton sphere. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him in '95 by the St. Andrews University. His address, from the chair of the Congregational Union of England and Wales in '97 delivered at the City Temple, and entitled "Congregational Churchmanship," attracted widespread notice. Dr. Berry has published a volume of sermons, "Vision and Duty," in the "Preachers of the Age" series, and also a small volume of short essays in the "Small Books on Great Subjects" series of James Clarke & Co., entitled "Mischievous Goodness, and other Papers." Address: 13, Parkdale, Wolverhampton.

**Besant, Sir Walter**, was b. at Portsmouth, 1836. Educated at King's College, Lond., and Christ's College, Camb. Accepted the appointment of Senior Professor in the Royal College of Mauritius, but resigned in consequence of ill health. He made his *début* as an author in '68 with "Studies in Early French Poetry," which was followed five years later by the "French Humourists." In conjunction with the late Mr. James Rice he commenced a successful career as a romance writer; the most popular production of their joint authorship was "Ready Money Mortiboy," which they also dramatised and put on the stage at the Court Theatre. Of the novels which Sir Walter Besant has published in his own name the best known are, "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," "All in a Garden Fair," "Children of Gibeon," "The World went very well Then," "Katherine Regina" ('87); "Herr Paulus," "The Inner House" ('88); "For Faith and Freedom," "The Bell of St. Paul's," "To Call Her Mine" ('89); "The Holy Rose," "The Demoniac," "Armored of Lyonesse" ('90); "St. Katherine's by the Tower" ('91); "The Ivory Gate" ('92); "A History of London," "The Rebel Queen" ('93); "Beyond the Dreams of Avarice" ('94); "The Master-Craftsman" and "The City of Refuge" ('96); "A Fountain Sealed" and "The Changeling" ('97). He was for many years Secretary to the Palestine Exploration Fund, and in '71 produced, jointly with the late Professor

Palmer, a History of Jerusalem. Sir Walter has also interested himself in questions affecting the rights of authors, and was appointed first Chairman of the executive committee of the Incorporated Society of Authors. The establishment of the People's Palace, in the East End of London, was inspired by Sir Walter Besant's book, "All Sorts and Conditions of Men." He received the honour of knighthood, May '95. Address: Froggnal End, Hampstead.

**Bible Society, The British and Foreign**, was established in 1804, its object being the circulation of the Scriptures. Up to '98 more than 155,500,000 Bibles and portions of the Bible, in 345 languages and dialects, had been issued under its auspices. The expenditure of the Society in '97-8 was nearly £222,000. Work abroad is carried on not only through the missionary societies, but by some twenty-six agents in foreign countries, under whom a large staff of colporteurs is engaged in distributing the Scriptures. Bible House, 146, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. Secretaries, Rev. J. Sharp, M.A., and Rev. J. G. Watt, M.A.

**Bills of Sale.** The statute law relating to bills of sale in England is contained in the Acts of 1878, '82, and '90. A bill of sale upon goods or chattels corresponds to a mortgage of real estate; and the above Acts are chiefly directed to prevent the fraudulent granting of bills of sale. Every bill of sale given by way of security for the payment of money is void unless made in accordance with the form in the schedule of the Act of '82. It must be duly attested by one or more credible witnesses not being a party or parties thereto. It must be registered within seven days after making, and the registration must be renewed once every five years. When first registered, a copy of the bill, together with an affidavit of the time of such bill being given, of its due attestation, and of the residence and occupation of the person giving the same, and of every attesting witness, must be presented to the registrar and filed by him. If the bill of sale be given subject to any defeasance, condition, or declaration of trust, such defeasance, condition, or declaration must appear, if not in the body of the bill, at least on the same paper, and must be set forth in the copy filed. A transfer or assignment of a registered bill of sale need not be registered. Bills of sale comprising, in whole or in part, the same chattels, take priority in order of registration. Delays, omissions, or mistakes in the registration of bills of sale may be rectified by the order of any judge of the High Court. A bill of sale executed within seven days after the execution of an unregistered bill of sale will be held void, in so far as it affects the same chattels, unless it is proved not to have been executed for the purpose of evading the law. Any bill of sale not complying with the conditions of attestation and registration, is void as against the giver's trustee in bankruptcy, etc. A bill of sale given in consideration of a sum less than £30 is void. A bill of sale is void except as against the grantor with respect to any personal chattels acquired by him after its execution. But this provision does not apply to growing crops or fixtures or machinery subsequently acquired in substitution for fixtures or machinery specified in the bill. Chattels assigned under a bill of sale are not liable to be seized by the grantee unless (1) the grantor make default in



paying the money thereby secured, or in fulfilling any condition necessary to the security; (2) the grantor become a bankrupt, or allow the goods comprised in the bill to be distrained for rent, rates or taxes; (3) the grantor fraudulently remove, or suffer to be removed, from his premises the goods comprised in the bill; (4) the grantor refuse, without reasonable excuse, to produce to the grantee his last receipts for rent, rates, and taxes; (5) execution has been levied on the grantor's goods under any judgment. The Bills of Sale Act '90 exempts letters hypothecating or declaring trusts of imported goods during the interval between the discharge of the goods from the ship in which they are imported and their deposit in a warehouse or reshipment for export, or delivery to a purchaser, from the Bills of Sale Act '82. See report of Committee on money lending under SESSION, Part III.

**Bills, Parliamentary**, are divided broadly into two classes—(1) public, and (2) private; the one consisting mainly of measures of general application, while the other includes bills for the construction of railways or street improvements (for a list of public acts passed '96, see heading). See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

### BIMETALLISM.

This is the term currently used to denote a Joint Monetary Standard of Value. Mr. Balfour, who is a convinced bimetallist, has defined the contention of the bimetallists as being "that if they could by international arrangement fix some ratio of exchange between gold and silver coin they would create an automatic system by which the demand and supply for gold and silver respectively would maintain that ratio at the point they fixed it." Bimetallists assert that the exceedingly unsatisfactory condition of the productive industries and of commerce generally in this country is largely due to the appreciation of gold and the violent fluctuations and uncertainty of exchange between gold standard and silver standard countries; and that the best and most effective remedy is to be secured by an agreement on a broad international basis to reopen the mints of the leading nations of the world to the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver. Its supporters claim that bimetallism is essentially a Free Trade movement, and repudiate the suggestion that it has anything to do with Protection. A detailed discussion of the question appeared in the '87 edition. A Royal Commission on currency appointed in '86 issued its report Nov. '88 (see ed. '89). An International Monetary Congress held at Paris in Sept. '89 discussed the subject academically, and an International Monetary Conference which was convened by the United States, "to consider by what means, if any, the use of silver can be increased in the currency system of the nations," and which met at Brussels in Nov. '92, separated without coming to any conclusion. On March 17th, '96, the House of Commons passed a resolution urging upon the Government the advisability of doing all in their power to secure by international agreement a staple monetary par of exchange between gold and silver. A Bimetallic Congress was held at Brussels in April '96, representatives from Great Britain, France, the United States, Germany, Austria-

Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Roumania, and Russia being present. Ultimately the members constituted themselves a permanent committee, and expressed their opinion that a preliminary and immediate agreement might result from the re-establishment of bimetallism by the United States, the reopening of the Indian mints for the coinage of silver, the turning into silver of part of the metallic reserve of the Bank of England, and the absorption of a sufficient amount of silver by the various European States. The currency question in the United States influenced very materially the fight for the Presidency in '96. It appeared, as the year wore on, that Free Silver doctrines had captured a majority of the Democratic party, and at the Chicago Convention (July 7th) this majority swept everything before them, and adopted a platform demanding "the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation," and that "the standard silver dollar shall be full legal tender equally with gold for all debts, public and private." Mr. Bryan (*q.v.*) was nominated for the Presidency, but was decisively beaten by Mr. McKinley, the Republican candidate, who opposed the free and unlimited coinage of silver, though he pledged himself to promote action by international agreement. To this end he sent Senator Wolcott and two other commissioners to France, Great Britain, and Germany in '97, and they, together with the French Ambassador, laid various proposals before the British Government, the chief of which were that the Indian mints should be reopened, and that Great Britain should annually purchase £10,000,000 of silver. The Indian Government, however, declined to agree to the first suggestion, and so no action resulted. See INDIAN CURRENCY.

The Bimetallic League is a society which specially devotes itself to the propagation of bimetallic principles. An indication of its position is afforded by the following resolution, which it passed at its annual meeting in Feb. '94: "That the finances, agriculture, industries, and trade of the British Empire—home, colonial, and Indian—are harassed and embarrassed by the constant appreciation of gold and the great instability and uncertainty of exchange between gold and silver standard countries; that there is no sound remedy for the grave and growing evils resulting therefrom except bimetallism on a broad international basis at a common ratio, to be mutually agreed upon; that, as experience has proved that the remedy would be sound, practical, and effective, and as it has been approved by a majority of the members of the Royal Commission on Gold and Silver, it is the duty of Her Majesty's Government to negotiate without delay with other leading nations for a monetary union on these lines." The President is Lord Aldenham, the General Secretary Mr. Henry McNeil, and the Head Offices are at 29, Cornhill, E.C., with branch offices at Manchester, Birmingham, and Bristol.

The Irish Bimetallic League—President, Mr. Wm. Field, M.P.; Hon. Sec., A. Gore Cuthbert—has offices at 50, Lower Sackville Street, Dublin, and there are Bimetallic Leagues in South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand, and China, with headquarters, respectively, at Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney



Dunedin, and Shanghai, while in India there are branches at Calcutta, Lucknow, and Karachi. There is also a Scottish Monetary Reform Association, with offices at Glasgow, and an East of Scotland Monetary Reform Association, with offices at Edinburgh, which advocate bimetalism.

The Gold Standard Defence Association is the corresponding society on the other side formed "to oppose the policy of bimetalism and to unite in defence of the gold standard all those who believe that an adherence to that standard is essential to the commercial position of our country and to the due discharge of contracts . . . One leading object of the Association is to explain the principles which should govern a sound currency and a trustworthy standard of value; and to show that whilst our present system is in conformity with those principles, the proposals of the bimetalists are in conflict with them." The Association issued a statement in June '95, in which it declared that the evils attributed by bimetalists to the existing currency system either do not exist or are much exaggerated, and that, so far as they do exist, they are not due to the gold standard; that the interests of foreign nations who are possessed of a large amount of over-valued silver, and who owe debts to this country, are not necessarily the same as the interests of this country. The President of the Association is Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P.; the Secretary, the Hon. George Peel, 11, Clement's Lane, E.C.

### BIOLOGY, '98.

The significance of Professor Karl Pearson's exact methods in what may be called mathematical biology, and the study of the problems of organic evolution, has been signally recognised by the award of the Royal Society's Darwin medal, information of which reaches us as we go to press. Adaptation and environment, and studies in so-called "variation," continue to prove of fascinating interest in the science under review, and, it is needless to say, excite very dissimilar criticism. The first instalment of the zoological report of Mr. J. Moore's highly successful Expedition to Lake Tanganyika has been published in the *Quarterly Journal of the Microscopical Society*, while a later contribution refers to the hypothesis that the lake represents an old Jurassic sea. The new zoological evidence adduced undoubtedly upsets the older geological theories, while the results of Mr. Moore's researches mark them out as of high importance, and this, coupled with literary style, lends a peculiar interest to his writings. The committee entrusted with the exploration of the Sandwich Islands (Dr. D. Sharp, secretary) have concluded active local exploration, and the working out of the very considerable collections brought home by Mr. R. Perkins will be at once begun. A very large sum of money will be required for this purpose, towards which the trustees of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, at Honolulu, have contributed most liberally. Probably by next year something will be heard of the publication of reports. And we must not forget here the newly organised and specially equipped expedition to explore the island of Socotra, under the experienced guidance of Dr. H. O. Forbes and Mr. Ogilvie Grant. This island is stated to be the largest in the world of which it can be said that nothing is

known of its mammal fauna. Dr. Noël Paton has drawn up for the Scottish Fishery Board a "Report of Investigations on the Life-History of the Salmon," in which the migrations of this fish, and its metabolism, as well as many points of economic interest, are treated.

In this connection attention may be drawn to the discontent expressed in the public prints at the condition of the Frank Buckland collection of fish deposited as a trust at South Kensington Museum. A departmental report having suggested its abolition, it is urged that it ought to be handed over to other hands, the Natural History Museum authorities being indicated as suitable curators. Professors Herdman and Boyce have been investigating healthy and unhealthy green oysters, showing the causes of their colouration, the connection between oysters and disease, as well as the bacteriology of the oyster. The odours and tastes of surface waters are of biological as well as chemical interest. In the *Technology Quarterly* it is shown that many of the disagreeable odours of drinking waters are not alone due to organic putrefaction, but to that of living or undecomposed microscopical organisms, either animal or vegetable, which afford an odour of growth as opposed to one of decay. It was found that miscellaneous tastes and odours—and these range from fishy and oily to aromatic—might be preserved for a time by putting the concentrated organisms into pure glycerine. The peculiar features are put down to organisms which secrete compounds of the nature of essential oils. A very important investigation has been initiated by Mr. Chamberlain in the appointment of a committee to thoroughly inquire into the pathology, transmission, and preventive remedies of tropical diseases, and especially of malaria, so prevalent in Africa. Two skilled observers are now in Africa (one from the new biological and pathological laboratory attached to University College, Liverpool, endowed by Mr. Thompson-Yates, and recently opened), while an observer has proceeded to India under the authority of the Colonial Office. Space forbids more than a reference to the remarkable researches in botany by Mr. Walter Gardiner on the histology of the cell-wall in plants, demonstrating the continuity of protoplasm, a discovery which, it has been said on high botanical authority, essentially modifies the whole conception of vegetable organisation. Professor Plateau is heterodox, and has traversed ("Comment les Fleurs attirent les Insectes") many of Sir John Lubbock's and other observers' most cherished views, that while honey is the real attraction of flowers for insects, colour and scent guide them. He attributes the special attraction to scent; but Sir John Lubbock is not inclined to materially alter his conclusions (*Journal Linnæan Society*).

**Birkbeck Institution, The**, was founded by the late Dr. Birkbeck in 1823, as a mechanics' literary and scientific institute. The foundation stone of the present building, Bream's Buildings, E.C., was laid by the Duke of Albany in '83, and the building was subsequently opened formally by the Prince of Wales. The Institution was incorporated during '91 as part of the City Polytechnic, under a scheme formulated by the Charity Commissioners, and in this way its building debt was removed and a substantial endowment secured.

**Birmingham, King Edward's School**, comprises three grammar schools for boys, four grammar schools for girls, a high school for boys and a high school for girls. Founded 1552, reorganised 1878; income, £30,000. Numerous scholarships and exhibitions both for boys and girls. The pupils number over 2600. Head Master, Rev. A. R. Vardy, M.A. Motto, *Domine*,

*Salvum fac Regem*. Some alumni: the late Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Benson), the late Bishop of Durham (Dr. Lightfoot), the Bishop of Durham (Dr. Westcott), Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the late Sir E. Burne Jones, etc.

**Birmingham Water Supply**. See ENGINEERING.

### BISHOPS AND DEANS.

The following is a list of the territorial prelates of the Church of England, with the date of their appointment to the see, and with the annual income. The table, it will be seen, includes the Suffragans appointed for each see; and the names of the Deans. For biographies of the Bishops see under the alphabetical heading of each in PEERS, HOUSE OF, where also it is shown which Bishops actually sit in the House of Lords:—

See.	Bishop.	Appointed.	Income.	Bishop Suffragan and Title.	Dean.
Canterbury	Temple (Abp.)	1896	£15,000	Dr. W. Walsh, Bp. of Dover	F. W. Farrar, D.D.
York ... ..	Maclagan (Abp)	1891	10,000	{ Dr. Crosthwaite, Bp. of Beverley. Dr. Blunt, Bp. Suff. of Hull. Dr. Earle, Bp. of Marlboro'. Dr. Winnington Ingram, Bp. of Stepney.	A. P. Purey-Cust, D.D.
London ... ..	Creighton ..	1896	10,000	{ Dr. Turner, Bp. of Islington Dr. T. E. Wilkinson, Asst. Bp. for British subjects in N. and C. Europe.	R. Gregory, D.D.
Durham ..	Westcott ...	1890	8,000	Dr. Sandford, Assistant Bp...	G. W. Kitchin, D.D.
Winchester	Davidson ...	1895	6,500	Dr. Sumner, Bp. of Guildford.	W. R. Stephens, B.D.
Bangor ... ..	Lloyd ... ..	1890	4,200	Hon. A. T. Lyttelton, Bp. of Southampton.	E. Lewis, M.A.
Bath & Wells	Kenyon ... ..	1894	5,000	Dr. Bromby, Assistant Bishop	T. W. Jex-Blake, D.D.
Bristol ... ..	Browne ... ..	1897	3,000	Dr. S. Marsden, Asst. Bishop	Francis Pigou, D.D.
Carlisle ... ..	Bardsley ... ..	1892	4,500	Dr. Ware, Bp. of Barrow-in-Furness.	W. G. Henderson, D.D.
Chester ... ..	Jayne ... ..	1889	4,200	... ..	J. L. Darby, D.D.
Chichester ...	Wilberforce ...	1895	4,200	... ..	R. W. Randall, D.D.
Ely ... ..	Compton ... ..	1886	5,500	... ..	C. W. Stubbs, D.D.
Exeter ... ..	Bickersteth ...	1885	4,200	Dr. Trefusis, Bp. of Crediton.	B. M. Cowie, D.D.
Gloucester ...	Ellicott ... ..	1863	5,000	Dr. S. Marsden. Asst. Bishop	H. D. Maurice Spence, D.D.
Hereford ... ..	Percival ... ..	1895	4,200	... ..	Hon. J. W. Leigh, D.D.
Lichfield ... ..	Legge ... ..	1891	4,200	Sir L. Stamer, Bp. of Shrewsbury.	H. M. Luckcock, D.D.
Lincoln ... ..	King ... ..	1885	4,500	... ..	E. C. Wickham, D.D.
Liverpool ... ..	Ryle ... ..	1830	3,500	Dr. Royston, Asst. Bishop	None.
Llandaff ... ..	Lewis ... ..	1883	4,200	... ..	W. H. Davey, M.A.
Manchester ...	Moorhouse ... ..	1886	4,200	Dr. C. Roberts, Asst. Bishop.	E. C. Maclure, D.D.
Newcastle ...	Iacob ... ..	1882	3,500	... ..	None.
Norwich ... ..	Sheepshanks ...	1893	4,500	Dr. Lloyd, Bp. of Thetford	W. Lefroy, D.D.
Oxford ... ..	Stubbs ... ..	1889	5,000	Dr. Randall, Bp. of Reading	F. Paget, D.D.
Peterboro' ...	Carr-Glyn ... ..	1896	4,500	{ Dr. Mitchinson, Asst. Bishop Dr. Thicknesse, Bp. of Leicester.	W. C. Ingram, D.D.
Ripon ... ..	Carpenter ... ..	1884	4,200	Dr. Palleine, Bp. of Richmond	Hon. W. H. Fremantle, D.D.
Rochester ... ..	Talbot ... ..	1895	3,100	Dr. Yeatman, Bp. of Southwark	S. R. Hole, D.D.
St. Alban's ...	Festing ... ..	1890	4,500	Dr. A. F. Johnson, Bp. of Colchester.	None.
St. Asaph ... ..	Edwards ... ..	1889	4,200	... ..	W. H. Williams, M.A.
St. David's ...	Owen ... ..	1897	4,500	Dr. J. Lloyd, Bp. of Swansea	D. Howell, B.D.
Salisbury ... ..	Wordsworth ...	1885	5,000	... ..	G. D. Boyle, D.D.
Sodor & Man ...	Straton ... ..	1892	2,000	... ..	None.
Southwell ... ..	Ridding ... ..	1884	3,000	Dr. Were, Bishop of Derby	None.
Truro ... ..	Gott ... ..	1891	3,000	... ..	The Bishop.
Wakefield ... ..	Eden ... ..	1897	3,000	... ..	None.
Worcester ... ..	Perowne ... ..	1891	5,000	Dr. E. A. Knox, Bp. of Coventry	R. W. Forrest, D.D.
Westminster ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	Dr. Bradley.
Windsor ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	Dr. Eliot.

**Bisley Meeting, '98.** See NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

**Bismarck Archipelago.** A group situated N. of the eastern part of New Guinea, including islands formerly called New Britain, New Ireland, and New Hanover. They have been a German possession since '84. Area 20,000 sq. m.; pop. 188,000. Chief exports copra and cocoa-nut fibre. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

**Bismarck, Prince.** See OBITUARY.

**Black, William,** novelist, b. at Glasgow 1847. Commenced his career as a journalist, and was successively connected with the London *Morning Star* (acting as special correspondent during the war between Prussia and Austria in '66), and the *Daily News* (of which he was assistant editor). His first book was "Love or Marriage," published in '67, but his reputation was made by "A Daughter of Heth" ('71), after which came "A Princess of Thule," "Madcap Violet," "Adventures of a House Boat" ('88), "Yolande," "White Heather," "In Far Lochaber," "The Penance of John Logan" ('89), and "The New Prince Fortunatus." His recent novels are "Stand Fast, Craig Royston," "Donald Ross of Heimra," "The Magic Ink, and Other Tales," "Wolfenberg" ('92), "The Handsome Humes" ('93), "Highland Cousins" ('94), "Briseis" ('96), and "Wild Eelin" ('98). Address: Paston House, Brighton, and Reform Club, London.

**"Black and White."** An illustrated weekly record and review, which made its first appearance on Feb. 6th, '91, and has hitherto had a most successful career. Editor, Mr. James N. Dunn. Commercial manager, Mr. W. D. Ross. Office, 33, Bouverie Street, E.C.

**Blackmore, Richard Doddridge,** the novelist, was b. in 1825. Ed. at Blundell's School, Tiverton, and Exeter Coll., Oxford. Intending to follow the legal profession, he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple ('52), and commenced his career as a conveyancer. After publishing "Clara Vaughan" in '64, and "Cradock Nowell" two years later, he at once leapt into fame, in '69, by "*Lorna Doone: a Romance of Exmoor*," a book whose popularity is still very great. Other books from his pen include "Alice Lorraine" ('75), "Mary Anerley" ('80), "Kit and Kitty," "Springhaven," "Perlycross" ('94), "Tales from the Telling House" ('96), and "Dariel" ('97), all sustaining his reputation for poetic description and careful delineation of character. Mr. Blackmore has translated the *Georgics* of Virgil, and has also written verses, including "The Fate of Franklin," and "Fringilla," a volume of verse, which appeared in '95. Address: Teddington, Middlesex.

**Black Rod, Gentleman Usher of the.** An officer of the House of Lords appointed by the Crown, who assists at the introduction of peers, has charge of the arrangements for the maintenance of order below the bar, near the Throne, and in the strangers' gallery, and who summons the Commons whenever their attendance is required in the House of Peers. Gen. Sir Michael Biddulph, G.C.B., was appointed to this office in '95 in succession to the late Admiral Sir J. R. Drummond, G.C.B.

**Blackwall Tunnel.** See ENGINEERING.

**Blake, Hon. E.; M.P.** See under COMMONS.

**Blind.** See ROYAL NORMAL COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

**Bloemfontein.** Cap. Orange Free State (*q.v.*).

**Blue Books.** See PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

**Board of Agriculture.** See AGRICULTURE IX.

**Board of Trade.** See TRADE, BOARD OF.

**Bohemia.** The population of this province consists of about 4,000,000 Czechs and 2,000,000 Germans. It possesses a Provincial Diet of 242 members, which is competent to legislate in all matters not specially reserved to the Reichsrath. Recently there has been much unsettlement politically in Bohemia, owing to the demands of the Young Czech party for the elevation of the province to the same status as that of Hungary. The decree which authorised the official use of the Czech language, in '97, led to bitter opposition to the Austrian Government on the part of the Germans. See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

**Bokhara.** A feudatory Central Asian State attached to the Russian province of Turkestan. Conquered in '68, it has been rapidly losing all independence since, and the completion of the Transcaspian railway to Samarcand practically incorporated it with the Czar's dominions. It is the most populous khanate of Turkestan, possessing 2,500,000 inhabitants, while Bokhara (75,000) is the principal trade centre of the region. Area, 92,000 sq. m. The railway station of Bokhara is situated ten miles from the city, and here the Russians have built a "*New Bokhara*," allowing the older city, for political reasons, to fall into decay. The *Ameer*, Sayid Abdul Ahad, is allowed to maintain an army of 20,000 troops for administrative purposes, and these are being drilled by Russian instructors. The products of the country are fruit, tobacco, cotton, corn, silk, and hemp, and the trade is almost entirely in the hands of the Russians.

**Bolivia.** Bounded on the north by Peru and Brazil; on the east by Brazil and Paraguay; on the south by the Argentine Republic and Chili; on the west by Chili and the Pacific Ocean. Bolivia has no sea-coast, having ceded her own to Chili by treaty, but the latter country is under obligation to procure her an outlet to the sea. Capital, Sucre, pop. 20,000. La Paz, pop. 40,000, Cochabamba, pop. 25,000, and Oruro, pop. 15,000, are also important towns. It is ruled over by a President, elected for four years, with a Congress of two Chambers, elected by universal suffrage, as is also the President. Area, 567,360 sq. m.; pop. about 2,000,000. Revenue, '97, £609,273; expenditure, £593,740. Average value of imports, £1,000,000; exports, £2,500,000. Total debt, '95, £830,698. The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but liberty prevails. Education is free and obligatory, though the law is not strictly enforced. The standing army is fixed at 1500 men. It is a very rich country, abounding in minerals, especially copper and silver; the production of silver is about £2,000,000 per annum. It produces potatoes, barley, grapes, coffee, cacao, etc.; and exports wool, rubber, coffee, and minerals. But industry is wanting in the country, which offers a wide field to European labourers. For Ministry see DIPLOMATIC.

**Bombay.** See INDIA; and for Ministry see DIPLOMATIC.



**Booth, Rev. William**, better known as General Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army, was b. at Nottingham, 1829. Entered the Methodist New Connexion Ministry '50. He resigned, however, in '61, preferring to work as an evangelist amongst those who never attended a place of worship at all. In '65 he established in the East End of London the **Christian Mission**, out of which grew the world-wide organisation known as the **Salvation Army**, which has invaded almost every town of England and Wales, and sent missionary contingents into various foreign countries, including France, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Scandinavia, Finland, Italy, India, Japan, Australasia, U.S.A., Canada, S. America, W. Indies, Java, and Japan. His eldest son is the Chief of the Staff, and his eldest daughter has greatly aided the progress of the movement in Switzerland, France, Belgium and Holland. Other members of his family have also co-operated with him in his missionary enterprise, one son having charge of the work in Australia, a daughter in Canada, and the youngest daughter having been appointed to France. He has latterly been much occupied in the attempt to maintain and develop the scheme of social amelioration initiated in Nov. '90 on the lines of his famous book "In Darkest England and the Way out." Address: 101, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

**Borneo**. A large island of the Malay archipelago, divided into various states. Estimated total area 300,000 sq. m.; estimated pop. 1,846,000. Holland claims as a possession 203,714 sq. m. of territory on the south, east, and west of the island, with a population of about a million. In reality this immense tract is parcelled out into various native states. Those on the coast are more or less under Dutch influence. Of the interior little is even known. The principal Dutch settlements are at Sambas, Pontiana, Banjarmasin, and Koti. On the north-west coast is the State of Sarawak (area 50,000 sq. m., pop. 300,000), which in '88 was constituted an independent state under the protection of Great Britain, all its foreign relations being conducted by Her Majesty's Government. Capital Kuching. Sea-board extends 380 miles. Revenue, '96, £105,000; expenditure, £117,500; imports, '96, £771,120; exports, £741,220. The government was intrusted to Sir James Brooke in '41, who ruled as Rajah till '68, when he was succeeded by his nephew, His Highness the Rajah Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G. Under the just and equitable rule of the Brookes, Sarawak has been reclaimed from barbarism. North-east of Sarawak is the independent State of Brunei, or Borneo Proper, a territory of less extent. Area about 3,000 sq. m. Capital, Brunei. It is ruled by a Sultan, who, however, is not vested with despotic authority, certain officers of his court having powers similar to a constitutional ministry. A protectorate was proclaimed over Brunei by England in '88, the internal administration being left to the Sultan, but all foreign relations conducted by Her Majesty's Government. Beyond it lies **British North Borneo**, area 32,000 sq. m., pop. 200,000, which is not an official dependency, but is the property of the British North Borneo Company, to whom a royal charter was granted in '81. In '88 a formal protectorate was proclaimed over British North Borneo. Labuan was made subject to the Com-

pany in '89. The administration of the territory is in the hands of a Governor, who is assisted by a Council, and by Residents appointed to preside over provinces and districts; the machinery being similar to that in Crown colonies. The British North Borneo Company sells or leases its lands to planters, and derives its revenues from the proceeds of sales and taxes. About 1,000,000 acres have been alienated, and there are about fifteen estates planting tobacco. For latest statistics see **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table). Between this and the Dutch territories on the east is the native state of Sulu. The whole island is rich in valuable timber, woods, fruits, spices, drugs and gums, and has a varied fauna. **Minerals**: coal, iron, gold, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, etc. Soil exceedingly fertile, and well adapted for the cultivation of all tropical products. **Principal exports**: sago, beeswax, edible birds'-nests, camphor, hides, rattans, tortoiseshell, cinnabar, tripang, antimony, coal, gold, diamonds, pepper, indigo, arrow-root, caoutchouc, gutta-percha, spices, drugs and dyes, etc. The people belong to various races—Malays, Dyaks, Kyans, Negritos, Bugis, and Chinese. Tattooed races, Kanowits, Pakatans and others, inhabit the interior.

**Bosnia and Herzegovina**. See **AUSTRIA-HUNGARY**. There are two Turkish provinces situate south of the Danube, with Servia on the east and Dalmatia on the west. They were placed under Austrian rule by virtue of the Treaty of Berlin, '78, and have since then been immensely improved in every way. Their united area (including the Sandjak of Novi bazar) is 23,571 sq. m., and the population 1,504,091, of whom two-fifths are Mohammedan, two-fifths Russo-Greek, and one-fifth Roman Catholic.

**Bosphorus**. A channel, nineteen miles long, and from half a mile to a mile and a quarter wide, connecting the Sea of Marmora with the Black Sea, and separating Europe from Asia.

**Boyd, Rev. Andrew Kennedy Hutchison**, was born 1825 at the manse of Auchinleck, of which parish his father was minister, and educated at Glasgow University, where he graduated B.A. in '46, and King's College, London. He studied for the bar, and was a member of the Inner Temple, but entered the ministry of the Church of Scotland, and was ordained at Newton-on-Ayr in '51. Afterwards he was minister of Kirkpatrick Irongray, St. Bernard's, Edinburgh, and St. Andrews, where he still is. In '64 he received the degree of D.D. from Edinburgh, and in '89 of LL.D. from St. Andrews. In '90 was moderator of General Assembly. Under the signature of A. K. H. B. he wrote essays for *Fraser's Magazine*, and these, when reprinted as "Recreations of a Country Parson," had a wide circulation in England and America. He has published upwards of forty books, of which the best known are: "Graver Thoughts of a Country Parson," "Sunday Afternoons in a University City," "A Scotch Communion Sabbath," "Towards the Sunset," "The Best Last," "Twenty-five Years of St. Andrews."

**Boys' Brigade, The**. A movement set on foot fifteen years ago by Mr. W. A. Smith of Glasgow. The aim of the promoters is "the advancement of Christ's Kingdom among boys"

and the promotion of habits of obedience, reverence, discipline, self-respect, and all that tends towards a true Christian manliness." Companies are formed in connection with churches, missions, and Sunday schools in all parts of the United Kingdom, and the boys are trained largely by means of military drill and discipline. They wear, with their ordinary clothes, a simple uniform of cap, belt, and haversack. The total number of boys enrolled in the United Kingdom is 35,000, and their ages vary from 12 to 17. The officers number 2,850. The movement has spread to America and the colonies. In the United States of America there are 550 companies with 25,000 boys, and in Canada there are 120 companies with 4500 boys. The Duke of York is Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury is Vice-Patron, and the Earl of Aberdeen is Honorary President. *Brigade Secretary*, Mr. W. A. Smith. *Headquarters* for the United Kingdom, 162, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

**Braddon, Mary Elizabeth**, daughter of Mr. H. Braddon, solicitor, was b. in London in 1837. Is a prolific writer, for besides many contributions to general literature, she is the author of between fifty and sixty novels, the best known of which are "Aurora Floyd," "Lady Audley's Secret," "Eleanor's Victory," and "Henry Dunbar," whilst her more recent works are "Vixen," "Ishmael," "Mohawks," "Gerard," "The Venetians," "All Along the River," "Thou art the Man," "Sons of Fire" ('95), "London Pride" ('96), "Under Love's Rule" ('97), "Rough Justice," and "In High Places" ('98). Miss Braddon formerly edited the *Belgravia* magazine, to which many of her stories were contributed. A drama by her, "Griselda," was produced at the Princess's Theatre, '73. Her husband, Mr. John Maxwell, died early in '95. Address: Annesley Bank, Lyndhurst, New Forest; and Lichfield House, Richmond.

**Braddon, Sir E. N. C.**, K.C.M.G., the son of Mr. Henry Braddon, of Cornwall, was b. June 11th, 1829, and ed. privately and at University College, London. He spent some years in India, and was given various appointments in the Civil Service there. The experience thus gained served him in good stead later, and enabled him to write "Life in India," '70, "Thirty Years of Shikar," etc. In '78 he went to live in Tasmania, and, being elected to the House of Assembly, he was made a Minister in '87. He served as Agent-General '88-93, and in '94 became Premier, a post which he has held ever since. He came to England for the '97 Jubilee celebrations, and was made a Privy Councillor.

**Bramwell, Sir Frederick**, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., was b. 1818, and served his time as a mechanical engineer with John Hague. He is a brother of the late Lord Bramwell, and son of the late George Bramwell, banker. He was elected Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers in '56, member in '62, a member of the Council of that body in '67, and its President in '84. He has also been President of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers (in '74). *Hon. Secretary to the Royal Institution* since '85. Chairman of the Executive Council of the Inventions Exhibition '84. Sir Frederick was knighted in '81, was created a Baronet in '89, and was in '88 elected President of the *British Association for the Advancement of Science*.

## BRAZIL.

A republic on the west coast of Central South America, comprising the vast valley of the Amazon and its affluents, as well as the watershed of other great rivers. Until '90 it was an empire under Emperor Pedro II., of the house of Braganza. A revolution then, however, broke out, a National Congress was assembled by the Provisional Government, and a new Constitution was drafted, and finally adopted in Feb. '91. The chief feature of this was the establishment of the old provinces as twenty-one separate states, self-governed except for federal purposes, but with all fiscal matters, the maintenance of order, the defence of the country, the currency, reserved to the Federal Government. This consists of a legislative authority, the National Congress, composed of a Senate of 63 members, and a Chamber of Deputies of 212 members. Congress meets annually on May 3rd for a four months' session. Deputies and senators are paid. The former must have been citizens for four and the latter for six years. Deputies are elected directly, with provision for minority representation, for three years, one member being chosen for every 70,000 of the population. The senators are directly elected, three for each state, for nine years (one-third retiring every three years). The executive authority is in the hands of the President, elected for four years only by the people directly. The connection between Church and State has been abolished, and all religions are now tolerated, but the Roman Catholic prevails. Education is free but not compulsory. The chief products are coffee, rubber, sugar and cotton. *Area*, 3,218,082 sq. m.; *pop.* 17,500,000. *Capital*, Rio Janeiro, *pop.* 500,000. It is, however, an article of the Constitution that the capital of the Republic shall at some future time be built on the central plateau of Brazil; and a lofty plateau in the state of Gorgaz has been suggested for the purpose. The revenue, '96, was £13,182,850; expenditure, £13,697,850; imports, '95, £30,000,000; exports, '96-7, £24,500,000; total debt, '97, £113,280,000. See FOREIGN ARMIES AND NAVIES; and for Ministry see DIPLOMATIC.

**History, '98.** It was announced (Nov. 27th, '97) that the Government had arranged an international loan of 60,000,000 milreis at 6 per cent., issued at 95. Martial law was proclaimed in Dec., to allow the Government to suppress a conspiracy which had been discovered. The operation of this decree was extended till Feb. 23rd. Dr. De Campos Selles and Senhor Rosa Silva were elected President and Vice-President (March 2nd). In opening Congress the President stated that the receipts for '97 amounted to 312,000 contos of reis, and the expenditure to 315,444 contos. The revenue for '98 was estimated at 338,120 contos (May 3rd). The foreign payments had been punctually made, but only at the cost of very great sacrifice, owing to the fall in exchange, the fall in the price of coffee, and political disturbances. It was announced (June 11th) that the Government had effected an arrangement with seven native and five foreign banks to guarantee the conversion of the 4 per cent. gold loan of '90 into 5 per cent. currency bonds, holders accepting the Government terms to receive a 25 per cent. bonus; those not accepting to receive the nominal value of their holding



in currency. The outstanding amount was 124,655,000 milreis currency, the interest on which was nearly 6,000,000 milreis gold.

**Bridge, Sir Frederick**, Mus. Doc., organist of Westminster Abbey, was b. at Oldbury 1844. Educated at the Cathedral School, Rochester, he subsequently became a pupil of the late Sir John Goss. In '69 he was appointed organist of the Manchester Cathedral, and in '71 Professor of Harmony at Owens College. He has been connected with Westminster Abbey since '75, and was appointed in '90 Professor of Music at Gresham College, and in '96 Conductor of the Royal Choral Society. His compositions, mainly produced at the great provincial festivals, include the "Hymn to the Creator," "Rock of Ages," "Callirhoë," "The Repentance of Nineveh," and "The Cradle of Christ." He was entrusted with the duty of setting to music Tennyson's poem "Crossing the Bar," which was sung at the funeral in Westminster Abbey (Oct. '92). His most successful work is a setting of Rudyard Kipling's "Flag of England" for chorus and orchestra, performed at the Albert Hall in the Diamond Jubilee year with remarkable success. In addition to the above compositions, Prof. Bridge has written many anthems and services, carols, etc., and is the author of four of Novello's Primers on the subject of Counterpoint, Organ Accompaniment, and "Musical Gestures." The latter is a novel system of teaching the rudiments of music by physical exercises. He was knighted in '97. Address: The Cloisters, Westminster Abbey.

**Brisbane**. Capital of Queensland (*q.v.*), on river Brisbane, about 25 miles from its mouth, in Moreton Bay; pop. with suburbs, 101,554.

**Brisson, Henri**, is the son of a barrister, and was b. at Bourges July 31st, 1835. Having joined the Paris Bar, he took up journalism and founded the *Avenir National*. After the fall of the empire he was appointed a deputy-mayor of Paris '70, and in '71 became a deputy. He was elected Vice-President of the Chamber in '79, and President in '81, succeeding Gambetta in that position. In '85 he became Premier, but had to resign after holding office for a few months. M. Brisson, however, retained a prominent position as a Radical leader, and was appointed to preside over the Panama Inquiry Committee. In '96 he was again elected President of the Chamber, and held that office till after the '98 elections, when he was defeated by a small majority in favour of M. Deschanel. M. Méline's ministry then resigned, and after several others had failed, M. Brisson formed a Radical administration in June '98, which only lasted till October in the same year.

**British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society**. Founded 1830, its first President being Thomas Clarkson. The objects of the Society, which carries on the work of previous anti-slavery societies, the need for which had ended in the emancipation of slaves in British colonies, are: "The universal extinction of slavery and the slave trade; and the protection of the rights and interests of the enfranchised population in the British possessions, and of all persons captured as slaves." Patron, the Prince of Wales; *Journal*, *The Anti-Slavery Reporter*; Hon. Sec., Chas. H. Allen. Secretary, Travers Buxton. Office, 55, New Broad Street, E.C.

**British Association**. Founded at York in

1831, at the suggestion of Sir D. Brewster, for the purpose of stimulating scientific inquiry and for promoting the intercourse of scientific men. The Association meets annually for a session of one week, in some large provincial town, but never in London. An annual volume is issued containing not only the addresses and abstracts of papers communicated to the several sections, but also reports on the state of science, prepared by committees specially appointed, and often assisted by grants of money for conducting researches. The Association is now divided into ten sections, distinguished by letters as follow: A, Mathematics and Physics; B, Chemistry; C, Geology; D, Zoology; E, Geography; F, Economic Science and Statistics; G, Mechanics; H, Anthropology; I, Physiology (established in '93); and K, Botany (established in '94). The section of Physiology will only meet in those towns where there are Laboratories suitable for demonstrations. Each section is governed by a president, vice-presidents, secretaries, and committee. (For list of the successive presidents of the whole Association see last "Report." The last meeting was held at Bristol in Sept. '98, under the presidency of Sir William Crookes, and the attendance was about 2500. Nearly one-half of the President's address was taken up by calculations intended to prove that the amount of fixed nitrogen was insufficient to meet the rapidly increasing demands made upon it by the production of wheat. The President said that a world-wide wheat famine would occur in the next century unless chemists discovered some easy and cheap method of fixing the nitrogen of the atmosphere. The rest of the very interesting and valuable address treated of low temperature researches, new gases—to which the President added one, to be called "Monium"—wireless telegraphy, the Röntgen rays, radiant-matter spectroscopy, and psychic research. The president of Sec. A. (Prof. Ayrton) described some novel and valuable researches in the physics of smell. The president of Sec. B. (Prof. Japp) gave an address on "Stereo-chemistry and Vitalism," contending that the phenomena of life are not wholly explicable in terms of chemistry and physics, but point to the existence of a directive force which enters upon the scene with life itself. In Sec. C. the president (Mr. W. H. Hudleston) gave an address on the "Geology of the South-west of England." In Sec. D. the president (Prof. Weldon) insisted upon the statistical treatment of problems in connection with variation, inheritance, and selective destruction among animals. "Argentine Geography and the Ancient Pampean Sea" was the subject of Col. Church's presidential address in Sec. E. In Sec. F. the president (Dr. Bonar) discussed "Old Lights and New in Economic Study." Sir J. W. Barry's presidential address in Sec. G. dealt with the growth of British shipping, the demand for dock accommodation, and the necessity for experimental research as the basis of engineering science. In Sec. H. the president (Mr. E. W. Brabrook) insisted upon the unity of the anthropological sciences, and asked for an ethnographical survey of the British Empire. In Sec. K. the president (Prof. F. O. Bower) discussed the question of "Homology in the Alternation of Generations." The most sensational incidents during the session were the reading by M. de Rougemont of two papers



descriptive of his alleged enforced exile of twenty-eight years among the cannibal blacks of the Cambridge Gulf region of unexplored Australia. The papers were listened to with evident incredulity on the part of some of the auditors, and, as it afterwards appeared, the incredulity was justified. Mrs. Bishop gave an interesting and valuable paper on the Upper Yang-tse basin; and Miss Mary Kingsley one on the peoples of West Africa. Prof. Petrie drew a large audience to listen to his lantern address on "Egypt under the First Three Dynasties, in the light of Recent Discoveries." The remains in the recent excavations carried back our knowledge to 5000 B.C., the close of the Neolithic period and the introduction of metals; and showed that Egypt was an originator in the arts and not a borrower. All the Sections were crowded with papers of high interest, many of them making a real advance. The Association is to meet in Dover in '99, in Bradford in 1900, and in Glasgow in 1901. **Secretary, G. Griffith, M.A.** Offices, Burlington House, W.

**British Astronomical Association**, founded Oct. '90 for "the encouragement of a popular interest in astronomy, the association and organisation of amateur observers for mutual help, and the circulation of current astronomical information." It was also intended to meet the requirements of those who found the subscription of the Royal Astronomical Association too high, or its papers too advanced, or who were, as in the case of ladies, practically excluded from becoming Fellows. It already numbers upwards of 1100 members, and about 12 "Observing Sections" are in active operation for the combined study of the sun, the moon, the various planets, and for other astronomical research. The meetings are held on the last Wednesday of the month, from October to June inclusive, at Sion College, Victoria Embankment, E.C. The subscription is 10s. 6d. per annum; entrance fee 5s. The first President was Captain W. Noble, F.R.A.S., a well-known amateur astronomer of many years' standing; he was succeeded by Dr. A. M. W. Downing, D.Sc., M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., Superintendent of the *Nautical Almanac*. The present President is Mr. W. H. Maw, F.R.A.S. The senior Secretary is Mr. James G. Petrie, F.R.A.S. A flourishing branch was started in Manchester in March '92, under the presidency of the Rev. W. Sidgreaves, F.R.A.S., Director of Stonyhurst Observatory. The Association has since established prosperous branches in Glasgow for the West of Scotland, Edinburgh for the East of Scotland, and in Sydney, N.S.W., and Melbourne, Victoria, for the Australasian Colonies. Inquiries and applications for membership should be made to the **Assistant Secretary, Mr. T. F. Maunder, F.S.A.A. Office, 26, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.** A journal is published every month during the session, besides occasional memoirs, under the editorship of Mr. E. Walter Maunder, F.R.A.S., of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

**British Central Africa.** See RHODESIA.

**British Central Africa Protectorate, The.** A portion of British Central Africa lying round the shores of Lake Nyasa, and extending to the banks of the Zambesi. It includes all British Nyasaland, as well as the Shire Highlands and the greater part of the basin of the

river Shire. The expenses of administering the Protectorate are partly met out of revenue locally raised, and further by an annual grant from the Imperial Government. The administration is in the hands of a Commissioner acting under the Foreign Office. The port of British Central Africa is Chinde, at the mouth of the Zambesi, where a small concession has been granted by the Portuguese Government. The area of the Protectorate is about 38,000 sq. m.; the European inhabitants number about 300, and the native inhabitants are about 850,000. A number of forts recently erected guard the frontier in all directions, especially on the north and south-east, from the ingressions of the slave-trading Arabs and Yaos. The armed forces of the Protectorate consist of 200 Sikhs and 800 negroes. Most of the officers of this force are Indian officers lent, together with the Sikhs, by the Indian Government. The principal occupation of the European settlers is planting; and many thriving plantations of coffee, sugar, cinchona, and tobacco have been established. The chief towns are: Blantyre (pop. 6500), Zomba (headquarters of the Administration), Fort Johnston (the principal port on Lake Nyasa and naval dépôt), Karonga (north end of Lake Nyasa), the starting-point for Tanganyika, and Kotakota (west coast of Lake Nyasa). The Protectorate is divided into 12 Districts, and these are managed by a number of Collectors and Assistant Collectors, Judicial Officers, etc. There is at least one Judicial Officer, and in some cases two or three, in each District. Almost the entire trade of British Central Africa is with the United Kingdom. There is telegraphic connection through Umtali with the South African system. See DIPLOMATIC, RHODESIA, etc.—**History, '98.** The report for the year '97-8 of Lieut. Col. Manning, Acting Commissioner for the Protectorate (Aug. 6th), after referring to the progress of the African Trans-Continental telegraph, stated that the survey of a line of railway from Chiromo to the navigable waters of the Upper Shire river had been completed.

**British Columbia.** A province of the Dominion of Canada which lies between the Rocky Mountains and the North Pacific Ocean, and from the United States boundary to 60° N. lat. Pop. 130,000. Minerals consist chiefly of coal, silver, and gold. Vancouver Island contains large deposits of good steam coal, over 1,000,000 tons per annum being raised; and there are other large deposits in the inland parts of the colony. Gold has been found in the Kootenay, Cariboo, and Cassiar districts near the Columbia river in great abundance, and a rush thither set in in '95 and '96. The town of Rossland became the centre of the district. The gold output in '97 was £527,268; silver, £654,567; copper, £53,252; and lead, £278,102. There were also 882,854 tons of coal raised. An important industry is carried on in tinned salmon. There are also valuable timber and fruit-growing industries established. Capital, **Victoria**, on Vancouver Island, pop. 21,000. Vancouver City on the mainland is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway (*q.v.*). The government of the colony is administered by a Lieut.-Governor and a responsible ministry. There is a Legislative Assembly consisting of 33 members. Three members are sent to the Dominion Senate, and six to the House of Commons. Manhood suffrage prevails in

provincial elections.—**History, '98.** The Lieut.-Governor dismissed the Turner Administration (**Aug. 9th**), alleging as his reason the friction between Mr. Turner and himself, and instructed Mr. Robert Beaven to form a ministry. This proved a task beyond his power, however, and so it was entrusted to the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Semlin (**13th**). See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table), and **DIPLOMATIC**.

**British East Africa.** See **EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE**.

**British Empire League, The,** was established in '94, with the object of maintaining and strengthening the connection between the United Kingdom and the outlying portions of the Empire, by the discussion and promotion of questions of common interest, more particularly those relating to trade arrangements and mutual defence. Its founders had been for the most part active members of the Imperial Federation League, who felt that the dissolution of the League, without anything being done to replace it, would be a misfortune. The objects and constitution of the League (which have been adopted by the Imperial Federation League in Canada, now known as the British Empire League in Canada) are officially stated as follows:—1. The Association to be called "The British Empire League." 2. It shall be the primary object of the League to secure the permanent unity of the Empire. 3. The following to be among the other principal objects of the League: (*a*) To promote trade between the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India, and to advocate the holding of periodical meetings of representatives from all parts of the Empire for the discussion of matters of general commercial interest, and the consideration of the best means of expanding the national trade. (*b*) To consider how far it may be possible to modify any laws or treaties which impede freedom of action in the making of reciprocal trade arrangements between the United Kingdom and the Colonies, or between any two or more British colonies or possessions. (*c*) To promote closer intercourse between the different portions of the Empire by the establishment of cheaper and, where required, more direct steam and telegraphic communication, preference to be given to routes not traversing foreign territory. (*d*) To develop the principles on which all parts of the Empire may best share in its general defence; endeavouring to bring into harmony public opinion at home and in the Colonies on this subject, and to devise a more perfect co-operation of the military and naval forces of the Empire with a special view to the due protection of the trade routes. (*e*) To assimilate, as far as local circumstances permit, the laws relating to copyright, patents, legitimacy, and bankruptcy throughout the Empire. 4. The League shall use every constitutional means to bring about the objects for which it is established, and shall invite the support of men of all shades of political opinion throughout the Empire. 5. The League shall advocate the establishment of periodical Conferences to deal with such questions as may appear ripe for consideration, on the lines of the London Conference of '87 and the Ottawa Conference of '94. Particulars of the proceedings of the League, and the steps which are being taken to carry out its objects, are given in *Britannia*, the monthly organ of the League, price 3d. Secretary, Mr. C. Freeman Murray,

Office, 112, Cannon Street, London, E.C. See **IMPERIAL FEDERATION**.

**British Guiana.** A British colony in north of S. America. Coast extends from Orinoco to Corentyn river, 300 miles, and the colony runs inland 400 miles. The area of the colony, including the territory up to the Schomburgk line which is claimed by Venezuela, is estimated at about 109,000 square miles. In connection with the long-standing frontier dispute between the two countries, it was agreed in Nov. '96 between Great Britain and the United States, Venezuela concurring, that 50 years' holding, whether by political control or actual settlement, should be regarded as giving a valid title, all disputed points being referred to arbitration. The treaty of arbitration was signed (Feb. 2nd, '97), Lord Herschell and Mr. Justice Collins being appointed arbitrators for England, and Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer for the United States, with the right to choose a fifth arbitrator. Professor Maertens, of St. Petersburg University, was afterwards selected as the fifth arbitrator and president of the arbitral tribunal. For the provisions of the treaty see article on **VENEZUELA**. Pop. 285,315. Divided into three counties—Essequibo, Demerara and Berbice. Capital, Georgetown (Demerara), pop. 53,000, a picturesque, well-built city and port, provided with various excellent modern institutions; second town and port, New Amsterdam (Berbice), pop. 9000. The population is mixed, including whites, negroes, aboriginal Indians, East Indian coolies, and Chinese. Rich alluvial low-lying plains extend forty to seventy miles from the coast, and are the seat of cultivation and settlement. The staple article cultivated is sugar-cane, but this industry has been terribly damaged by the competition of bounty-fed beet growers on the Continent. Gold mining is now attracting considerable attention. The chief lack of the colony is labourers to develop its great agricultural and mineral resources. The gold output in '96-7 was worth £466,143. Government representative. Executive in hands of Governor and Executive Council; legislation conducted by Court of Policy of fifteen members, seven official and eight elected. For finance measures six elected representatives are added, forming Combined Court. Civil law is modified Roman-Dutch; criminal law is English. Exports consist chiefly of sugar, gums, molasses, and gold.

**British Honduras.** A Crown colony in Central America, bounded by Yucatan on N., Guatemala W. and S., and Caribbean Sea E. Area, 7562 sq. m. The population (33,811) includes whites, aboriginal Indians, Caribs, negroes, East Indians, and Chinese. The chief towns are Belize (6972), Corosol (1514), and Orange Walk (1967). Near the coast the country is swampy, with numerous lagoons abounding. The northern district is a flat plain; but on the west, away from the coast, hills and valleys, clothed with timber, abound, and rich grassy plains afford excellent pasturage. The chief rivers are the Hondo, the New river, and the Old or Belize river. The products are chiefly logwood and mahogany, with bananas, coconuts, plantains, rubber, and sponges. The Government is composed of the Governor, an Executive Council and a Legislative Council of three official and five unofficial members. See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table) and **DIPLOMATIC**.

## BRITISH EMPIRE,

We furnish below a table of the British Empire, with its Colonies, Dependencies, and Protectorates, throughout the world, showing the geographical distribution of the various parts of it, their respective capitals, area, population, public revenues and expenditure, imports and exports, the dates at which they were acquired, and their political status and government. The dependencies are classified thus:—(a) Colonies possessing a full constitution, with responsible government; (b) colonies in which the legislature is partly elective and partly controlled by the governor, styled representative government; (c) Crown colonies, which are ruled directly by the Imperial Government, through their respective governors and local officials; (d) dependencies subordinate to the government of others, provinces and parts of colonies, administered by functionaries appointed by the governments on which they are dependent; (e) protectorates, internally independent, but more or less subject to British control, by treaty and otherwise; (f) places nominally belonging to Great Britain, but either unoccupied or not under authority. Territories occupied by troops, but not declared to be actually British possessions (e.g., Egypt, Soudan), have not been included in this table, and many small possessions, like the numerous

	Name and Date of Acquisition.	Capital.	Area, Square Miles.	Population.
	<b>The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland . . . .</b>	<b>London . . .</b>	<b>121,115</b>	<b>38,104,975</b>
In the Irish Channel .	(b) Isle of Man, or Mona (1765) .	Douglas . .	220	55,598
In the English } Channel . . . . }	(b) Jersey I. (1066) . . . .	St. Heliers .	45	54,518
	(b) Guernsey, etc., Is. (1066) . .	St. Pierre . .	31	37,754
In the Mediterranean .	(c) Gibraltar (1704) . . . . .	Gibraltar . .	11 <sup>9</sup>	26,050
	(b) Maltese Is. (1800) . . . . .	Valetta . .	117	176,231
	(b) Cyprus I. (1878) . . . . .	Nikosia . .	3,584	221,843
In the Gulf of Aden .	(d) Aden (1839) . . . . .	Aden . . .	70	41,910
	(d) Perim I. (1855) . . . . .	....	7	150
	(d) Kuria-Muria Is. (1854) . . .	....	21	34
	(d) Somali Coast Protec. ('85)	Berbera . .	63,000	....
	(d) Socotra I. (1886) . . . . .	Tamarida . .	1,382	10,000
In the Indian Ocean .	(c) Mauritius I. (1810) . . . . .	Port Louis .	705	378,041
	(d) Rodriguez I. (1810). Seychelles and Amirante Is. (1810). Chagos and Oil Is. (1810) . . . . .	Port Victoria	172	20,000
	(c) Ceylon (1795) . . . . .	Colombo . .	25,365	3,235,342
	(d) Maldive Is. . . . .	....	....	....
In Asia . . . . .	(c) Empire of India. (Empire, '77)	Calcutta . .	1,560,160 <sup>(total)</sup>	287,223,431
	Provinces of British India. { Bengal . . . . .	Calcutta . .	151,543	71,346,987
	{ Assam . . . . .	Gauhati . .	49,004	5,476,833
	{ North-West and Oude . . . . .	Allahabad; Luck-	107,503	46,905,085
	{ Punjab . . . . .	Lahore [now	110,667	20,866,847
	{ Central Provinces . . . . .	Nagpore . .	86,501	10,784,294
	{ Burma . . . . .	Mandalay . .	171,430	7,605,560
	{ Madras . . . . .	Madras . .	141,189	35,630,440
	{ Bombay . . . . .	Bombay . .	125,144	18,901,123
	{ Ajmir . . . . .	....	2,711	542,358
	{ Berar . . . . .	Ellichpore .	17,718	2,897,491
	{ Coorg . . . . .	....	1,583	173,055
	{ Native States . . . . .	....	595,167	66,050,479
	(d) Andaman & Nicobar Is. ('58)	Port Blair .	2,394	about 25,000
	(c) Straits Settlements . . . . .	Singapore . .	1,472	558,600
	(e) The Protected Malay States . . . . .	....	35,160	725,065
	(e) Wei-hai-wei (1898) . . . . .	Wei-hai-wei .	....	350,000
In Asiatic Archipelago.	(c) Labuan I. (1847) . . . . .	Victoria Harb.	31	5,853
	(e) North Borneo (1877) . . . . .	Sandakan . .	31,000	200,000
	(c) Hong-Kong I., with Kowloon and Lema Is. (1841) . . . .	Victoria . .	32	251,258



# COLONIES, ETC.

islands in the Pacific, are not given a place. Details of various dependencies will be found under their respective headings elsewhere. The figures given in the Table are as far as possible the latest received in England. The British Empire extended over an area of 8,329,000 sq. m. in '37, but it covered an area of 11,250,000 sq. m. in '97: that is, in 60 years it increased by 2,921,000 sq. m. Of the total 11,250,000 sq. m., 9,115,000 sq. m. are under settled government. The population, which was in '37 168,000,000, had increased to about 400,000,000 in '97. In '37 there were about 25,750,000 British in the United Kingdom and about 1,500,000 in the Colonies, making a total of 27,250,000. In '97 there were 39,500,000 in Great Britain and 10,500,000 in the Colonies, giving a total of 50,000,000. The total revenues of the Empire amounted to about £75,000,000 in '37, the United Kingdom having a revenue of £50,000,000, and India and the Colonies about £25,000,000. In '97 the revenue of the United Kingdom was, roughly, £110,000,000; India, £62,500,000; Australasia, £30,000,000; Canada, £8,000,000; Cape Colony and Natal, £7,000,000; other Colonies, £7,500,000; making a total of £225,000,000.

<i>Public Revenue.</i>	<i>Public Expenditure.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Public Debt.</i>	<i>Government.</i>
£106,614,000	£102,936,000	£480,606,000	£235,318,000	£640,773,679	<b>Constitutional Monarchy.</b>
....	....	....	....	288,452	Lt.-Governor. <i>Tynwald.</i>
....	....	....	....	....	{ Lt.-Governor. Court. <i>States.</i>
....	....	....	....	....	{ Lt.-Governor. Court. <i>States.</i>
61,928	55,411	....	....	....	Military Governor.
323,787	324,673	....	....	79,168	Governor. Councils.
190,525	132,130	285,249	286,778	....	High Commr. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	Resident. (Sub. Govt. Bombay.)
....	....	....	....	....	Officer. (Sub. Aden.)
....	....	....	....	....	(Sub. Aden.) Telegraph Station.
....	....	....	....	....	Military Officer. (Sub. Aden.)
....	....	....	....	....	Resident. (Sub. Aden.)
884,918	854,474	1,955,600	1,929,700	1,239,301	Governor. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	{ Commissioners and Magistrates.
....	....	....	....	....	{ (Sub. Mauritius.)
1,316,185	1,274,281	5,285,141	4,100,743	3,716,596	Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	Sub. Ceylon (Native Govt.).
98,370,167	96,836,169	59,543,000	72,607,000	222,339,028	<b>Viceroy. Council. Departments.</b>
(Included in above.)					{ Lt.-Governor. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	{ Chief Commissioner.
....	....	....	....	....	{ Lt.-Governor.
....	....	....	....	....	{ Lt.-Governor.
....	....	....	....	....	{ Chief Commissioner.
....	....	....	....	....	{ Lt.-Governor. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	{ Governor. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	{ Governor. Councils.
485,294	431,594	23,065,642	20,101,034	....	{ Under Governor-General of India
....	....	....	....	....	{ provisionally.
....	....	....	....	....	{ Native Princes. Various systems.
....	....	....	....	....	{ Sub. to Gov.-Gen. Penal Station.
....	....	....	....	....	{ Governor. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	{ Sub. Straits Settlements. British
....	....	....	....	....	{ Residents. Native Rajahs. Federated under one Resident, '96.
....	....	....	....	....	{ Governor.
11,460	10,227	147,448	123,736	....	Governor. Council.
45,487	37,660	393,230	612,980	....	Governor. (Brit. North Borneo Co.).
487,296	515,606	....	....	341,800	Governor. Councils.

Table of the British Empire

	<i>Name and Date of Acquisition.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Area, Square Miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
<b>In Australasia . . .</b>	(a) New South Wales (1788) . . (a) Victoria (1851) . . . . . (a) South Australia (1836) . . . (a) Queensland (1859) . . . . . (b) Western Australia (1829) . . (a) Tasmania (1825) . . . . . (d) New Guinea (part) and Isles (1888) . . . . .	Sydney . . . . Melbourne . . . Adelaide . . . . Brisbane . . . . Perth . . . . . Hobart . . . . . Port Moresby	310,700 87,884 903,425 668,224 975,920 26,375 88,460	1,335,800 1,179,029 361,483 493,704 170,021 175,000 350,000
<b>In the Pacific Ocean .</b>	(a) New Zealand (1840) . . . . (c) Fiji Isles (1874) . . . . .	Wellington . . Suva . . . . .	104,409 8,045	759,146 129,853
<b>In America . . . . .</b>	(a) The Dominion of Canada (1763) { Ontario (1763) . . . . . Quebec (1763) . . . . . Nova Scotia and Cape Breton I. (1714) . . . . . New Brunswick (1761) . . . Prince Edward I. (1798) . . Manitoba (1870) . . . . . North-West Territories (1870) British Columbia and Van- couver I. (1859) . . . . . (a) Newfoundland (1713) and Labrador . . . . . (b) British Guiana (1814) . . . (c) British Honduras (1786) . .	Ottawa . . . . Toronto . . . . Quebec . . . . Halifax . . . . Fredericton . . Charlottetown . Winnipeg . . . Regina . . . . Victoria . . . . St. John's . . . Hopedale . . . Georgetown . . Belize . . . . .	3,456,383 219,650 344,050 20,550 28,100 2,000 64,066 2,371,481 382,300 162,200 109,000 7,562	5,300,000 2,114,321 1,488,586 450,523 321,263 109,088 154,442 99,722 130,000 202,040 283,000 33,811
<b>In the North Atlantic.</b>	(b) Bermuda Is. (1609) . . . . . (b) Bahama Is. (1783) . . . . . (b) Leeward Is. (Fed. 1871) . . . (b) Windward Is. (Fed. 1871) . . (c) Jamaica (1655), Turk's and Caicos Is. (1783) . . . . . (b) Barbados (1625) . . . . . (c) Trinidad (1797) and Tobago (1763) . . . . .	Hamilton . . . Nassau . . . . St. John . . . . St. George . . . Kingston and Grand Turk Bridgetown . . Port of Spain and Scarbro'	20 5,794 704 528 4,424 166 1,754 114	16,098 52,316 129,760 146,800 708,600 189,000 252,544 20,000
<b>In the South Atlantic.</b>	(c) Ascension I. (1815) . . . . . (c) St. Helena (1673) . . . . . (f) Tristan D'Acunha (1815) . . . (c) Falkland Is. (1771) and South Georgia (1833) . . . . .	Georgetown . . Jamestown . . . New Edinburgh Stanley . . . .	35 47 18 7,500	360 4,116 100 1,953
<b>In Africa . . . . .</b>	(a) Cape Colony (1815) . . . . . (c) Basutoland (1868) . . . . . (a) Natal (1856) . . . . . (c) Bechuanaland Protectorate . . (d) Rhodesia — British South Africa Co.'s Territory . . . (c) British Central Africa Pro- tectorate (1889) . . . . . (c) East Africa Protectorate ('88) (e) Zanzibar and Pemba (1888) . (c) Royal Niger Co. (1886) . . . (c) Niger Coast Protectorate ('84) (c) Gold Coast Colony (1868) . . (c) Lagos (1861) . . . . . (c) The Gambia (1664) . . . . . (c) Sierra Leone (1791) . . . . (d) Walfisch Bay (1878) . . . .	Capetown . . . . . . . . Pietermaritzburg . . . . . Salisbury . . . Blantyre . . . . Mombasa . . . . Zanzibar . . . . Asaba . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lagos .	292,000 10,293 32,951 213,000 750,000 . . . . . 1,000,000 985 500,000 . . . . . 45,000 1,500 2,700 30,000 430	2,011,305 250,000 778,621 200,000 . . . . . 845,547 2,500,000 200,000 25,000,000 . . . . . 1,500,000 100,000 50,000 350,000 768

and its Dependencies.

<i>Public Revenue.</i>	<i>Public Expenditure.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Public Debt.</i>	<i>Government</i>
£	£	£	£	£	
9,482,134	9,391,012	21,744,350	23,751,072	64,565,540	Governor. Parliament.
6,886,664	6,701,100	25,454,482	16,739,670	47,058,088	Governor. Parliament.
2,566,611	2,598,939	6,444,228	6,513,347	24,408,535	Governor. Parliament.
3,613,150	3,004,264	5,429,191	9,091,557	33,498,414	Governor. Parliament.
2,754,747	3,256,912	6,418,565	3,940,098	9,833,100	Governor. Parliament.
913,275	803,526	1,367,608	1,744,461	7,776,320	Governor. Parliament.
6,600	15,000	34,521	19,401	....	Lieut.-Governor.
5,079,230	4,912,372	8,055,223	10,016,993	44,081,521	Governor. Parliament.
78,240	76,204	241,759	332,209	221,037	Governor. Officials.
8,390,771	8,062,463	29,230,400	33,226,200	54,487,200	Governor-General. Parliament.
					Lt.-Governor. Legis. Assembly.
					Lt.-Governor. 2 Houses of Legis.
					Lt.-Governor. 2 Houses of Legis.
					Lt.-Governor. Legis. Assembly.
					Lt.-Governor. 2 Houses of Legis.
					Lt.-Governor. Legis. Assembly.
					Lt.-Governor. Legis. Assembly.
					Lt.-Governor. Assembly.
335,580	388,920	1,237,153	1,026,200	3,466,650	Governor. Parliament.
567,749	596,493	1,443,543	1,769,500	932,704	Governor. Court of Policy. Com-
62,281	55,530	300,954	283,663	34,736	Governor. Councils. [bined Court.
35,965	35,704	323,148	127,703	46,100	Governor. Council. Assembly.
62,754	63,405	186,010	149,085	119,026	Governor. Council. Assembly.
138,716	149,434	414,233	331,534	301,771	Governor. Council. Assembly.
138,093	144,174	416,429	344,995	349,210	Governor-in-Chief. Council. Assembly.
784,915	834,285	1,886,633	1,501,739	2,220,089	Governor. Councils.
177,032	184,020	1,048,887	758,228	405,100	Governor. Council. Assembly.
611,434	622,364	2,463,525	2,165,820	916,578	Governor. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	{ Administrator.
9,762	8,063	33,744	4,313	....	Naval Governor. (Admiralty.)
....	....	....	....	....	Governor.
12,519	13,159	69,985	132,194	....	No recognised authority.
7,289,965	6,851,985	17,931,878	19,436,304	27,282,405	Governor. Councils.
45,867	45,768	135,560	160,280	....	Governor. Council. Assembly.
1,457,338	1,282,484	3,550,125	1,551,358	8,054,343	Governor. Parliament.
....	....	....	....	....	Governor. Parliament.
....	....	....	....	....	Resid. Com. under High Com. S. A.
....	....	....	....	....	Resid. Com. under High Com. S. A.
....	....	....	....	....	Administered by Brit. S. A. Co.
....	....	97,727	27,436	....	Commissr. under Impl. Govt.
....	....	....	....	....	Administrator under Impl. Govt.
....	....	....	....	....	Sultan and Brit. Consul-General.
....	....	748,423	780,139	....	Council of the Company.
112,440	....	750,775	508,637	....	Imperial Commissioner.
230,076	265,289	931,537	877,704	....	Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils.
179,745	168,445	901,475	975,263	....	Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils.
26,172	25,301	110,324	116,981	....	Administrator and Legis. Council.
104,993	116,183	494,688	449,033	50,000	Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	Resident under Cape Colony.

(Included in general figures.)



**British Medical Association.** First formed at Worcester, July 19th, 1832, and called the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association. Its name was changed at Birmingham in '56 to the present one. Its principal objects are:—(1) Collection of useful information, whether speculative or practical, through original essays or reports of provincial hospitals, infirmaries, or of private practice; (2) increase of knowledge of the medical topography of England through statistical, meteorological, geological, and botanical inquiries; (3) investigations of the modifications of endemic and epidemic diseases in different situations and at various periods, so as to trace, so far as the present imperfect state of the art will permit, their connections with peculiarities of soil or climate, or with the localities, habits, and occupations of the people; (4) advancement of medico-legal science, through succinct reports of whatever cases may occur in provincial courts of judicature; (5) maintenance of the honour and respectability of the profession generally in the provinces by promoting friendly intercourse and free communication of its members, and by establishing among them the harmony and good feeling which ought ever to characterise a liberal profession. The Association now numbers more than 18,000 members, and expends upwards of £1500 a year in scientific investigation, scholarships, and committees,—such as examination of the action of chloroform; a committee on therapeutics, which recently issued a valuable report; a committee on railway servants' eyesight, which is now turning its attention to mariners' eyesight; a committee on the investigation of feeble-minded school-children; a committee to investigate the clinical evidence with regard to anæsthetics on the human subject; and other topics. The Association in the United Kingdom is divided into thirty-eight branches, and there are also thirty-two Colonial branches, the Association extending its influence throughout Greater Britain. The annual subscription is one guinea per annum. The organ of the Association is the *British Medical Journal*. General Secretary, Francis Fowke. Offices, 429, Strand, London, W.C.

### BRITISH MUSEUM.

This Museum was founded in the year 1753, when the collection of Sir Hans Sloane and the Harleian collection of manuscripts were acquired, and an Act of Parliament was passed "for providing one general repository for the better reception and more convenient use of the said collections, and of the Cottonian Library, and of the additions thereto." The famous collection of MSS. made by Sir Robert Cotton, which was presented to the nation by Sir John Cotton, his descendant, in 1700, was virtually, however, the beginning of the Museum.

**Growth of the building.**—The above collections were then designated "The British Museum," deposited in Montagu House, Bloomsbury, in 1754, and opened to the public on Jan. 15th, 1759. Admission at first was very restricted, but gradually extended, till the present arrangement, by which the Museum is opened on every week-day (and on Sunday afternoons since May '96). It was soon found that as the collection grew the space available was insufficient, and in 1816 temporary additions had to be made to the old building

to accommodate the Elgin marbles. In '23 it was determined to erect a new building in place of Montagu House, and by '45 the four sides of the present Museum, designed by Sir Robert Smirke, were erected, and Montagu House removed. Further additions afterwards became necessary, and in '57 the magnificent reading-room, with its book-galleries, was built. During the years '80-83 the transference of the natural history collections was made to the new Museum in Cromwell Road, South Kensington. In '79, with the White Bequest of £65,411, a new gallery was built for the Mausoleum marbles, and the White wing was erected on the south-east side, for the accommodation of the Prints and Drawings Department, a reading-room for newspapers and parliamentary papers, two exhibition galleries, and working-rooms for the Department of Manuscripts. Space for the future extension of the buildings has been provided by the purchase in '95 of the rows of houses, with their gardens, which abut on the Museum on the east, north, and west; the ground thus secured forming, together with that already occupied, an isolated square plot of 13 acres.

**Departments.**—Originally there were only three departments in the Museum: viz., MSS., Printed Books (including coins and medals, and prints and drawings), and Natural History. The MSS. Department has been considerably increased by the addition of private collections, including the famous collection of Royal MSS. presented by George II. in 1757, and by purchase, till it now contains upwards of 55,000 volumes, besides Greek, Coptic, and Latin papyri, charters, and seals. The Printed Book Department now contains the enormous number of about 2,000,000 volumes, and receives, under the Copyright Act of '42, a copy of every book published in the United Kingdom. The annual increase from all sources amounts to about 46,000 volumes, exclusive of continuations, music, newspapers, etc. The most important additions to this department have been the collection given by George II., containing books collected by English sovereigns from Henry VII.'s time; the Civil War and Commonwealth Tracts, 1641-60, given by George III. in 1762; the Garrick collection of plays, bequeathed by David Garrick in 1779; the Cracherode bequest, 1799; the natural history library of Sir Joseph Banks, Bart., given in 1820; the "King's Library" of George III., '23; and the Grenville collection received in '47. The National Library contains not only the finest and most extensive collection of English literature in the world, but also the best library in each European language existing out of the country in which that language is spoken. The progress of printing is splendidly illustrated by the collections in this department. In consequence of the inconvenient extent to which the manuscript catalogue of the printed books had attained (altogether nearly 3000 large folios), it is now being put into print as rapidly as the funds will permit. It is hoped that the new printed catalogue will be complete in about 600 parts by the year 1900. An Oriental Printed Books and MSS. Department has been recently created. The Antiquities Department was formed in 1807, and in '61 was subdivided into three departments—viz.: 1. Greek and Roman Antiquities, which include the Hamilton collection, purchased in 1772, the Townley marbles, purchased in 1805, and, by later additions, the

Parthenon sculptures, better known as the Elgin marbles, the Phigaleian marbles, the Payne-Knight collections, the Lycian marbles, the Mausoleum remains, and many other choice specimens of Greek sculpture, bronzes, fictile vessels, gems, and ornaments. 2. **The Coins and Medals**, originating in the Cottonian and Sloane collections, which have grown to be a very large and interesting department, and include magnificent specimens of Anglo-Saxon, English, Greek, Roman, Oriental, and other coins. In '72 the finest specimens of Greek and Roman coins in the Wigan collection were purchased for £10,000. 3. **The Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities**, known up till '86 as the Oriental Antiquities Department, which are an especially valuable and complete collection of Egyptian, Babylonian, Assyrian, Phœnician, and Semitic antiquities. The names of Sir Henry Layard, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and other explorers are inseparably connected with this department, which contains vast stores of invaluable information as to the history, the literature, and the social life of the peoples named. The **British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnographical Collections** were, till '66, attached to the last-named department, but in that year they were formed into a separate department. It contains all antiquities found in the British Isles, Anglo-Saxon, Celtic, or Roman, and glass-work, pottery, arms, ivories, and other antiquities illustrating life in the Middle Ages. There are also fine collections of glass, pottery, and majolica, of prehistoric antiquities, of ethnographical objects, and of Oriental antiquities. The **Prints and Drawings Department** contains one of the most noted collections of its kind. The original drawings of old masters, etchings, and engravings of the various schools of eminence, are of extreme interest and value. The famous collection formed by the late Mr. John Malcolm, of Potalloch, has been recently purchased by special parliamentary grant, and added to the Department.

The Museum is open on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; after 4 p.m. in January, February, November, and December, and after 5 p.m. in March, September, and October, only certain of the galleries remain open: viz.,—on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, exhibitions of manuscripts, printed books, prints and drawings, porcelain, glass, majolica, pre-historic, British, mediæval and ethnographical collections; on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, Egyptian, Assyrian, Semitic, Greek and Roman galleries; religious and American collections. On Sunday afternoons the Museum is open from 2 to 4 p.m. in January, February, November, December; from 2 to 5 p.m. in October; from 2 to 5.30 p.m. in March, September; from 2 to 6 p.m. in April; from 2.30 to 7 p.m. in May, June, July, August. The Museum is closed on Good Friday and on Christmas Day. Students are admitted to the several departments under regulations to be obtained from the Director.

Admission to the reading-room is by ticket. A reader's ticket is granted to persons over twenty-one years of age on a written application, stating object of researches, etc., and accompanied by a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position, and who must certify that the applicant will make proper use of the reading-room. The authorities will not accept the recommendations of hotel and lodging-house

keepers in favour of their lodgers. The total number of visitors to the Museum in '97 (exclusive of readers) was 586,437, of whom 522,569 attended during the day, 26,254 in the evening, and 37,594 on Sundays. The average daily number of visitors in the daytime was 1686, in the evening 85, on Sunday afternoons 723. The visitors to the reading-room numbered 188,628, a daily average of 624; the total number in '96 was 191,363.

**British New Guinea.** See NEW GUINEA.

**British North Borneo.** See BORNEO.

**British South Africa Company.** On Oct. 29th, '89, a Royal Charter was granted to this Company, conferring upon it large administrative powers in the region north of Cape Colony, now known as Rhodesia, and authorising it to promote trade and commerce and to work mineral and other concessions in those regions. Rhodesia includes British Central Africa, north of the Zambesi, and Mashonaland and Matabeleland, south of the Zambesi, and covers a total area of about 750,000 square miles. Dr. Jameson was the Administrator of the Company's territories till the incursion into the Transvaal, when he was succeeded by Earl Grey, and the control of the military forces of the country was placed entirely in the hands of the Imperial Government. The directors of the Company in Jan. '96 asked the Government "to institute an inquiry into the circumstances under which Dr. Jameson crossed the Border." This was afterwards done, for a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed in August '96 to inquire into the origin of the Johannesburg incursion, and into the administration of the Company, and to report thereon; and further to report what alterations are desirable in the government of the territories under the control of the Company. The proceedings and the report of the Committee were given fully in the article on SESSION, sect. 9, in the '98 ed. The authorised share capital of the Company amounts to £5,000,000. The London Office is at 15, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. For officials see DIPLOMATIC. See also article on RHODESIA.

**Brooke, Rev. Stopford A., M.A.,** was b. 1832. Educated at Trin. Coll., Dublin, where he graduated ('56), winning the Downe Prize and Vice-Chancellor's medal for English verse. He was formerly Chaplain to the Queen and Chaplain to the Empress Frederick of Germany. In '80 Mr. Brooke seceded from the Church of England because he could not accept the orthodox views on miracles, and became minister of Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury. In '95, however, after a lengthy illness, he found himself compelled to retire from the post. He is the author of several works, among which are "Life and Letters of the late F. W. Robertson," a "Primer of English Literature," an able review of which is to be found in Mr. Matthew Arnold's "Miscellaneous Essays," "The Early Life of Jesus," several volumes of sermons, a volume of poems issued '88, a "History of English Poetry," a work on Early English Literature, which subject he has made peculiarly his own, a lecture delivered in '93 entitled "Theology in English Poetry," an able criticism of "Tennyson: his Art and Relation to Modern Life" ('94), and "The Old Testament and Modern Life" ('96).

**Brunel.** See BORNEO.

**Bryan, William Jennings,** was born at Salem, Marion County, Illinois, March 19th,



1860. Educated first at a public school at Salem, he afterwards went to the Whipple Academy at Jacksonville, and then to Illinois College, where he took high honours in classics. Deciding to follow a legal career, he studied at the Union Law College, Chicago, and first practised for himself at Jacksonville. In '87 he removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, and in '90 he was elected to Congress as an extreme Free Silver man. Re-elected in '92, he afterwards lost his seat because of his uncompromising views on the Silver question, which alienated some of his own supporters. His oratorical abilities were then made good use of in advocating the Silver cause, while he still kept up his law practice and edited an Omaha newspaper. In '96 he attended the Democratic Convention at Chicago, and after a speech full of impassioned rhetoric, which roused the delegates to almost frenzied enthusiasm, he was nominated for the Presidency, but was beaten at the election on Nov. 3rd, when Mr. McKinley received an overwhelming majority of votes. At the beginning of the Spanish-American war he was appointed Colonel of the Nebraska Volunteers (June 4th, '98), but saw no fighting.

**Bryce, Rt. Hon. J., M.P.** See under COMMONS.

**Buckhounds, Master of the.** Has control of the royal hunts, and charge of the royal inclosure at Ascot. The office is in the department of Master of the Horse. See MINISTRY.

**Buckle, George Earle,** son of the Rev. George Buckle, canon of Wells Cathedral, was b. near Bath 1854. He is editor of the *Times*, to which post he was appointed in '84, having previously been connected with the editorial staff of that journal. He was educated at Honiton Grammar School, Winchester, and New Coll., Oxford, of which he was a scholar. He won the Newdigate Prize for English Verse in '75, took a First Class in *Literæ Humaniores* '76, and a First Class in Modern History in the following year. He was subsequently elected to a *Fellowship of All Souls' Coll.*, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in '80.

**Budget.** See FINANCE NATIONAL, and SESSION, sect. 55.

**Building Societies.** For a critical article on these societies and their legal position, see ed. 94. For the Building Societies Act of '94, see SESSION, sect. 54, in ed. '95.

## BULGARIA.

Bulgaria is bounded on the north by the Danube, on the west by Servia, on the south-west and west by Turkey, and on the east by the Dobruja. By the Treaty of Berlin, '78, it was constituted an autonomous and tributary principality under the suzerainty of the Porte. The executive power is vested in the Prince, assisted by a council of ministers, and the legislative power in a single chamber, the *Sobranje* or National Assembly, elected for five years by manhood suffrage in the proportion of one member to every 20,000 of the population. There is also a Great *Sobranje*, consisting of delegates elected in the proportion of one to 10,000 of the population, to which constitutional and other questions must be referred. In '85 Eastern Roumelia was united to Bulgaria, and

the amount of tribute and the share of the Turkish debt to be assumed by Bulgaria were left to be fixed by the Powers. Prince Alexander of Battenberg was the first ruler of the country, but he was overthrown in '86, and succeeded by Prince Ferdinand of the House of Coburg, who was elected unanimously by the National Assembly as Prince in '87. The State religion is that of the Orthodox Greek Church, but there are many Mahomedans amongst the inhabitants. Education is free and obligatory. The chief exports are corn, wine, wool, tallow, and other agricultural and pastoral produce. The bulk of the trade is with Turkey, Great Britain, and Austria. Railways connect Sofia with Constantinople and Belgrade, and Rustchuk with Varna. Area (including Eastern Roumelia), now also known as Southern Bulgaria), 38,390 sq. m.; pop. 3,310,713. Capital, Sofia, pop. 47,000. Revenue, '98, £3,382,308; expenditure, £3,379,519; imports, '97, £3,359,769; exports, £2,391,62; public debt, '98, £7,600,000.—History, '98. The Sultan's *berats* for the creation of Bulgarian bishoprics at Monastir, Divra, and Strumnitza were granted (Jan. 4th), after the most urgent representations on the part of Bulgaria, and protracted resistance on the part of the Porte. See DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN ARMIES.

**Buller, General Sir Redvers Henry, V.C., G.C.B., K.C.M.G.,** was b. 1839. Ensign '58. Served in the campaigns in China ('60), Ashanti ('73-4), South Africa ('78-9), Egypt ('82-4), and Soudan ('84-5). Has received four medals with seven clasps, and five other decorations. All his regimental service has been in the 60th King's Royal Rifles. He has held twelve staff appointments, and was Quartermaster-General of the Army '87-90, and Adjutant-General of the Army '90-97. He was under-Secretary for Ireland for a short time in '87. Address, Downes, Crediton, Devon.

**Bülw, Bernhard von,** was born in 1850, and is a son of Herr von Bülw, who was Foreign Secretary of Germany, under Prince Bismarck, '73-9. He entered the German Foreign Office in '73, and acted as Secretary of Embassy in Rome, St. Petersburg, and Vienna, holding the important post of *Chargé d'Affaires* to Greece during the Russo-Turkish war. At the conclusion of that war he was appointed one of the Secretaries of the Berlin Congress, and after more diplomatic service in Paris and St. Petersburg, he was appointed Minister to Roumania '88, and to Italy '93. During '97 he acted as Foreign Secretary for a time, while Baron von Marschall was on leave, and was at last definitely appointed to that office.

**Bundesrath.** See GERMANY and GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

**Burial Grounds.** For report of Committee on this subject, see SESSION, sect. 101.

**Burial Laws Amendment Act, '80.** This is an Act to enable the burial of Nonconformists and others in Church of England burial-grounds without the service of the Church of England, and in some cases with other services. It was long opposed by churchmen on the ground that its advocates had no real grievances, but regarded it as a stepping-stone towards Disestablishment. It provides that any one responsible for the burial of a deceased person may give forty-eight hours' notice in writing, and in the form prescribed in the first schedule



to the Act, to the incumbent of any place or his substitute, that it is intended to bury the deceased in the churchyard of such place without the rites of the Church of England, and that the incumbent or his substitute shall then be free to permit such burial. The burial shall take place in accordance with such notice, and the public are to have free access to such burial, which may be carried out either with the service of any Christian Church or without any service. But the proceedings are not to be made the occasion of bringing into contempt any church or denomination. Ministers of the Church of England are empowered to use the burial service of the Church of England at a burial in unconsecrated ground. In cases where that burial service is not allowed to be used, or when requested so to do by the person responsible for the burial of the deceased, they are empowered to use such service, consisting of prayers taken from the Book of Common Prayer and portions of Scripture, as may be approved of by the Ordinary. The Act extends to the Channel Islands, but not to Scotland or Ireland. See SESSION, sect. 101.

**Burma** comprises a vast tract of country in southern Asia, bounded on the north and west by the mountainous ranges of Thibet, Assam and Manipur, on the east by Chinese territory, and partly on the south-east by Siam. An agreement between Great Britain and France in Jan. '96 made the Mekong the boundary between the Shan States and Indo-China. There are three great tribal families in the country, the chief of which is the Mran-má (from which the word Burma is derived); and while distinct from the Aryans in India and the Chinese on the other side, the natives to some extent partake of the peculiarities of both. The country politically is regarded and governed as part of the Indian Empire, a Lieut.-Governor being appointed by the Viceroy, with a Legislative Council of five official and four non-official members, all nominated. The country is fertile, especially in the valley of the great river Irrawaddy. Gold, amber, and jade are found, and ruby mines exist in North Burma. Buddhism is the prevailing religion; it is of a peculiar type, which allows perfect tolerance to all other creeds, but prevents proselytism. **Upper Burma** was annexed by proclamation on Jan. 1st, '86. The system of district administration is now perfected, passing upwards from the township, through the subdivisions to the district and the commissionership. The **Chins** or **Kachins** are inhabitants of the outlying highlands of the Bhamo and Katha districts of Upper Burma. The Shan States lie between Burma and Indo-China. With regard to railways, at the beginning of '98 it was stated that the Burma railways at present sanctioned were the following lines:—The Irrawaddy section, from Rangoon to Prome, with suburban line at Rangoon, 170 miles open; the Sittang section, from Rangoon to Tounghoo, 166 miles; the Mandalay section, Tounghoo to Mandalay shore of Irrawaddy, with branches from Myoboung to Amarapura shore of Irrawaddy, and from Thazi to Meiktila, 242 miles; Mu Valley Railway, Sagaing to Mogoung, 294 miles; Mogoung to Myitkina (now under construction), 37 miles,

and the branch to Katha, 14 miles; and the Mandalay-Kunlon (under construction), 224 miles; making a grand total of 1148 miles, of which 261 miles were either in progress or sanctioned for construction, and 887 open for traffic. The estimated expenditure during the official year '97-8 was returned at 53 lakhs for the Mandalay-Kunlon, 25½ lakhs Sagaing branch, while 13½ lakhs was the estimated cost of completing the Meiktila-Myingyan branch. The important statement came from Rangoon (Oct. 11th) that the survey of the Burma-Yangtse Railway was expected to be commenced shortly, one party starting from Burma and the other from Chungking. The former is under Mr. Bagley, chief engineer of the Salween Railway, and Capt. Davies and Capt. Pottinger will accompany the parties. A map shewing the proposed new lines is given under CHINA. **Area**, including both Upper and Lower Burma, 171,430 sq. m.; pop. 7,605,560.

**Burnand, F. C.**, the editor of *Punch*, was b. Nov. 1836. Educated at Eton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge. Called to the bar '58, and practised for two years, then took to dramatic work, principally devoting himself to burlesque, of which "Ixion" and "Black-eyed Susan" may be said to have inaugurated the era of "long runs." Wrote several musical pieces for the German Reed Entertainment. Wrote "Contrabandista," "Cox and Box," and "The Chieftain" ('94) comic operas, music by Arthur Sullivan. Among his travesties, "The Ride to Khiva," "One and Three," "Chikkin Hazard," "Gone Wrong," "Across the Dark Continent," and "Strapmore," went through a considerable number of editions. Among plays, of which he has written about a hundred, "The Turn of the Tide" and "Our Club" enjoyed great popularity. Author of "Happy Thoughts" in *Punch*. Became, after some years' connection with *Punch*, its editor ('80). Later productions include "Very much Abroad," "Quite at Home," "Rather at Sea," which form part of the "Happy Thought Series," and the "Zigzag Guide to Kent Coast," illustrated by Phil May.

**Burns, John, M.P.** See under COMMONS.

**Butt, Clara**, was b. in Sussex in 1872. After studying at Bristol she gained a Royal College of Music scholarship, and in '92 appeared for the first time in London at the Albert Hall in the "Golden Legend," and directly afterwards at the Lyceum in the opera "Orfeo." Her success was at once assured, and she became in great demand as a singer. She has taken part in the two last Handel Festivals.

**Butter.** See TRADE, '98.

**Buxton, Sir Thomas Fowell**, Governor of South Australia, was b. 1837, and is the son of the late Sir Edward North Buxton, M.P. His grandfather was the distinguished philanthropist and advocate of the abolition of slavery. He was ed. at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge (M.A. '59), and sat as Liberal M.P. for King's Lynn '65-68. He succeeded to the baronetcy in '58, and married, in '62, Lady Victoria Noel, daughter of the first Earl of Gainsborough. He was High Sheriff of Norfolk in '76, and is well known as a philanthropist and an Evangelical Churchman. In April '95 he was appointed Governor of South Australia in succession to the Earl of Kintore.

C

**Cabinet, The Present British.** See MINISTRY.

**Cabinets, Colonial and Foreign.** See DIPLOMATIC.

**Caicos Islands.** Southern islands of the Bahama group. With Turk's Island are under government of Jamaica. Salt raking, sponge fishing, and the cultivation of sisal grass for hemp, are the chief industries.

**Caine, Thomas Henry Hall,** the eminent novelist and dramatist, was born of Manx parentage in 1853, and commenced his career as an architect in Liverpool. From contributing to both the *Builder* and the *Building News* he became connected with journalism, joined the staff of the *Liverpool Mercury*, and wrote in the *Academy* and the *Athenæum*. Resided with Dante Rossetti in London till the poet's death in '82. Published "Sonnets of Three Centuries" ('82), and also "Recollections of Rossetti," while in '83 "Cobwebs of Criticism" appeared. During the last twelve years his skill as a novelist has been exemplified in "The Shadow of a Crime" ('85), "A Son of Hagar" ('86), "The Deemster" ('87), which was dramatised under the title of "Ben-my-Chree" ('87), "The Bondman" ('90), "The Scapegoat" ('91), and "The Manxman" ('94), a dramatic version of which was also performed by Mr. Wilson Barrett. The last-mentioned work began the era of the one-volume novel. His latest work, "The Christian," was published on Aug. 9th, '97, and nearly a hundred thousand copies were sold in England, and as many more in the United States, within the first year after publication. On both continents it provoked great discussion, the verdict in this country being generally unfavourable to the motive of the book, while in America it was generally favourable. It was immediately translated into most of the languages of Europe, and provoked the same divided opinion everywhere. Mr. Hall Caine has travelled in Iceland ('90), in Russia ('92) on behalf of the persecuted Jews; and in '95 visited the States and Canada, where he represented the Society of Authors, and obtained important concessions from the Canadian Parliament as to the Canadian Copyright demands. In Sept. and Oct. '98 he visited the United States again in order to produce a dramatic version of "The Christian," which first appeared in Washington Sept. 26th, and in New York Oct. 3rd. Address: Greeba Castle, Isle of Man.

**Calcutta, Bishop of.** See WELLDON, REV. J. E. C.

**Cambodia.** A province of Indo-China, and a French protectorate since '63. Capital, Pnompenh, on the Mekong. The reigning sovereign is King Norodom, but there is a French Resident at Pnompenh, and each of the eight provinces into which the country is divided is under the political and administrative control of a French Resident. The chief products of the country are rice, cotton, and fish. Area, 46,000 sq. m.; pop. about 2,000,000. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS and INDO-CHINA.

**Cambridge, H.R.H. George William Frederick Charles,** 2nd Duke of, K.G., P.C., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.H., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., (creat. 1801), grandson to George III. and first cousin to the Queen, was b. at Hanover March 26th, 1819. He became a colonel in the British army in '37, and succeeded his father Adolphus Frederick, 1st Duke of Cambridge, in '50. Four years later ('54) he was raised to the rank of major-general, on his appointment to command the two brigades of Highlanders and Guards united to form the first division of the army sent against the Czar Nicholas of Russia in the Crimean war of '54-6. In '56 he was promoted to the rank of General; in '61 appointed Colonel-in-chief of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers; and in '62 raised to the rank of Field Marshal. He was subsequently appointed Commander-in-chief of the British army, and the appointment perpetuated by letters patent '87. It came to an end, however, with the scheme of Army Reform evolved during '95, and the Duke retired in the autumn. He is Ranger of Hyde Park and Richmond Park.

**Cambridge University.** About the middle of the thirteenth century students began to collect in hostels. The endowed colleges gradually absorbed the hostels, the last of which was annexed to Trinity in 1540. The legislative bodies are the Senate, which consists of graduates, and the Council, a smaller body elected therefrom. Like Oxford, the University underwent important changes in 1882, as did also many of the colleges in both universities. The following is the list of colleges: (Founded 1257), Peterhouse—Head, J. Porter, D.D.—Undergraduates, 56; (1326), Clare Hall, E. Atkinson, D.D., 187; (1347), Pembroke, C. E. Searle, D.D., 145; (1348), Gonville and Caius, N. M. Ferrers, D.D., 209; (1350), Trinity Hall, H. Latham, M.A., 242; (1352), Corpus Christi, E. H. Perowne, D.D., 62; (1441), King's, A. A. Leigh, M.A., 128; (1448), Queens', H. E. Ryle, D.D., 82; (1473), St. Catherine's, C. K. Robinson, D.D., 65; (1496), Jesus, H. A. Morgan, D.D., 112; (1505), Christ's, John Peile, Litt.D., 162; (1511), St. John's, C. Taylor, D.D., 251; (1519), Magdalene, Hon. L. Neville, M.A., 60; (1546), Trinity, H. M. Butler, D.D., 703; (1548), Emmanuel, W. Chawner, M.A., 179; (1595), Sidney Sussex, Charles Smith, M.A., 74; (1800), Downing, Alex. Hill, M.A., M.D., 58. Hostels (1882), Selwyn, J. R. Selwyn, D.D., 113; (1884), Non-Collegiate, 122. Total, 3019. The examinations necessary for the degree of Bachelor are the Previous ("Little Go"), General, and Special examinations. Candidates for Honours have to pass an additional examination in Mathematics, French or German with their Previous. The Triposes, which for Honour candidates take the place of the General and Special, are Classical, Mathematical, History, Law, Theology, Moral Science, Natural Science, Oriental Languages, and Mediæval and Modern Languages. A Mechanical Sciences Tripos was established in '92. Women are admitted to the examinations for honour students, and reside mostly in

Newnham College and Girton College. (See article WOMEN, HIGHER EDUCATION OF.) Vigorous efforts have been made to secure the advantages of degrees for women by resident and non-resident members of the University, but hitherto without success. Students of not less than two years' standing at an affiliated college, on being admitted members of the University, may, under certain conditions, be deemed to have already kept three of the terms required for any degree; it is the same with adult students under a committee working in concert with the University in places where there is no affiliated college. **Affiliated colleges are:** University College, Nottingham; St. David's, Lampeter; Firth, Sheffield; University College of Wales, Aberystwyth; and the Universities of New Zealand, Adelaide, Calcutta, and Cape of Good Hope; University of Allahabad; Punjab University; University of Bombay; University of Toronto; St. Edmund's College, Old Hall, Ware; University of Madras. **Affiliated centres:** Hull, Derby, Scarborough, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sunderland, Norwich, Exeter, Plymouth, Stonehouse and Devonport. Many public schools are inspected by the University, and thousands of scholars in the Grammar and High Schools of the country compete in the **Cambridge Local Examinations**, while those who attend the University local lectures are also to be numbered by thousands. (See also **UNIVERSITY EXTENSION**.) The undergraduates have a most able organ, called the *Granta*, edited by Mr. R. C. Lehmann. **Degrees:** D.D., Sc.D., Litt.D., B.D., M.A., B.A., D.Sc., M.D., M.B., M.Ch., LL.D., LL.B., LL.M., Mus.D., Mus.B. Chancellor, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., LL.D. Vice-Chancellor, A. Hill, M.D. (Downing); High Steward, Lord Walsingham. **Parliamentary representatives,** Prof. R. C. Jebb, LL.D. (*q.v.*), and Sir J. E. Gorst, M.A. **Proctors,** '98-9: J. H. Gray, M.A. (Queens'), W. T. Southward, M.A. (St. Catharine's). **Registrary,** John Willis, Clark M.A. **Consult Camb. Univ. Calendar.**

**Cameroons.** A territory on the Bight of Biafra, West Africa, annexed by Germany in 1884. Its coast line extends for about 200 miles along the Bight. An agreement was concluded in April '93 settling the boundary between the territory and the Niger Coast Protectorate. In November of the same year an agreement was signed at Berlin fixing the boundary line between the Cameroons and the Niger Territories. This agreement gave Germany the command of the Benue and access to Lake Tchad. The boundary between the French and German sphere was settled by an agreement made in Feb. '94. Starting from the point where the southern boundary of the Cameroons meets 15° E. long., the frontier runs in a N.E. direction to a point about 30 miles E. of Yola, and thence on to Lake Tchad. Cacao and tobacco are grown, and a flourishing trade is carried on in ivory and palm-oil. Cocoa is becoming a considerable export. The area is 101,130 sq. miles, and the population 4,570,000. The exports for the year '96 amounted to £266,566, and the imports to £277,184. See **COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.**

**Campbell, Mrs. Patrick,** the actress, was b. late in the sixties, at Kensington. Appeared as an amateur for several years in Norwood. First professional appearance was in "Tares," with Mrs. Bandmann Palmer, on tour. Also toured with Mr. Vezin, in "Bachelors," and as

a member of Mr. Ben Greet's company gained valuable experience, particularly in Shakespearean and other poetic rôles. In London, she first attracted attention as Rosalind at a *matinée* at the Shaftesbury. This led to her engagement in the autumn of '91 to play Astræa in "The Trumpet Call" at the Adelphi. She remained here till the spring of '93, when Mr. Pinero secured her for "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," at the St. James's. In this play Mrs. Campbell's success was immediate. She has since appeared as Agnes in "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith," as "Fedora," as Juliet in a revival of "Romeo and Juliet" by Mr. Forbes Robertson at the Lyceum in Sept. '95, as the slave girl in "Pour la Couronne," as "Magda," as Lady Teazle in "The School for Scandal," as Ophelia in "Hamlet," and as Lady Macbeth in '98.

## CANADA, DOMINION OF.

The Dominion of Canada consists of the upper portion of the North American continent except Labrador, which belongs to Newfoundland, and Alaska, which belongs to the United States, and is 3,456,383 sq. miles in extent. In 1867 the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick united under one federal government; in '70 Manitoba and North-West Territories were added, the latter by purchase in '69 from Hudson Bay Company; British Columbia joined in '71, and Prince Edward Island in '73. In '80 an Order in Council was issued, annexing to the Dominion such British possessions in North America, other than Newfoundland, as were not previously in the Dominion. Newfoundland remains independent. Federal capital, Ottawa, Ontario, pop. 44,154; chief cities, Montreal, 216,650; Toronto, 181,220; Quebec, 63,090; Halifax, 38,556; St. John, 39,179; Winnipeg, 25,642. The population in '98 amounted to about 5,250,000. The French number 1,415,090, or 29¼ per cent. The Indians number about 100,000. Canada is the largest of all the British possessions, embracing nearly one-half the whole empire, and is 500,000 sq. miles larger than the United States without Alaska. All the provinces are well watered by rivers. The climate varies, being in the east cold but clear in winter, warm in summer; while the climate of British Columbia resembles that of England. The winter is dry, healthy, and invigorating. The mineral deposits are practically inexhaustible, particularly coal, iron, copper, and gold. The recent discoveries of gold in British Columbia are referred to in the article under that heading. During '97 extraordinarily rich finds of gold were made on the banks of the Klondike river, in the extreme N.W. of the Dominion. The scene of these finds lies actually in the North West Territories (*q.v.*), near where the British section of the Cordillera belt of mountains touches the international boundary between Alaska and Canada, and about 53 miles S.E. of the junction of Forty Mile Creek with the river Yukon. The mineral output of '97 included gold, £1,228,000; silver, £664,581; copper, £300,332; coal, £1,457,251 (3,876,201 tons), making, with other smaller mineral products, a total of £5,757,827. The fisheries on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are extremely valuable, and the timber supply is very rich. Agriculture is successfully carried on in all parts, and in Manitoba and the territories the wheat-growing as well as general farming



capabilities are immeasurable. Ranching has in late years also proved profitable. **Government.** The federal parliament is modelled after that of the United Kingdom, with a Senate of 81 members nominated for life, 24 from Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 10 from Nova Scotia, 10 from New Brunswick, 4 from Manitoba, 3 from British Columbia, 4 from Prince Edward Island, and 2 from the Territories. The House of Commons consists of 213 members elected quinquennially on a low suffrage, 92 coming from Ontario, 65 from Quebec, 20 from Nova Scotia, 14 from New Brunswick, 6 from British Columbia, 5 from Prince Edward Island, 7 from Manitoba, and 4 from the North-West Territories. The number of members sent by the provinces is in proportion to the population, and a readjustment takes place every ten years after each census. The senators and members are paid. The Governor-General, representing the Queen, receives £10,000 yearly. In each of the provinces a Lieut.-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, represents the executive authority. In Quebec and Nova Scotia the legislature consists of two Houses, with a responsible Ministry. In New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, and the North-West Territories there is only one Chamber, the Legislative Assembly, and a responsible Ministry. The limits of federal and provincial jurisdiction are regulated by the British North America Act, which passed the Imperial Parliament in '67, and is the constitution of the Dominion. There is no State church, but the Roman Catholic Church in the province of Quebec has secured to it the privileges enjoyed by it previous to British rule, of collecting tithes, etc. The estimated strength of the chief religious bodies is: Roman Catholics, 1,992,017; Methodists, 847,765; Presbyterians, 755,326; Church of England, 644,059; Baptists, 303,830. Elementary education is free, and is liberally supported by the provincial Governments, the schools in British Columbia and the N.W. Territories being wholly supported by Government. There are altogether 17,272 public schools of all grades, with 20,832 teachers and 1,017,688 pupils. Besides these there are many private schools, and each province has one or more universities. The Governor-General appoints the judges of the Superior Courts, and county courts in the provinces, and over all is the Supreme Court at Ottawa, with appellate civil and criminal jurisdiction throughout the Dominion. The military establishment consists of (1) an Imperial military and naval garrison at Halifax, and a naval station at Esquimaux, on the Pacific, altogether comprising about 2000 troops; (2) a militia force—the active division, in which the term of service is three years, and which numbers about 35,000 men, and the reserve, consisting of all between the ages of 18 and 60 who do not serve in the active force. The Imperial Government takes charge of the naval defence of the country. There were in '97 sixty-five main lines working in the Dominion of Canada, with a total mileage of 16,387. The two principal systems are, of course, those of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk of Canada Railways. **Revenue,** '97-8, £8,390,771; **expenditure,** £8,062,463; **exports,** '97-8, £33,226,200, an increase over the previous year of £5,309,000; **imports,** £29,230,400, an increase over the previous year of 4,375,000; **net debt,** £54,427,200.

**Public works** cost £36,343,596. For Ministry see DIPLOMATIC; see also BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

**Political Parties.**—The two chief political parties in Canada are known by the time-honoured names of Conservative and Liberal. From the date of confederation, in 1867, the Liberals were only in power once till their signal victory in '96. The late Sir John Macdonald, the leader of the Conservative party, held office from '67 to '91, with the exception of five years, when a Liberal administrator under Mr. Mackenzie was in power. When Sir John Macdonald died he was succeeded by Sir John Thompson; and Sir Mackenzie Bowell followed him on his death, Dec. 12th, '95. The Manitoba Schools question and other questions shook the Government's position during '95 and '96, and after some internal dissensions Sir Charles Tupper became Premier on the eve of the dissolution of Parliament in April. At the General Election which followed there were the following parties in the field—the Conservatives, led by Sir Charles Tupper, advocating protection and preferential trade, if possible, with Great Britain and the Colonies, new steam and cable services, the strengthening of the defences of the Dominion, and the redress of the grievances of the Catholics with regard to the Manitoba Schools; the Liberals, led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier (*q.v.*), advocating fiscal reform in the direction of free trade, modified only by revenue requirements, the extension of the franchise, the enlargement of the trade of Canada, and a policy of non-interference with provincial politics, especially with regard to Manitoba; the McCarthyites, seceders from the Conservative party; and the Patrons of Industry, forming practically the Labour party. In the electoral fight all the Catholic influence was thrown on the side of the Conservatives, chiefly because of the Manitoba schools issue; but this intervention probably did more harm than good, for in Quebec, where it might possibly have been expected to have effect if anywhere, the Liberals triumphed signally. There were finally elected 118 Liberals, 86 Conservatives, and 8 Independents, the latter being on the whole supporters of the Liberals. Subsequent bye-elections showed that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's hold on the country had increased in strength, and his tariff legislation in the Jubilee year, involving preferential trade with Great Britain, aroused the enthusiasm of the country.

**History, '98.**—The firm of Mackenzie, Mann & Co. signed a contract with the Government (Jan. 25th) for the construction of 150 miles of railway from Glenora on the Stickeen river to Teslin Lake, whence there is a navigable water route to Klondike and all the Yukon district. The consideration was a grant of 5000 sq. m. of mineral lands in the Yukon district. A Bill embodying these proposals was debated at great length in the House, and was read a second time (March 11th) by 111 votes to 72, and finally passed. The Senate, however, rejected it (31st). The rush westwards to Klondike from Canada and the United States brought about an unprecedentedly heavy traffic, which was accelerated by a rate war between the C.P.R. and the Grand Trunk Companies. The Finance Minister in his budget speech announced that from the date of the abolition of the German and Belgian treaties with Great Britain—viz., August 1st, the reciprocity section of the tariff would only apply to the

United Kingdom, India, New South Wales and the British West Indies (April 6th). Bermuda, British Guiana, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements were afterwards added, and it was announced that the preferential tariff would be extended to any other British colony or possession, the Customs tariff of which was as favourable, on the whole, to Canada as Canada's tariff was to such colony. [After the outbreak of the American war with Spain a much more friendly feeling than had previously existed was manifested by Americans generally towards Great Britain and Canada. One result of this was the agreement (May 30th) to appoint a Commission to adjust all controversial matters between Canada and the United States.] In the speech from the Throne at the prorogation an expression of rejoicing at these improved relations with America found a place. Both Houses also presented farewell addresses to Lord Aberdeen, whose retirement from the position of Governor-General was received with great regret (June 13th). The subjects submitted for the consideration of the Joint Commission were officially determined as follows:—"The Behring Sea sealing question, reciprocal mining regulations, the Alaskan boundary, restrictive regulations for the preservation of the fisheries of the Great Lakes, the North Atlantic fishery question, the boundary question, the Alien Labour Laws, and reciprocity of trade." Lord Herschell, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Louis H. Davies, and Mr. J. Charlton, a member of the Dominion Congress, were appointed as British Commissioners (30th). The American Commissioners were Mr. Fairbanks, Mr. Gray, Mr. Dingley, Mr. Kasson, and Mr. J. W. Foster. The Commission met at Quebec (Aug. 23rd), Lord Herschell being appointed chairman; Mr. W. C. Cartwright, of the Foreign Office, and Mr. H. Bourassa, M.P. for Labelle County, Quebec, were chosen British secretaries, and Mr. C. P. Anderson American secretary. A vote was taken throughout the Dominion as to whether the liquor traffic should be prohibited or not (Sept. 29th). Ontario, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, and the N.W. Territories voted for prohibition, and Quebec against. The total of votes for prohibition was 278,463, and the total against, 264,579, showing a majority for prohibition of 13,884. The proportion of votes polled was small, the number of voters enrolled being 1,233,849. The Anglo-American Commission decided to adjourn (Oct. 8th) to Nov. 1st, and then to meet in Washington. Their meetings had been of a most cordial character, and it was stated on good authority that the Behring Sea controversy would be settled by the abolition of pelagic sealing, with suitable indemnities to Canadian sealers.

**Canadian Copyright.** See INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

**Canals.** See eds. '95 and '96 for an article giving particulars as to the mileage, traffic and revenue of the canals in the United Kingdom, and as to the canals of France and Germany. See also ENGINEERING.

**Canary Islands.** Off N.W. African coast. Belong to Spain, and are ruled as an integral province of the kingdom. Bananas, potatoes, and tomatoes are the most valuable products. The population of Teneriffe is 95,000, of Grand

Canary 75,000, and of Palma 32,000. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

**Canon Law.** See previous eds.

**Canons.** See CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

**Canterbury, Archbishop of.** See under PEERAGE.

**Cape Breton Island.** A portion of Nova Scotia (*q.v.*). See BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

### CAPE COLONY.

Cape Colony occupies the extreme southern portion of Africa. Its boundaries are: west, the Atlantic Ocean; north, the Orange river and the Bechuanaland Protectorate; east, the Orange Free State, Basutoland, and Natal; south, the Indian Ocean. The area of the colony is 292,000 sq. m., and the pop. 2,011,305. Whites number about 400,000, and the greater number of them are of Dutch descent. Capital, **Cape Town**, pop. 83,718; other chief towns, Port Elizabeth, pop. 23,266, the chief commercial port; Grahamstown, pop. 10,498, the capital of the eastern province; **Kimberley**, pop. 28,718, the seat of the diamond trade; Queenstown, King Williamstown, and Panmure, or East London. Simon's Bay is an Imperial naval station 22 miles south of Cape Town. The **Transkeian Territories** and **Walfisch Bay** have some separate provincial status. The Transkeian Territories are ruled by resident magistrates under the direct control of the Government of the colony; and Walfisch Bay, an isolated port on the coast of Damaraland, is also administered by a resident magistrate. **Pondoland**, which up till then had been a protectorate, became an integral portion of the colony in March '94, and the Crown colony of **Bechuanaland** in '95. Executive in the hands of a Governor and responsible Ministry of five principal ministers. The Parliament consists of a Legislative Council of 24 members, and a House of Assembly of 79 members. Members of the Legislative Council are elected for seven years, and of the Assembly for five years. The members of both Houses are paid. The electors are the same in each case, and are qualified as occupiers of property worth £75, or receiving a salary equivalent to £50. The laws are founded on a modification of the Roman-Dutch Law. Both English and Dutch languages are used in Parliament and the Courts. The colony possesses a complete system of local self-government, elective councils maintaining the roads in all its divisions. The status of certain of the natives as to land tenure is regulated by the Glen Grey Act, passed in Aug. '94. By it certain districts are set apart for the natives by proclamation, and divided into allotments of about eight acres per head for each family at a quit-rent of 15s. yearly. The titles to these allotments are inalienable and non-transferable, except with the consent of the authorities; but on death they pass according to native usage. A labour-tax of 10s. a year is imposed on every able-bodied male in the settlement, unless he can show that he has been at work for three months in the year. The sale of liquor is prohibited under severe penalties. Existing electoral rights are maintained under certain conditions, and district councils, with extensive powers of local self-government, exist in each proclaimed district. The natives elect half the members on the district council, the other half being nominated by the governor.



All the natives are gradually being placed under the operation of the Act. There is a University at Cape Town (Royal Charter 1877), and there are a large number of State-aided elementary schools, besides private and religious institutions, but education is not compulsory. The principal denominations are Dutch Reformed, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic, which receive from the Government small annual appropriations "for religious worship." For defence, besides the Imperial troops, who in '97 numbered 545 officers and 8240 non-commissioned officers and men, there is a force of Cape Mounted Rifles, numbering 838 officers and men; Volunteers, 6535; and every able-bodied man between 18 and 50 is liable to be called out for military service. The colony possesses 2250 miles of Government railway open, and extensions are being laid into Matabeleland and elsewhere. Government lands are granted, leased, or may be rented on easy terms. The chief minerals worked in the colony are copper, coal, and gold. The principal exports are gold, diamonds, wool, Angora hair, ostrich feathers, sheep and goat skins, wines, spirits, hides and skins, copper ore, and aloes. Revenue, '97, £7,389,965; expenditure, £6,851,985. Imports, '97, £17,931,878; exports, £19,436,304. Public debt, '98, £27,282,405. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table), and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

**Political Parties.**—For some years previous to the Jameson Raid and the fall of Mr. Rhodes there were three political parties at the Cape, including the regular Ministry and Opposition, and a third party, holding much the same power as the Irish party held under Mr. Parnell. This third party was the Afrikaner Bond, under Mr. Hofmeyr, and it was through the support which it rendered to him that Mr. Rhodes was enabled to carry out his great schemes for opening up Rhodesia and British Central Africa. All this was changed, however, by the Raid. When Mr. Rhodes resigned office in Dec. '95 he was succeeded by Sir Gordon Sprigg, who still could count upon the support of some of the more moderate members of the Bond. Other parties, however, speedily formed themselves, for the furtherance of ultra-British or ultra-Dutch views, and eventually the members of Parliament were grouped somewhat as follows: the Government party, including several progressive Dutch members; the Opposition, consisting largely of the Afrikaner Bond members with pronounced Dutch sympathies; and a third party of Independents, under Mr. Rose-Innes, insisting, nevertheless, upon the supremacy of Great Britain in South Africa. The election for the Legislative Council in March '98 was won by the Progressive party, led and inspired by Mr. Rhodes, on a policy of free food products, compulsory education, railway development, and restricted sale of liquor to natives, as to internal affairs; coupled with the larger policy of the federation of the Cape, Natal and Charterland under the British flag. Many Dutch voters must have cast in their lot with the Progressives in order to give the majority. In April a split from the Bond took place, the seceders calling themselves the Colonial Union, and adopting the maintenance, and vindication of British supremacy in South Africa, and of equal rights to the different European nationalities in the

country, especially the Dutch and English, and promotion of a good understanding and co-operation between the different races, and removal of all racial feeling. The elections for the Assembly, later in the year, were very closely fought, the main struggle being between the Bond and the supporters of Mr. Rhodes, or the Progressives, as they termed themselves. Ultimately there were elected 40 Bond candidates and 39 Progressives, though a large majority of the votes were cast for the Progressives. The Independent party, led by Mr. Rose-Innes, practically disappeared.

**History, '98.**—The Governor, Sir Alfred Milner, reported (Jan. 22nd) on the course that had been taken with regard to the rebellious Bechuanas after the Bechuanaland rebellion had been suppressed. They had been given the choice of indenturing themselves for five years to farmers and others, under Government inspection and supervision, or of standing their trial for treason. Mr. Rose-Innes had personally superintended the system, and the Government were well satisfied of its success and humanity. The elections for the Legislative Council held in March resulted in a small majority for the Progressives or Rhodesians, who secured 13 seats. The Afrikaner Bond returned 10 members, and there was one Independent. A Redistribution Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly, creating three new electoral divisions, and increasing the number of members by 15 (May 10th). The second reading of this Bill was carried (June 20th) after a struggle as to whether it should or should not have precedence of a motion of want of confidence. On this the Government won, but when the motion was brought on they lost by 36 votes to 41 (22nd). The Premier thereupon resolved on the dissolution of the Assembly (23rd). In the general election which followed Mr. Rhodes was returned for both Barkley West and Namaqualand, and elected to sit for the former constituency. When all the returns came in it was found that there were 40 Bond candidates returned and 39 Progressives (Sept. 15th). A resolution of want of confidence in the Government was moved by Mr. Schreiner soon after the House met, and was carried by 39 votes against 37 (Oct. 11th). Sir Gordon Sprigg and his colleagues thereupon resigned, and Mr. Schreiner, with the support of the Bond, formed a new Ministry (14th). He stated in the House (17th) that the Government regarded Rhodesia as part of the South African system, and therefore Mr. Rhodes need not fear hostility. They would recognise the autonomy and independence of the Republics, and work harmoniously with them, leaving external relationships to the High Commissioner. Redistribution would be postponed till the next session. To that Sir Gordon Sprigg and the Opposition strenuously objected, Mr. Rhodes urging a conference of leaders in view of the almost equal numerical strength of the Government and the Opposition. Some of the Bond members sided with the Progressives as to the necessity for redistribution, and a vote on a motion for adjournment resulted in a tie (Nov. 2nd). Finally an amendment in favour of a conference between the leaders of parties was carried by the casting vote of the Speaker (4th).

**Cape Verde Islands.** Lie 350 miles from Cape Verde, the westernmost point of Africa. Belong to Portugal. Coaling station, St. Vincent.



**Area**, 1650 sq. m.; pop. 120,000. **Imports** about £60,000; **exports** about £50,000. **Chief products** coffee, tamarinds and millet. The people are Portuguese and Negro. See also **COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.**

**Carlisle, Bishop of.** See under **PEERAGE.**

**Carlos I., King of Portugal,** is the son of King Louis I., and was born Sept. 28th, 1863. Prior to his accession to the throne he was known as the Duke of Braganza. In May '86 he married Marie Amélie, daughter of the Comte de Paris. He succeeded his father as King of Portugal in Oct. '89. During the financial difficulties of '92 the King and the royal family renounced 20 per cent. of the endowments paid them by the nation, a sacrifice of £23,000 a year. He visited England in Nov. '95.

**Caroline Islands.** This archipelago, or group of islands, in all numbering five hundred, lies to the east of the Philippines, in the Pacific Ocean. After the Spanish-American war, negotiations as to its ownership took place, and were not concluded at the time of going to press. **Area**, 560 sq. m.; pop. 36,000. See **COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.**

**Cathedrals, English.** See article on the **CHURCH OF ENGLAND.**

**Cayenne.** A French settlement in Guiana, South America. Pop. 13,000. See **COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS AND FRENCH GUIANA.**

**Celebes.** A large island of the Asiatic archipelago. **Area**, 72,000 sq. m.; pop. about 2,000,000. Part of the island is an "Outpost" of Dutch India, containing the towns of Menado, Port Rotterdam, and Vlaardingen or Macassar. The remainder broken up into native states, which, however, recognise the authority of the Dutch. See **DUTCH EAST INDIES.**

**Census of '91 (England and Wales, Ireland and Scotland).** On April 6th, 1891, when the last enumeration was taken, the total population of the United Kingdom consisted of 37,732,922 persons, being an increase of 2,848,074 upon the enumerated population in '81. The decennial rate of increase was 8·2 per cent., lower than in either of the two next preceding decennia, in which it had been 8·8 and 10·8 per cent. respectively. The population of England and Wales was returned as 29,002,525, being an increase of 3,028,086, equal to 11·65 per cent. on the number returned at the previous census of '81. Of the 29,002,525 enumerated, 14,052,901 were males, and 14,949,624 females. This excess of 286,723 females would be greatly reduced if the army, navy and merchant service abroad were not excluded from the enumeration. The number of males so serving is 196,541. The rate of increase in the population of England and Wales during the last decennium was not only less than in the previous one, but lower than in any previous decennial period since the first enumeration in this country in 1801. The population of London—i.e., the London of the Registrar-General, which, with the exception of the parish of Penge, coincides with the administrative county of London—was at the last enumeration 4,211,056, being an increase of 395,512, or 10·4 per cent. upon the population of '81. The population of Ireland at the time of the census was 4,704,750, including 2,318,953 males and 2,385,797 females. The decrease in the decade from '81 to '91 was 470,086 or 9·08 per cent., though the number of English in Ireland during that time had increased from

69,382 to 74,523, and of Scotch from 22,328 to 27,323. The returns for Scotland showed that the population on census day '91 was 4,025,647, including 1,942,717 males and 2,082,930 females. The total increase of the decade '81 to '91 was 260,074, or 7·77 per cent. The final report on the returns, analysing them in many different ways, was published as a Parliamentary paper in Jan. '94. The population of the United Kingdom in the middle of '98 was estimated at 40,188,927; that of England and Wales at 31,397,078; that of Scotland at 4,249,946; and that of Ireland at 4,541,903.

**Central America, United States of.** This Republic is formed by the federation of the Republics of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador, which are described under their respective alphabetical headings. On June 28th, '95, by the treaty of Amapala, they had already united under the title of the **Greater Republic of Central America.** This union has now been perfected by a new treaty signed at Managua on Aug. 27th, '98, by which the name is changed to the **United States of Central America.** The three States composing the Confederation retain full liberty in all matters except those set forth in the treaty. They retain their autonomy in their internal administration, but are united in their international relations as a single body, for the security of their common independence, their rights, and their dignity. The President will be elected in Dec. '98 for a period of four years, and will assume office on March 15th, '99. Neither of the three States is allowed to alienate any portion of its territory to, or appeal to the protection of, any foreign nation. The three States cede gratuitously a portion of their territory for the formation of a Federal District, where the capital of the Union will be established. The Federal executive disposes of the army and navy, posts and telegraphs, custom houses, and public highways. The Federal Legislature is composed of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The senators are elected by the Congresses of the several States in equal proportions. The deputies are elected by direct suffrage at the rate of one deputy for 30,000 electors. On June 15th, '97, Costa Rica and Guatemala proposed to join the Confederation, a treaty being agreed upon by all five Republics as the basis of union; but the ratifications of this treaty have never been exchanged. It is, however, expected that Costa Rica and Guatemala will ultimately join the union. See **DIPLOMATIC.**

**Ceylon.** An island almost joined to the southern extremity of India by a chain of reefs and sandbanks called Adam's Bridge. Its extreme length is 266 miles, and its width 140 miles. It is a British Crown colony. **Area**, 25,365 sq. m.; pop. 3,235,432. Divided into nine administrative provinces. Capital, Colombo, pop. about 127,000. **Chief production** for export was formerly coffee; now tea is the chief staple, and more attention is paid to cocoa, coconut, and other palms. Grain and rice are cultivated, with cinnamon, caoutchouc, etc. Manufactures limited to native or local requirements, including ironware, cordage, etc. Railways extend over 296 miles. Crown lands are sold at an upset price of Rs. 10 per acre, but often realise much more. **Bulk of population** Cingalese, then Tamil coolies, Moormen (Arabs), Eurasians, and Malays. Europeans

about 6000. An aboriginal nomadic race, the Veddahs, occupy the interior, but they only number about 2000. The Government is in the hands of a Governor nominated by the Crown, an Executive Council of 5, and a Legislative Council of 17 members, which is composed of the Executive Council, 4 other official members, and 8 non-official members. The basis of the law is Roman Dutch, but the criminal law has been remodelled from the Indian Penal Code. More than half of the population are Buddhists. The Hindus also are strong, and the Mohammedans and Christians about equal one another. Education is unsectarian, and in the case of vernacular schools free. The number of scholars under the cognisance of the Education Department in '96 was 175,658, but there is also a large number of native schools. The interesting question of joining up the railway systems of the mainland and the island was again discussed at length in the *Engineer* of Aug. 20th, '97. From this article it appears that Mr. E. J. Shadbolt, reporting to the Madras Government, was in favour of a line on the narrow or metre gauge, while Mr. F. J. Waring, chief engineer of the Ceylon Railway Extension, preferred a permanent way similar to that of the existing Ceylon lines; viz., 5 ft. 6 in. Both engineers estimated the cost of the crossing of Adam's Bridge at a little over 28,000,000 rupees. In the spring of '98 it was announced that Mr. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, had authorised the initiation of the northern extension of the Ceylon railways by the construction of a light line, on the normal or 5 ft. 6 in. gauge, between Kurnegalle and Anuradhapura. He added the following conditions:—(1) That one-third at least of the cost of the section, say, a sum of 1,500,000 rupees, and, if possible, a larger proportion, shall be defrayed from current revenue. (2) That no initial step shall be taken until there are at least 500,000 rupees in hand for the purpose.

**Chagos Archipelago.** A large scattered group of coral islands in the Indian Ocean, being a southward extension of the Maldivé group, 1200 miles from Mauritius and 800 from Ceylon. A dependency of the former, which supplies a Resident Magistrate and police force. Chief of the group are the Oil Islands, of which **Diego Garcia** is the largest and most important.

**Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means.** A member of the House of Commons who is elected when the House goes into Committee of Ways and Means, or Supply, for the first time in a new parliament, and holds office until the dissolution of that parliament. He is nominated by the Government, but is regarded as an officer of the House. The salary of the office is £2500 a year. The Chairman of Ways and Means usually presides when the House is in committee, whether on financial business or on a bill, but he may request one of several temporary or deputy chairmen nominated by the Speaker at the commencement of each session to act for him. His place is not in the chair of the Speaker, but at the table where the Clerk, who retires with the Speaker, has sat. When the House is informed of the unavoidable absence of the Speaker, the Chairman of Ways and Means performs his duties, and exercises his authority in relation to all proceedings of the House as Deputy Speaker until the next meeting of the House,

and so on from day to day on the like information being given to the House. He may also take the chair as Deputy Speaker, when requested to do so by the Speaker, without any formal communication to the House. The recent holders of the office include the late Mr. Raikes, '74-80; Sir Lyon (now Lord) Playfair, '80-83; Sir A. Otway, '83-5; Mr. Leonard Courtney, '85-92; Mr. Mellor, '93-5; and Mr. James William Lowther, the present chairman, who was elected in '95. The Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords is appointed at the commencement of every session. The holders of the office have been the late Lord Redesdale, '51-86; the late Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, '86-9; and the Earl of Morley since '89.

**Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J., M.P.** See under COMMONS.

**Chambers of Commerce.** See LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE and ASSOCIATION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

**Chancellor, Lord High,** who is appointed by mere delivery of the Great Seal to him by the sovereign, is principal legal adviser of the Crown, is by prescription Speaker of the House of Lords, and may act in that capacity even though he be not a peer; he is by virtue of his office a privy councillor, and as the first existing great officer of State he takes precedence of all but royal dukes and the Archbishop of Canterbury. He presides, if present, when the House of Lords is sitting as an appellate court. He is president of the Chancery Division of the High Court and of the Court of Appeal, and is one of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In the absence of the sovereign he reads the Queen's Speech at the opening and prorogation of parliament, and he is always one of the Commission for giving the royal assent to bills. He is visitor of all hospitals of royal foundation, the general guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics, and has the general supervision of all charitable trusts. His patronage is very extensive. He nominates the puisne judges and county court judges; and, except for Lancashire, he appoints the county magistrates, generally accepting the nominations of the lords-lieutenant and the borough justices. He is the patron of twelve canonries and a large number of livings. On retiring from office he receives a pension of £5000 a year, but in such case he commonly assists the Lord Chancellor and the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary in the transaction of the judicial business of the House of Lords. Any one who has filled the office of Lord Chancellor may also, at the request of the Lord Chancellor, sit in the Court of Appeal, but he shall not be required to sit and act in the Court unless upon request he consents so to do. The holder of the office may not be a Roman Catholic. The present Lord Chancellor is Lord Halsbury (see PEERAGE).

**Chancellor of Ireland, Lord,** is head of the Irish judicial establishment, principal legal adviser of the Lord-Lieutenant, and exercises in Ireland many of the powers which in England are vested in the Lord High Chancellor. The office may be held by a Roman Catholic. See MINISTRY.

**Channel Islands, The,** lie in the southern part of the English Channel, 10 to 30 miles from the French coast. Anciently an appanage of the Duchy of Normandy, they have belonged to



England since the Conquest. Total area about 76 sq. m.; pop. 92,272. Divided into two separate governments, called Bailiwicks, that of Jersey (area 45 sq. m., pop. 54,518), and that of Guernsey (area, with Alderney, Sark, Herm, Jethou, etc., 31 sq. m., pop. 37,754). The capitals are respectively St. Heliers and St. Pierre. Granitic rock is the foundation of the islands. They are extremely fertile and picturesque. Agriculture is largely carried on, fruit and vegetables being raised for export. Industries are farming, market gardening, and fishing. Much cider is made. Dairy farming is a great feature, and the breed of cattle is celebrated. The fisheries are important, embracing lobster, oysters and cod. The climate is moist and mild. Each Bailiwick enjoys a kind of autonomy. The Crown appoints a Lieutenant-Governor and a Bailiff to each, and each has its representative legislature called the States. The English Church is the established religion, and the islands are included in the see of Winchester. Relics of Norman custom survive in the administration. Taxation is exceedingly light. The people are an intermixture of French and English. Both languages are spoken, but the former is official. For Lieut.-Governors, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

**Channel Tunnel, Bridge, etc.** See ENGINEERING.

### CHARITABLE SOCIETIES.

The following list includes most of the principal charitable and philanthropic institutions that have offices in London, and are either wholly or in part dependent upon voluntary contributions. The figures indicate the last reported annual receipts. The list does not include charities connected with the City of London (see CITY GUILDS). Hospitals and Dispensaries will be found in an article under that heading.

**Actors' Benevolent Fund** (£3893), C. I. Coltson, 8, Adam Street, Adelphi.

**After-Care Association for Poor Persons discharged recovered from Asylums for the Insane** (£572), H. T. Roxby, Church House, Westminster, S.W.

**Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society and Asylums** (£14,148), J. E. Hazelton, 83, Finsbury Pavement.

**Aged Poor Society and Almshouses** (Aged Poor Society, £1632; Almshouses, £488), J. B. Corney, Hon. Sec., 42, Gerrard St., Soho, W.C.

**Alexandra Orphanage and Orphan Working School** (£11,407), A. C. P. Coote, M.A., 73, Cheapside.

**Annuity's Homes, Miss Sheppard's** (£712), Mrs. Chadwick, Hon. Sec., 27, Ossington St., Bayswater.

**Apprenticeship Society for Assisting the Apprenticing of Children of Dissenting Ministers of Evangelical Churches** (£432), A. A. Knight, Memorial Hall, E.C.

**Architects' Benevolent Society** (£795), Percivall Currey, Hon. Sec., 9, Conduit St., Hanover Sq.

**Army Scripture Readers' and Soldiers' Friend Society** (£6299), Col. G. Philips, 112, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

**Artists' Benevolent Fund** (not stated), Percy Edsall, 5A, Pall Mall East, S.W.

**Artists' General Benevolent Institution** (£5101), D. H. Gordon, 19, St. James's St., S.W.

**Association for Placing Orphans in Private Families** (£40), W. N. Senior, 98, Cheyne Walk, S.W.

**Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind** (£1553), Lieut.-Col. H. Lewis, 258, Tottenham Court Rd., W.

**Asylum for Fatherless Children** (see Reedham Orphanage).

**Asylum for Idiots** (£23,000), H. Howard, 36, King William St., London Bridge.

**Asylum for the Support and Education of Deaf and Dumb Children** (£8089), W. Resbury Few, 93, Cannon St., E.C.

**Baptist Tract and Book Society** (£1499), H. G. Dallimore, 16, Gray's Inn Rd., Holborn, E.C.

**Dr. Barnardo's Homes for Orphan Waifs** (£144,008), J. Odling, 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, E. With 85 Rescue Branch Homes and 24 Mission Branches.

**Benevolent Society of Blues for the Relief of Persons Educated in Christ's Hospital, their Widows and Orphans** (£1479), G. Wilkins, Lyndhurst, Greenhill Park, Harlesden.

**Benevolent or Strangers' Friend Society** (£669), B. H. Gerrans, 52, Finsbury Pavement.

**Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, for Educating, Clothing, Partly Feeding, and Apprenticing Poor Children born of Irish Parents in or near London** (£2787), A. F. R. Daniel, 61, Stamford St., S.E.

**Biggs's Charity to Printers** (£15,434), Joseph Mortimer, 20, High Holborn.

**Blind Female Annuity Society** (see Royal Blind Pension Society).

**Booksellers' Provident Institution** (£1465), G. Larner, 48, Paternoster Row.

**Boys' Home Industrial School** (£6952), H. James, Regent's Park Rd., N.W.

**British and Foreign Sailors' Society** (£27,977), Rev. E. W. Matthews, Sailors' Institute, Shadwell.

**British Home for Incurables** (£16,779), R. G. Salmond, 72, Cheapside.

**British Medical Benevolent Fund** (£3708), Dr. S. West, F.R.C.P., 15, Wimpole St., W. (Finance); Joseph White, F.R.C.S. Eng., D.C.L., 6, Southwell Gardens, S.W. (Cases).

**British Orphan Asylum** (£7671), C. T. Hoskins, 62, Bishopsgate St. Within.

**Brixton Orphanage for Three Hundred Fatherless Girls** (£2398), Mrs. A. Montagu, Founder and Hon. Superintendent; Mrs. Greenwood, Hon. Sec., 57, Barrington Rd., Brixton.

**"Brown" Animal Sanatory Institution, The, for the Treatment and Study of the Diseases of Domestic Animals**, Wandsworth Road, S.W. (£1040), T. Le Marchant Douse, B.A. Lond., The Institution.

**Builders' Benevolent Institution** (£2308), Major Brutton, 35, Southampton Row, W.C.

**Butchers' Charitable Institution** (£5633), H. J. V. Philpott, Butchers' Hall, 87, Bartholomew Close.

**Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association** (£1763), S. S. Safford, 15, Soho Sq.

**Cabmen's Shelter Fund** (£1304), W. H. Macnamara, 47, Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.

**Cass's School** (£6286 of Sir John Cass's Foundation, last year's income £2450), P. M. Evans, M.A., Clerk, 26, Jewry St., Aldgate.

**Charity Organisation Society** (£17,300), C. S. Loch, 15, Buckingham St., Strand.

**Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution** (£2000), E. Kent, Wellington Chambers, Borough, S.E.

**Children's Aid Society** (£3115), A. J. S. Madison, 32, Charing Cross, S.W.

**Children's Country Holidays Fund** (£21,137), Hon. Treasurer, Hon. A. Lyttelton, M.P., 10, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.



Children's Home (£27,075), Rev. Dr. Stephenson, Founder; J. Pendlebury, M.A., Sec., Bonner Rd., London, N.E.

China Inland Mission (£45,213), Walter B. Sloan and F. Marcus Wood, Newington Green, N.

Christian Colportage Association for England (£22,678), H. D. Brown, 37, Farringdon St., E.C. Christian Community (£1093), J. Atkinson, Memorial Hall, London St., Bethnal Green.

Christian Evidence Society (£1090), Rev. T. T. Waterman, B.A., and Rev. C. L. Engström, M.A., 26, Charing Cross, S.W.

Christian Literature Society for India (£11,374), Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I., President; Rev. George Patterson, Sec., 7, Adam St., Strand.

Christ's Hospital (£51,277), R. L. Franks, Clerk, Newgate St.

Church Army (£98,000), Rev. W. Carlile, Hon. Chief Sec., 130, Edgware Rd.

Church Association (£7183), H. Miller, 14, Buckingham St., Strand.

Church Committee for Church Defence and Church Instruction (£11,307), T. Martin Tilby, Office, Church House, Great Smith St., S.W.

Church Extension, Employment, Relief, and Mission Work (£5951), Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Rd.

Church Extension Foreign Missions (£800), Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Rd., W.

Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East. See separate article on this Society.

Church of England Incorporated Society for Providing Homes for Waifs and Strays (£65,936), E. de M. Rudolf, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

Church of England Parochial Mission Society (£3256), Rev. H. Muir, M.A., The Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.

Church of England Scripture Readers' Association (£11,376), Reuben G. Kestin, Sec., 56, Haymarket.

Church of England Sunday-School Institute (£12,320), J. Palmer, 13, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet St.

Church of England Temperance Benefit Society (£6568), H. A. Hazzledine, Church House, Westminster, S.W.

Church of England Temperance Society (£5702), F. Eardley-Wilmot, R.N., Deansgate, The Sanctuary, Westminster.

Church of England Zenana Missionary Society (£47,070, including £8773 special), Rev. G. Tonge, M.A., R. S. Macdonald, and Miss J. Malvaney, Secs., Lonsdale Chambers, 27, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Church of Ireland Sustentation Fund, London Committee in Aid (£1017 and legacy for £6500), The Misses Nugent, Hon. Secs., 29, Eaton Terrace, S.W.

Church Pastoral Aid Society (£52,794), Rev. J. Barton, M.A., and Col. H. S. Clarke, Secs.; R. G. Fowell, Assist. Sec., Falcon Court, 32, Fleet St.

Church Penitentiary Association (£1276), C. H. Baker, 14, York Buildings, Adelphi.

Church Schoolmasters' and Mistresses' Benevolent Institution (£5910), G. W. Perry, 280, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.

City of London Truss Society (£5636), J. Whittington, 35, Finsbury Sq.

Clergy Orphan Corporation (£13,190), Rev. W. C. Cluff, M.A., 35, Parliament St., S.W. Boys' School, St. Edmund's School, Canterbury. Girls' School, St. Margaret's School, Bushey, Herts.

Colonial and Continental Church Society (£41,097), Rev. Canon Hurst, B.D., 9, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet St.

Colonial Missionary Society (£3600), Rev. D. Burford Hooke, 22, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St.

Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution (£13,368), J. Kaines, 47, Finsbury Circus.

Commercial Travellers' Schools (£14,000), H. A. Evans, 37, Milk St., Cheapside.

Congregational Church Aid and Home Missionary Society (£6318), Rev. J. E. Flower, M.A., Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

Congregational Pastors' Retiring Fund (£6224), Rev. R. T. Verrall, B.A., Memorial Hall, Farringdon St.

Congregational Pastors' Widows' Fund (£1261, '96), Rev. R. T. Verrall, B.A., Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy (£27,522), Sir Paget Bowman, Bart., Registrar, 2, Bloomsbury Place.

Country Towns Mission (£2927), G. H. Mawer, 18, New Bridge St., Ludgate Circus, E.C.

Cripples' Home and Industrial School for Girls (£2857), E. J. Physick, Hon. Sec.; Miss E. Emes, Superintendent and Resident Sec. at the Home, 17E, Marylebone Rd.

Curates' Augmentation Fund (£9000), Rev. J. R. Humble, 2, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institute (£1704), W. Sly, 32, Sackville St., W.

East London Church Fund (£17,457), Rev. G. N. Walsh, 26, St. Mary Axe.

East London Industrial School (£4012), E. C. Sinkler, Hon. Sec., Parson St., Lewisham, Kent; J. Cartwright, Superintendent.

East London Nursing Society and East End Mothers' Home (£2990), A. W. Lacey, 49, Philpot St., Commercial Rd.

East London Provident Association (£2786), P. G. Kirke, 495, Commercial Rd., E.

Female Mission to the Fallen (£3685), A. J. S. Maddison, 32, Charing Cross, S.W.

Field Lane Refuges and Ragged Schools (£6803), Peregrine Platt, Vine St., Clerkenwell Rd.

Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of England, including Women's Missionary Association (£24,675), J. Bell, 13, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

Friend of the Clergy Corporation (£8880), Rev. H. Jona, 17, King William St., Strand.

Gardner's Trust for the Blind, H. J. Wilson, 53, Victoria St., S.W. (interest on £300,000).

George Yard Ragged Schools and Mission (£2189), G. Holland, High St., Whitechapel.

German Society of Benevolence (£2237), Henry Foelix, 14, South St., Finsbury.

Girls' Friendly Society (£3903), Miss Bowlby, 39, Victoria St., S.W.

Goldsmiths' Benevolent Institution (£2043), C. C. Brace, 72, Dean St., Soho, W.

Gordon Boys' Home (£5100), Lieut.-Col. G. A. Beaty-Pownall, 20, Cockspur St., S.W.

Governesses' Benevolent Institution (£29,160), C. W. Klugh, 32, Sackville St.

Grocers' and Tea Dealers' Benevolent Protection Society (£8854), G. Powell, 76, Finsbury Pavement.

Ham Yard Soup Kitchen and Hospice (£1513), W. Stevens, Great Windmill St., W.

Hetherington's Charity to the Blind (£7330), R. L. Franks, Clerk, Christ's Hospital.

Home and Colonial School Society (£7445), Thos. Robertson, Sec., 350, Gray's Inn Rd.

Home of Rest for Horses (£2744), S. Sutherland Safford, 47, Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.

Homes for Deaf and Dumb Children (see Stainer Homes for Deaf and Dumb Children).

Homes for Little Boys (£13,255), W. Robson, Sec., 25, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

Homes for Working Boys in London (£2623, and contributions by boys, £4376), W. Denham, 12, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

Homes for Working Girls in London (£11,870, inclusive of moneys paid by inmates), J. Shrimpton, Founder and Director, Victoria St., S.W.

Homes of Hope (£1277), W. Hornibrook, 4, Regent Sq., Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

Home Teaching Society for the Blind (£982), Miss E. Bainbrigge, 47, Victoria St., S.W.

Hospital and Home for Incurable Children (£334), Sec., Frank Lloyd-Palmer, Anerley.

House-boy Brigade (£2458), C. H. Chevens, 148, Marylebone Rd., N.W.

Houseless Poor Asylum (£1318), Sec., E. Franks, 28, Martin's Lane, Cannon St., E.C.

House of Charity for Distressed Persons in London (£1230), G. Cowell, Hon. Sec., 1, Greek St., Soho Sq.

Incorporated Free and Open Church Association (£877), F. C. Dobbing, J.P., Hon. Sec., Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.

Indigent Blind Visiting Society (£2447), T. A. Wallis, 27, Red Lion Sq., W.C.

Industrial Home for Boys (£954), Miss Mann, 119, Copenhagen St., N.

Industrial Home for Girls (£1287), Miss Sotheby, 55, Cadogan Place, S.W., and Miss Barney, 72, Claverton St., S.W., Hon. Secs. Office, 125, Sloane St.

Infant Orphan Asylum (£15,835), H. W. Green, 63, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Invalid Asylum, Stoke Newington (£861), Miss J. P. Moline, Hon. Sec.

Irish Distressed Ladies' Fund (£2817), General W. M. Lees, 17, North Audley St., W.

Irish Society (£5119), Rev. T. Keane, 32, Sackville St., W.

Italian Benevolent Society (£80), P. F. Righetti, 30, Brooke St., E.C.

Licensed Victuallers' Asylum (£18,380), A. L. Annett, 17, New Bridge St., E.C.

Licensed Victuallers' School (£10,778), E. Grimwood, 127, Fleet St.

Linen and Woollen Drapers, Silk Mercers, Lace-men, Haberdashers and Hosiers' Institution (£10,700), J. W. Stuttle, 43, Finsbury Sq.

London Aged Christian Society (£1325), Col. H. Northcote, 32, Sackville St.

London City Mission (£56,027), Rev. R. Dawson, B.A., Rev. T. S. Hutchinson, M.A., 3, Bridewell Place, E.C.

London Clerical Education Aid Society (£913), Rev. S. Dyson, D.D., College House, College St., Islington.

London Diocesan Home Mission (£4945), Rev. Blomfield Jackson, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

London Diocesan Penitentiary (£1381), Rev. J. H. Amps, Park House, Highgate, N.

London Domestic Mission Society (£2204), Rev. Dr. Dawes Hicks; C. M. Martineau, J.P., Treasurer.

London Female Guardian Society (£2698), W. E. Page, 191, High St., Stoke Newington, N.

London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution (£5753), W. J. Taylor, 200, Euston Rd.

London General Porters' Benevolent Association (£5625), W. T. Rickwood, 106, Cheapside, E.C.

London Master Bakers' Pension and Almshouse Society (£5200), F. W. Blackith, 65, Isledon Rd., Holloway.

London Medical Mission (£1478), W. P. Crombie, 33, Short's Gardens, Endell St., W.C.

London Orphan Asylum (£14,297), H. C. Armiger, 21, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate St.

London Philanthropic Society (£1983), G. C. Challen, 17, Ironmonger Lane, Cheapside.

London Society for Promoting Christianity, amongst the Jews (£38,841), Rev. W. Fleming, LL.B., 16, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

London Young Women's Christian Association (£3884), Henry Kidner, 25 and 26, George St., Hanover Sq., W.

Marylebone Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes (income £3709), F. Stokes, 49, Upper Baker St., N.W.

Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum (£11,674), F. W. Rawlinson, F.R.G.S., 45, Fenchurch St., E.C.

Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage (£17,614), A. J. Kestin, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham.

Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants (£5600), Miss Poole, 18, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

Metropolitan Beer and Wine Trade Asylum (£2287), F. G. Holmer, 181, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

Metropolitan Commercial Travellers' and Warehousemen's Association (£1215), W. T. Rickwood, 106, Cheapside, E.C.

Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association (£5644), Capt. W. Simpson, 70, Victoria St., Westminster.

Metropolitan Hospital-Sunday Fund (Mansion House) (£41,003 '97), H. N. Custance, 18, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

Metropolitan Nursing Association for Providing Trained Nurses for the Sick Poor (£1600), Rev. D. Craven, Hon. Sec., 23, Bloomsbury Sq.

Midnight Meeting Movement (£810), C. W. M'Cree, 8a, Red Lion Sq.

Mildmay Conference Hall and Deaconesses' Institutions (£25,408), Col. J. F. Morton, Superintendent, Conference Hall, Mildmay Park, N.

Monthly Tract Society (£1117), J. R. Mackenzie, 181, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

National Anti-Gambling League (£435), Edward O. Fold, Sec., 13, Victoria Street, Westminster.

National Benevolent Institution (£14,813), H. C. Latreille, 65, Southampton Row, W.C.

National Blind Relief Society (£3286), Rev. J. P. Thompson, The Vicarage, Tite St., Chelsea.

National Industrial Home for Crippled Boys (£4125), F. J. Bovis, Wright's Lane, Kensington.

National Orphan Home, Ham Common, Surrey (£1800), E. E. Cronk, 12, Pall Mall, S.W.

National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children (£19,315), H. Bristow Wallen, H. G. Copeland, Finance Sec., 164, Shaftesbury Avenue.

National Society (£19,694), Rev. I. S. Brownrigg, Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (£50,011), Rev. B. Waugh, Director and Secretary; Assist. Secretary, Miss M. P. Bolton, 7, Harpur St., Bloomsbury, W.C.

National Society for the Protection of Young Girls, Princess Louise Home (£3578), Reginald Drake, 32, Sackville St., W.

Newport Market Refuge and Industrial School (£1446), Col. McNeil Rind and Commander E. C. Moore, R.N., Hon. Secs., Coburg Row, Westminster; Stephen H. Bond, Supt.



Newspaper Press Fund (£2500), W. T. Sharp, B.A., 11, Garrick St., W.C.

Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution (£1596), W. W. Jones, Memorial Hall Buildings, Farringdon St.

Nightingale Fund (£1993), H. B. Carter, 5, Hyde Park Sq., W.

North-West London Shoeblack Brigade and Home (see Shoeblacks' Home, North-West London).

Open-air Mission (£1663), F. Cockrem, 11, Adam St., Strand, W.C.

Orphanage of Mercy (£5264), Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Road, N.W.

Orphan Working School (£11,407), A. C. P. Coote, M.A., 73, Cheapside.

Philanthropic Society for the Reformation of Criminal Boys (£7501), J. Trevarthen, Farm School, Redhill.

Post Office Orphan Homes (£3733), J. Avery, E.C. Office, G.P.O.

Providence (Row) Night Refuge for Homeless Men, Women and Children (£4608), F. W. Pursell, C.C., Hon. Manager, Jamaica Buildings, Cornhill, E.C.

Provident Association of Warehousemen, Travellers and Clerks (£9237), C. C. Greenwood, 98, Cheapside.

Provident Clerks' Benevolent Fund (£5168), J. E. Gwyer, Hon. Sec., 27, Moorgate St.

Provident Surgical Appliance Society (£2835), J. S. Spence, 12, Finsbury Circus.

Ragged School Union and Shaftesbury Society (£19,597), J. Kirk, 37, Norfolk St., Strand.

Railway Benevolent Institution (£108,934), A. E. Mills, 132, Seymour St., Euston Sq., N.W.

Railway Guards' Universal Friendly Society (£12,789), W. A. Woods, Sec., 167, Strand, W.C.

Reedham Orphanage (£7530), J. Rowland Edwards, 35, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Reformatory and Refuge Union (£3407), A. J. S. Maddison, 32, Charing Cross.

Rochester Diocesan Society (£11,217), Rev. C. R. Bailey, M.A., and S. C. Lapidge, 49, Parliament St., S.W.

Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution (£19,459), C. B. Shaw, 26, Charles St., St. James's, S.W.

Royal Albert Orphan Asylum for Necessitous Children (£2843), H. W. Tatum, 62, King William St., E.C.

Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution (£7852, including £1136 legacy), J. B. Walker, 58, Fenchurch St.

Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb (£2780), T. Cole, 419, Oxford St.

Royal Blind Pension Society (£8572), W. E. Terry, 237, Southwark Bridge Rd.

Royal Caledonian Asylum (£5510, including legacies (£1581), P. D. Graham, Caledonian Rd., Holloway.

Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows (£1625), Lt.-Col. F. W. James, 20, Cockspur St., S.W.

Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund (£33,877), Col. J. S. Young, 53, Charing Cross, S.W.

Royal Female Orphan Asylum (£5342), Brough Maltby, 32, Essex St., Strand.

Royal Female Philanthropic Society (£834), S. Vaughan, 23, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Royal General Theatrical Fund (£2400), C. J. Davies, 8, Catherine Chambers, Strand, W.C.

Royal Literary Fund (£2798), A. L. Roberts, B.A., 7, Adelphi Terrace.

Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged

Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons (£27,165), J. Terry, Sec., 4, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys (£23,206), J. M. McLeod, 6, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen St.

Royal Masonic Institution for Girls (£21,405), F. R. W. Hedges, 5, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen St., W.C.

Royal National Lifeboat Institution (£81,169), C. Dibdin, F.R.G.S., 14, John St., Adelphi.

Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen (£21,000), F. H. Wood, Bridge House, 181, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

Royal Naval Benevolent Society (£1989), 18, Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.

Royal Naval Scripture Readers' Society (£2330), Col. M. H. Farquharson, R.M., 112, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind (£9327), A. Miall, Upper Norwood.

Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army (£6037), G. W. Forster, 25, Cockspur St.

Royal School for Naval and Marine Officers' Daughters (£3740), S. Rayson, 32, Sackville St.

Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners (£1907), Lieut.-Col. H. B. Buchanan, 32, Charing Cross.

Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (£20,000), J. Colam, 105, Jermyn St., St. James's.

Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum (see Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund).

St. Marylebone Female Protection Society (£923), G. Scudamore, 157 & 159, Marylebone Rd.

School for the Indigent Blind (£6444), Rev. J. W. St. Clare Hill, M.A., St. George's Circus, Southwark, founded 1799.

Seamen's Christian Friend Society (£2753), Rev. G. J. Hill, 255, Burdett Rd., Commercial Rd., E.

Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society (£24,726), G. E. Maude, 26, Suffolk St., Pall Mall East, S.W.

Shoeblacks' Home, North-West London Brigade (£465), C. C. Birch, T. W. Scarfe, Supt., 241, Marylebone Rd.

Société Française de Bienfaisance (£1379), L. Dégremont, Hon. Sec., 67, Newman St., Oxford St., W.

Society for Irish Church Missions to the Roman Catholics (£15,101), W. Pasley and Rev. N. F. Duncan, 11, Buckingham St., Adelphi.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (£66,000), Revs. W. O. B. Allen, M.A., and E. McClure, M.A., Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross.

Society for Promoting Female Education in the East (£7094), Miss Webb, 267, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.

Society for Promoting Special Religious Services in Theatres, Halls and Mission Rooms (established 1859) (£2330), Capt. Lowe and Rev. T. C. Udall, Financial Secs., 3, Bridewell Place, New Bridge St., E.C.

Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates (£59,155), Rev. Paul Petit, M.A., 39, Victoria St., S.W.

Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace (£2288), W. E. Darby, LL.D., 47, New Broad St.

Society for the Promotion of the Due Observance of the Lord's Day (£745), Rev. F. Peake, M.A., LL.D., 20, Bedford St., Strand.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (Women's Mission Association) (£7709), Miss E. F. Mackenzie, 19, Delahay St., Westminster.



Society for the Relief of Distress (£1572), A. Dunn-Gardner and Lt.-Col. G. E. Perryn, Hon. Secs., 78, Jermyn St., S.W.

Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men (£4860), J. B. Blackett, 11, Chandos St., Cavendish Sq., W.

Society for the Rescue of Young Women and Children (£5075), C. S. Thorpe, 79, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

Society for the Suppression of Mendicancy (£1278), E. A. Buchanan, 9, Red Lion Sq.

Society (Incorporated) for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes (£3975), A. Humphreys, 8, Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association (£5365), Col. Gildea, Chairman and Treasurer, 23, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.; Capt. G. E. Wickham-Legg, Sec.

Soldiers' Daughters' Home (£6446), Lt. C. R. Low, F.R.G.S., 5, Robert St., Adelphi, W.C.

Solicitors' Benevolent Association (£574), J. T. Scott, 9, Clifford's Inn, E.C.

South American Missionary Society (£16,873), Rev. R. J. Simpson, M.A., Capt. E. Poulden, R.N., 1, Clifford's Inn, Fleet St.

Spanish and Portuguese Church Aid Society (£5145), Rev. E. C. Unmack, M.A., Church House, Westminster.

Stainer Homes for Deaf and Dumb Children (£3059), Miss Helen Ball, 13, Paddington Green, W.

Stockwell Orphanage (£15,237), F. G. Ladds, Clapham Rd.

Strangers' Home for Asiatics, etc. (£4162), Maj.-Gen. F. E. A. Chamier, Hon. Sec., West India Dock Rd., Limehouse.

Sunday School Union (£7915), Messrs. Groser, Edmunds, Robotom, and S. Watson, 56, Old Bailey, and 57, Ludgate Hill.

Surgical Aid Society (£14,594), R. C. Tresidder, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St.

Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs (£6500), Henry J. Ward, 4, Battersea Park Rd., S.W.

Thames Church Mission Society (£3998), F. Penfold, R.N., 31, New Bridge St.

The Missions to Seamen (£36,597), Com. W. Dawson, R.N., and Rev. E. B. Backhouse, 11, Buckingham St., Strand.

United Kingdom Beneficent Association (£27,390), Ernest Squire, 7, Arundel St., Strand, W.C.

United Kingdom Railway Officers' and Servants, Association and Railway Orphan Fund (£11,570), Hugh J. Brown, 21, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

Universal Beneficent Society (£2212), S. Sutherland Safford, 15, Soho Square.

Universities' Mission to Central Africa (£32,125), Rev. D. Travers, M.A., and C. J. Viner, 9 and 10, Dartmouth St., S.W.

Victoria Orphanage, Paddington (£284), Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Rd., N.W.

Warehousemen, Clerks' and Drapers' Schools for Orphan and Necessitous Children (£12,672), J. W. Thatcher, 4, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Wesleyan Home Mission and Contingent Fund (£39,014), Rev. Henry J. Pope, D.D., Wesleyan Centenary Hall, Bishopsgate St. Within, E.C.

Widows' Friend Society (£1200), Chas. Woolard, 57a, Coleman St., E.C.

Work-Girls' Protection Society (£851), Miss A. E. Bernard, Hon. Sec. and Lady Superior, St. Mary's Home, 132, New Kent Rd., S.E.

Working Ladies' Guild (not stated), Mrs. A. C. Garbett, 251, Brompton Rd., S.W.

Working Lads' Institute (£1106), Rev. Thomas Jackson, Working Lads' Institute, White-chapel, E.

Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, or Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society (£17,803), W. T. Paton, 2, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C.

Zenana Medical College (£800), Dr. G. De G. Griffith, Hon. Sec., 58, St. George's Rd., S.W., A. McCluer, Assist. to Hon. Sec.

Consult, for further and fuller information, Low's "Handbook to the Charities of London," and "The Classified Directory to the Metropolitan Charities."

**Charities, London Parochial.** The parochial charities of the City of London are now administered by a number of trustees, nominated by various bodies, who are as follows:—  
Nominated by the Crown, the Dean of St. Paul's, Messrs. Quintin Hogg, C. J. Drummond, W. H. Fisher, M.P., and the Rev. R. H. Hadden; by the Corporation, Sir J. Savory, Bart., M.P., Messrs. C. T. Harris, C. J. Todd, and T. H. Ellis; by the London County Council, Messrs. W. J. Orsman, Evan Spicer, Sidney Webb, and Edward Bond, M.P.; by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, Messrs. E. Freshfield, LL.D., and R. B. Litchfield; by the University of London, Sir Albert Rolit, M.P.; by University College, Professor Ramsay, F.R.S.; by King's College, Sir O. Roberts; by the City and Guilds of London Institute, Mr. L. B. Sebastian; by the Bishopsgate Foundation, Mr. G. N. Johnson; by the Cripplegate Foundation, Mr. H. J. Felton.  
During the last few years over £170,000 out of the funds of the trust have been devoted to the securing of open spaces, while about £33,000 a year is given in support of the various polytechnics that have recently been started. The foundation is the largest for charitable purposes in the kingdom. The annual income now is between £80,000 and £90,000. Offices, 3, Temple Gardens, E.C. Clerk, Mr. H. Howard Batten.

**Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, The.** The Charity Commission was created by the Charitable Trusts Act 1853 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 137). Four commissioners were appointed, three of them being paid; and two at least of these three (one of the two being the Chief Commissioner) must be barristers-at-law of not less than twelve years' standing at appointment. No paid commissioner can sit in the House of Commons during tenure of office. The Board are empowered, "from time to time, as they may see fit, to examine and inquire into all or any charities in England and Wales, and the nature and objects, administration, management, and results thereof, and the value, condition, management, and application of the estates, funds, property, and income belonging thereto." Certain large exceptions, however, are specified: the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Durham, and all colleges or halls of any of them; all cathedral or collegiate churches, all buildings registered as places of worship, with the Registrar-General of Births, etc., and *bonâ fide* used as places of meeting for religious worship; Queen Anne's Bounty; the British Museum; friendly or benefit societies, savings banks, institutions or societies for religious or other charitable purposes, funds or property of missionary or similar societies, and generally all undertakings (independent or dependent) wholly maintained

or carried on by voluntary contributions. But this exemption "shall not extend to any cathedral, collegiate, chapter, or other schools"; the colleges of Eton and Winchester, however, were exempted by the amending Act of '55. The secretary to the Commission for the time being is a corporation sole, by the name of "The Official Trustee of Charity Lands," for taking and holding charity lands; and the Commissioners from time to time appoint, with the approval of the Treasury, "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," who must lay their accounts before Parliament yearly. The original jurisdiction of the Commissioners was subsequently extended by another Charitable Trusts Act, passed in '60, and other Acts. In '74 the Endowed Schools Act transferred to them all the powers and duties of the Endowed Schools Commissioners. In '82 the Prison Charities Act empowered them to make schemes respecting prison charities. In '83 the Municipal Corporations Act empowered them to make schemes for the administration of the property of certain dissolved corporations. In '83, also, the City of London Parochial Charities Act empowered them to inquire into and to frame schemes for the future application and management of the Parochial Charities of the City of London. In '89 the Welsh Intermediate Education Act empowered them to make schemes for educational endowments and certain rates and Treasury grants in Wales and Monmouthshire. An account of their proceedings under the above-mentioned Acts will be found in their annual reports (Eyre & Spottiswoode). The last report gives an analysis of the purport of 4119 orders made by the Commissioners during the year '97, and states that the total sum of stocks and investments held by the official trustees of charitable funds at the end of that year was £18,774,270 18s. 6d., divided into 19,722 separate accounts. The sum produced by sales of the real property of charities during '97 was £597,769 17s. 2d. The present Chief Commissioner is Sir Henry Longley, K.C.B.; the second, C. H. Alderson, Esq.; the third, Edward Stanley Hope, Esq., C.B.; the fourth (unpaid), J. Grant Lawson, Esq., M.P. The Commissioner under the Endowed Schools Acts is Sir George Young, Bart. Secretary, Daniel K. Fearon, Esq., C.B., Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W.

**Charity Organisation Society, The,** was established with the object of improving the condition of the poor—(1) by promoting co-operation among existing charities and between charities and the poor law; (2) by securing due investigation and fitting action in all cases; and (3) by repressing mendicancy. The Archbishop of Canterbury is President of the Society, which consists of a federation of district committees, one or more existing in each of the poor-law divisions of the Metropolis, and of a central council at which every committee is represented. The primary objects of the local committees are to afford to all charitable institutions and individuals an easy means of exchanging information and of working together, to prevent overlapping in relief, and to secure the investigation of cases with a view to referring them to the proper quarter for assistance. In suitable cases assistance is given in the form of loans. It also investigates cases of begging-letter writing. Special committees appointed by it have reported on such subjects as "Charity and Food," "Exceptional Distress," "Medical

Reform," "The Condition of the Feeble-minded and Epileptic," "Feeding of School Children," "Homeless Cases," "Old Age Pensions," "The Better Administration of the Poor Law," etc. **Organ, Charity Organisation Review** (monthly); other papers are issued. Secretary, C. S. Loch. Central Office, 15, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.

**Charles I., King of Roumania,** was b. 1839. He ascended the throne after Prince Alex. John had been expelled ('66). In '81 the Roumanian representatives unanimously proclaimed him King instead of Prince of Roumania. His Majesty wears the Russian cross of St. George, which he received from the Emperor Alexander II. In '69 he married the Princess Pauline Attilie Louise de Wied, who is known in literary circles under the *nom de plume* of "Carmen Sylva." In Jan. '93 the Crown Prince Ferdinand, nephew of the King, was married amidst great rejoicings to the Princess Marie of Edinburgh, and a son and daughter, Carol and Elizabeth, have been born to them.

**Charlotte Town.** Capital of Prince Edward Island (*q.v.*), pop. 11,500.

**Chartered Accountants, Institute of.** See INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

**Charterhouse School, Godalming.** Founded 1611, and until 1872 situated near Smithfield, London, on ground that once belonged to the Carthusian Monastery. One of the nine great public schools of the Public Schools Commission. Sixty scholarships are tenable in the school, and there are ten or more vacancies annually. Twenty-one exhibitions to the Universities, each of the annual value of £80, tenable for four years. Chairman, Archbishop of Canterbury. Pupils, 550. Head Master, G. H. Rendall, M.A., Litt.D. Motto, *Deo dante dedi.* Alumni (some): R. Crashaw, Thackeray, Grote, Blackstone, Wesley, Addison, John Leech, Havelock, Thirlwall, Lord Liverpool, Steele, Milner Gibson, Sir G. Paget, G. Manners-Sutton; Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Ellenborough, T. Manners-Sutton, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Dalhousie, Sir George Bowen, G.C.M.G., Prof. Palmer, formerly Professor of Latin at Oxford, Dean Liddell, Sir Richard Webster, Q.C., M.P., Attorney General; Prof. Jebb, M.P., Professor of Greek at Cambridge; Prof. Nettleship, late Professor of Latin at Oxford; F. T. Palgrave, late Professor of Poetry at Oxford; Rt. Hon. J. G. Talbot, M.P. for Oxford University; Sir H. Seymour King, K.C.I.E., M.P.; Sir Evan McGregor, K.C.B.; Dean of Salisbury; Sir Courtenay Boyle, K.C.B.

**Cheltenham College, Gloucester.** Founded 1841, mainly through the efforts of George Simon Harcourt, Esq., and Captain James Shrubbs Iredell. Incorporated by Act of Parliament in '94; is governed by a President and twenty members of Council. There are three departments—the classical, the military and civil, and the junior. Numerous scholarships are attached to the College. The pupils number 620. Principal, the Rev. R. S. de C. Laffan, M.A. Head Master of the Modern, W. M. Baker, M.A. Bursar, A. A. Hunter, Esq. Among the alumni of Cheltenham College are the Rt. Hon. Lord James of Hereford, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; the Rt. Hon. W. E. H. Lecky, M.P.; the Rt. Hon. John Morley, M.P.; Sir C. S. Scott, K.C.M.G.,



British Ambassador at St. Petersburg; the late Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Lord Plunket, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin; the Rt. Rev. R. E. Trefusis, D.D., Bishop of Crediton; the Rt. Rev. C. O. Mules, Bishop of Nelson; Very Rev. F. Pigou, D.D., Dean of Bristol; Rev. W. W. Merry, D.D., Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford; the late Rev. R. J. Wilson, D.D., Warden of Keble College, Oxford; the late Prof. A. Palmer, D.C.L., Professor of Latin and Public Orator in the University of Dublin; Briton Riviere, Royal Academician; Sir R. T. Reid, Q.C., M.P., ex-Attorney-General; Lord Low, Scottish Judge; General Sir J. Davis, K.C.B.; the late Lieut.-General Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B.; Lieut.-General Sir C. Warren, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; Major-General Sir C. W. Wilson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; Major-General Sir A. P. Palmer, K.C.B.; Major-General Sir F. Carrington, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; the late Major-General Sir J. Browne, K.C.S.I., K.C.B.

### CHEMISTRY, '98.

The cycle of change brought Sir William Crookes as President of the British Association in '98, and his inaugural address at Bristol proved to have exceptional interest. It dealt largely with the economics of chemistry, particularly in relation to the question of short-ages in food supplies. The President offered the assurance that starvation may be averted through the laboratory, so there is no room for alarmist views; and, further, it is foreshadowed that before we are in the grip of actual dearth the chemist will step in and postpone the day of famine to so distant a period that we, and our sons and grandsons, may legitimately live without undue solicitude for the future. But, to meet the difficulty, the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen is the great problem awaiting chemists, and one which is vital to the progress of the race. The whole secret lies in the artificial production of nitrate of soda, for by its aid the land devoted to wheat can be brought up to the thirty-bushels-per-acre standard. The following interesting statement appeared in this connection: A first-class battleship would carry about 63 tons of cordite, and it may be supposed that in a general action 40 tons of this would be expended. At Trafalgar Nelson had 27 line-of-battle ships, and the allied forces 33. If a similar number of modern battleships and first-class cruisers were now engaged, and each to expend 40 tons of cordite, the total volume of nitrogen set free would be 302,400 cubic metres, or about 385 tons, equivalent to 2300 tons of nitrate of soda. In the chemical section of the Association, the opening address was given by Professor Japp, on "Stereochemistry and Vitalism." Dr. Russell, F.R.S., lecturer on chemistry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, read a paper on the sensitiveness of a photographic plate to chemical action, having previously delivered the annual Bakerian Lecture of the Royal Society on the same subject. Zinc, lead, aluminium, and other bodies, such for example as oiled silk, tracing paper, and vegetable parchment, impress a picture; and it appears that the printers' ink used for newspapers is in many cases a very active substance, some samples acting quite readily on a photographic plate, even if certain screens, such as gold-beater's skin, sheets of gelatine, and celluloid, be used. Mr. Bothamley and Professor Percy Frankland supplied complementary papers on this very interesting subject, one which in fact

represents practically new work. The chemistry of the sun received attention in a joint discussion with another section on the recent eclipse of the sun. A great deal of sound work is being carried on in this and other departments of physical chemistry, and the many problems presented by electrical studies continue to fascinate the chemical student, notably in connection with "Röntgen rays" and electric conductivity (see also *ELECTRICITY*). Professor S. Young's account of his prolonged researches on the "Thermal Properties of Gases and Liquids" must here be noted. The report of the committee on the continuation of the bibliography of spectroscopy was read, as well as that of the committee on the action of light upon dyed colours. The results referred to a large number of silk and wool patterns dyed with various natural and artificial brown and black colouring-matters.—Passing from the Association's proceedings, some important additions to the science must be chronicled. On May 10th Professor Dewar, F.R.S., stated that he had succeeded in liquefying hydrogen in quantity, and that by means of the liquid hydrogen he had also liquefied helium; and a paper on the subject was subsequently read at the Royal Society (*Proc. Roy. Soc.*, No. 396). The boiling point of liquid hydrogen may be placed at 240° below zero centigrade—a truly marvellous degree of cold. Our space forbids more than to chronicle these two unique additions to knowledge. On June 6th Professor Ramsay, F.R.S., announced the discovery of Krypton, a new constituent of atmospheric air, to the French Academy of Sciences. The particular medium chosen for its mention occasioned, it should be said, a good deal of hostile criticism, which the Professor met by a frank avowal of regret; and it was at once remedied by a communication to our Royal Society. About 750 cubic centimetres of liquid air was used in the experiment; and, on allowing all but 10 cubic centimetres to evaporate slowly away, and collecting the gas from that small residue in a gas-holder, the authors obtained, after removal of oxygen with metallic copper, and nitrogen with a mixture of pure lime and magnesium dust, followed by exposure to electric sparks in the presence of oxygen and caustic soda, 26.2 cubic centimetres of a gas showing the argon spectrum feebly, and, in addition, a new spectrum, characterised by two very brilliant lines. Krypton forms a fifth constituent of the atmosphere, but is present in very minute quantities. It belongs to the helium series. Some remarkable work, too, was accomplished with the gas argon. Professor Ramsay (with Mr. Travers) has shown that it has two "companions"—viz., neon and metargon. The density of the former is 14.67; that of the latter, 19.87. Unlike helium, argon, and krypton, neon is rapidly absorbed by the red-hot aluminium electrodes of a vacuum tube, and the appearance of the tube changes, as pressure falls, from fiery red to a most brilliant orange, which is seen in no other gas. Metargon appears to hold the position towards argon that nickel does to cobalt, having approximately the same atomic weight yet different properties. Mr. E. Baly is working out the spectra of these gases. The Davy medal of the Royal Society was awarded to Prof. Wislicenus. A lecture, in the series of Memorial Lectures given by the Chemical Society, was delivered by Professor Japp, when the facts



of Kékule's scientific career were set forth. A good deal of valuable work is in progress at the laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society, under the direction of Dr. Norman Collie, F.R.S. Attention is drawn here for the first time to the yearly grant by the Treasury to the Royal Society of £4000 for scientific investigations. Part of this sum is allocated to chemical research under recommendations made by a board of experts. A full list of appropriations will be found in the Society's "Year-Book." Among valuable published papers were:—"On the Occlusion of Hydrogen and Oxygen by Palladium," by Dr. Mond, Professor Ramsay, and Dr. Shields; "The Electric Conductivity of Nitric Acid," by V. H. Veley and J. J. Manley; "On the Densities of Carbonic Oxide, Carbonic Anhydride, and Nitrous Oxide," and "On the Character of the Impurity found in Nitrogen Gas derived from Urea," by Lord Rayleigh; "The Action of Hydrogen Peroxide on Carbohydrates in the Presence of Iron," by C. F. Cross, E. J. Bevan, and C. Smith; "The Heat dissipated by a Platinum Surface at High Temperatures," by J. E. Petavel; "On the Luminosity produced by Striking Sugar," by J. Burke; "Absorption of a Röntgen Ray by Chemical Compounds," by Dr. Gladstone and Mr. Hibbert; "Recent Experiments on certain of the Chemical Elements in relation to Heat," by Professor Tilden. The death of that veteran of English chemical science, Lord Playfair, was deplored. Consult *Journal of the Chemical Society*, *Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry*, *The Pharmaceutical Journal*.

**Chester, Bishop of.** See under PEERAGE.

**Cheyne, Rev. Thomas Kelly, M.A., D.D.,** was b. in London 1841. Ed. at Merchant Taylor's School and Worcester Coll., Oxford. Elected '69 Fellow of Balliol Coll., and in '31 was appointed rector of Tendring, Essex. In '83 he received an honorary D.D. degree, in company with Bishop Westcott and Dr. Martineau, at the tercentenary of the University of Edinburgh. In '85 he became Oriel Professor of the Interpretation of Holy Scripture at Oxford, and a Canon of Rochester. Professor Cheyne is one of the most eminent authorities on Biblical exegesis. By his articles in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (75-81) he co-operated with the late Professor Robertson Smith in naturalising the Continental methods of criticising the Old Testament. His Bampton Lecture, '89, on the Psalter, excited much controversy in consequence of his seeking to show that all or almost all the Psalms were of a Post-Exilic origin. He was a member of the Old Testament Revision Company, and is the author of numerous works on the Old Testament, including "The Prophecies of Isaiah," "Job and Solomon," "The Book of Psalms, a New Version"; "Aids to the Devout Study of Criticism" ('92), "Founders of Old Testament Criticism" ('93), an "Introduction to the Book of Isaiah" ('95), a new Translation of the book of Isaiah and a new edition of the Hebrew text of Isaiah ('97-8). In the winter of '97-8 he delivered lectures in some of the chief eastern cities of the United States on "Jewish Religious Life after the Exile." Address: South Elms, Oxford, and The Precincts, Rochester.

**Chichester, Bishop of.** See under PEERAGE.

**Children's Country Holidays Fund.** This and similar funds have recently arisen in London to organise holidays, never less than

two weeks, for poor sickly city children by boarding them with country cottagers, who are paid 5s. a week per child; and much good has resulted from the movement. The C.C.H.F. sends about 30,000 children annually. Patroness, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales; Secretary, E. A. C. McCurdy; Treasurer, Hon. A. Lyttelton, M.P. Office, 10, Buckingham St., Strand. Similar efforts in Liverpool, New York, Berlin, etc., have been equally successful. The Secretary of the Liverpool branch is Miss Sampson, 5, Bold Street, Liverpool.

**Children's Fresh-Air Mission, The,** was established in '82 to provide change of air for poor children in London, specially in the Holborn, Clerkenwell, and St. Luke's districts. In '97 2933 children were thus sent out into the country for two or three weeks, making a total since '82 of 35,761 children. The Treasurer is Mr. Walter Hazell, M.P., the Secretary Miss Rowley, and the Office is at St. Peter's Schools, Onslow St., Clerkenwell Road, E.C.

**Chili.** A republic governed by a President elected for five years, to whom the executive power is confided, and a Senate and Chamber of Deputies, who form the legislature. The Senate, of 32 members, is elected by the provinces for six years; the Chamber, of 94 members, by the departments for three years, by electors possessing a small property qualification. The republic is divided into 23 provinces, and these are subdivided into 74 departments and one territory. The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but all others are tolerated; universal and gratuitous education is given at the national charge. Wheat, wine, and minerals are the chief products of the country. The yield of nitrate, in which industry a large amount of British capital is employed, is very large. By a law passed in '96, the army is not to exceed 9000. There is also a national guard, composed of citizens between the ages of 20 and 40. The Conversion Law of Nov. 26th, '92, changed the currency from paper to gold, at the rate of 24d. for each paper dollar, but a subsequent Act of Feb. 11th, '95, made the rate 18d. per peso or dollar. The new gold coins are 20, 10 and 5 peso pieces, while the peso and fractional coinage are of silver. Area, 293,970 sq. m.; pop. in '96, 3,317,264; capital, Santiago, pop 250,000. Revenue, '97, £6,555,555; expenditure, £6,273,527; debt, '98, external £17,734,970, internal about £6,600,000 sterling; imports, '96, £11,729,777; exports, £11,773,574. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC; see also FOREIGN NAVIES.—History, '98. The Ministry resigned (Dec. 15th, '97), and a new Cabinet was formed with Señor Antonio Valdes as Minister of the Interior. This Ministry in turn was dismissed, and Señor Eulojo Artimaran was entrusted with the formation of a new one (March 22nd). In April another new Ministry was constituted, with Señor Carlos Walker Martínez as Premier (15th). In opening Congress (June 1st) the President announced that an agreement had been entered into with the Argentine Republic for the appointment of two arbitrators to delimitate the frontier during August. The estimated revenue and expenditure for the ensuing year were \$83,000,000 and \$76,000,000 respectively. The Bank of Chili was found to be in difficulties, and the Government having exhausted its conversion fund, could not aid it. A run on the Bank followed, and to prevent its failure the Government







ordered all banks to close their doors for four days, and then decreed a moratorium for thirty days (July 10th). It was then decided, mainly through the action of the paper party, who had all along opposed the conversion scheme, to issue \$50,000,000 of paper, and to lend the banks under guarantee \$20,000,000 at 4 per cent. The \$50,000,000 was partly guaranteed by a charge on the custom houses, and was made redeemable in 3½ years. This law quickly had its effect in putting a heavy premium on gold, and much indignation was excited amongst the merchants. The frontier question was considered by the arbitrators during August and September, but they could only agree to differ, and finally it was arranged to submit the points of difference to the arbitration of Great Britain. The Cabinet resigned (Oct. 19th), but all withdrew their resignations (20th) except the Minister of Industries.

**"Chiltern Hundreds."** See PARLIAMENT AND PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

## CHINA.

The most populous, and, excluding Siberia, the largest empire in Asia. China Proper is remarkable as the most compact nationality in the world, having an area of 1,336,841 sq. m., with a pop. of 386,000,000. The rest of the empire includes the dependencies of Manchuria, Mongolia, Thibet, Jungaria, and East Turkestan, which cover an area of about 2,881,560 sq. m., and contain about 16,680,000 souls. The government of the country is in theory most carefully organised, although in practice it is far otherwise. At its head is the Emperor, supreme priest and king, whose name is Kwang Hsu. The Nei-ko or Cabinet, which includes two Manchu members, two Chinese, and two assistants from the Han-lin or Great College, administers the empire under the supreme direction of the Privy Council. Seven boards or councils, each presided over by a Manchu and a Chinese, are entrusted, in subordination to the Nei-ko, with all civil appointments, with all financial matters, with the direction of rites and ceremonies, with military affairs, with public works, with criminal jurisdiction, and with the conduct of naval affairs. The Tsung-li-yamen is entrusted with the control of foreign affairs, the maritime customs, etc. The board of Censors is theoretically superior to the central administration, and in practice possesses considerable power, through the right of access to the sovereign which its members enjoy. The eighteen provinces are divided among a certain number of governor-generals, who are assisted by governors of districts and by the "taotais" of the cities. As to the army and navy, see separate articles on FOREIGN ARMIES and FOREIGN NAVIES. Agricultural pursuits occupy the majority of the people, the chief products being tea, silk, cereals, and sugar. There is also much coal in all the provinces, and in the Lui-Yang district, in the province of Hu-nan, there is a vast coalfield, the area of which is about 21,000 sq. miles. The coal here is worked to some slight extent at present, and finds an outlet through Han-kow, on the Yang-tse-Kiang. There are also large quantities of coal in the northern provinces of Shansi and Honan. The greater part of the country is only very partially developed, and much benefit would accrue to native and foreign trade if a proper system of railways could be established. Very

little has been done in this direction at present, though, as will be seen below, and from the accompanying map, many concessions were granted in '98. Various ports, called the treaty ports, which number twenty-seven in all, have been thrown open to European trade, and about 10,000 Europeans reside in these ports, of whom about 4000 are British subjects. Shanghai is the great foreign centre, more than half of the Europeans residing here. The effect upon the freedom of trade produced by the opening of these ports has, however, been in a great degree neutralised by the imposition of local transit dues, which are termed *likin*, and are collected at innumerable barriers set up for that purpose. By the Chino-Japanese treaty a number of ports were thrown open to the Japanese for trade and residence. The three chief religions established in the country are Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism, the Buddhists largely preponderating. The revenue and expenditure are estimated at from £12,000,000 to £15,000,000; imports, '96, about £30,500,000; exports, about £21,000,000. The liabilities before the war with Japan were very small. Then, however, an indemnity of £38,000,000 had to be paid, and foreign loans of £32,000,000 were raised. £21,500,000 were paid to Japan, and the Treaty of Shimonoseki gave her the option of paying a further £12,000,000 in full settlement in May '98, or of paying £16,500,000 in May 1902. The former alternative was chosen. For Ministry see DIPLOMATIC; see also GREAT BRITAIN AND HER FOREIGN TRADE; and SESSION, sect. 7.

**History, '98.** — The force of German marines landed at Kiao-Chau (Nov. 16th, '97), in order to exact reparation for the murder of two German missionaries in Shantung at the beginning of the month, made their position secure, and evicted the Chinese troops on the station. A demand, which was afterwards conceded, was presented (30th) for a money indemnity, for the degradation of the Governor of Shantung, and for the grant of Kiao-Chau to Germany as a coaling station. Prince Henry left Kiel (Dec. 18th) with a naval squadron and a strong force to hold Kiao-Chau, Germany having evidently made up her mind to retain the station. The example was soon followed. A Russian fleet occupied Port Arthur with the consent of China (19th), the pretext being that the ships would simply winter there. In January it was announced (5th) that Germany had obtained Kiao-Chau and the territory around it on a lease of 99 years from China, the Chinese Government at the same time transferring all its sovereign rights in the territory for the duration of the lease. The construction of a dock and a fortified coaling station was at once commenced, and later in the year the port was declared free. Germany also secured the right to build railways connecting Kiao-Chau, Tsi-nan-fu, and Ichow. The *Times* correspondent at Peking reported (16th) that Sir Claude MacDonald had informed the Tsung-li-yamen of Great Britain's willingness to provide a 4 per cent. loan of £12,000,000 at par, on condition that three new treaty ports, including Ta-lien-wan, should be opened, and that a pledge should be given that the Yang-tse-Kiang valley would not be alienated to any other Power. Russia at once protested against the opening of Ta-lien-wan as a treaty port, and it was said to be owing to her representations that the British ships which were at Port

Arthur left, and that the condition as to the opening of Ta-lien-wan was withdrawn (Feb. 1st). Various concessions were secured by Great Britain, however (20th), the Government agreeing to open all inland waters to navigation, whether by foreign or native steamers, and to open a treaty port in Hu-nan within two years, and, further, giving an assurance that no portion of the provinces adjoining the Yang-tse-Kiang valley should be alienated to any other Power. The Government also undertook that, so long as British trade continued to exceed that of any other Power, the Inspector-General of Maritime Customs should be a British subject. A contract for a loan of £16,000,000 sterling, at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., redeemable by a sinking fund in 45 years, was signed by the Government and the Hong Kong and Shanghai and German Asiatic Banks (March 1st). The loan was secured on the unpledged balance of the Customs and specified *likin*. Russia followed up her occupation of Port Arthur by demanding that that port and Ta-lien-wan and the territories adjacent thereto should be leased to her for the same term of years and under the same conditions as in the case of Kiao-Chau, and that she should have the right to build a railway to connect those ports with the trans-Siberian main line (6th). France in her turn presented demands, the chief of which were for the cession, on the same terms as were given to Germany, of a port at Kwang-Chau-wan, on the Lei-Chau peninsula near Hai-nan (17th), and for an assurance that no part of the provinces of Kwang-tung, Kwang-si, and Yun-nan should be alienated to another Power. The Russian demands were granted (24th), only the "lease" of Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan was made for 25 years, with power to extend the period. Russia agreed that part of the harbour of Ta-lien-wan should be open to merchant ships of all nations with a customs tariff like that of a Chinese treaty port, although administered and collected by Russian officials. This port and Port Arthur were then formally handed over to Russia (28th). The Tsung-li-Yamèn announced the opening of Fu-ning, Yo-chow, and Chin-wang, and afterwards of Wu-sung, as treaty ports (April 2nd). At the same time Great Britain put forward a demand, which was granted, for the cession of the islands and waters of Wei-hai-wei on the termination of the Japanese occupation, for the same number of years and on the same terms as Port Arthur had been ceded to Russia. The French demands already set out above were conceded (5th), and the Government agreed that a Frenchman should be appointed as Director of the Imperial Post. Concessions were also granted during the year for railways from Nanning to Pak-hoi on the coast, and from Meng-tse up the valley of the Red River to Yunnan-fu and Sze-Chuan. The final payment to Japan in connection with the war indemnity, amounting to over £11,000,000, was made to the Japanese Minister at the Bank of England (May 8th). Japan shortly afterwards evacuated Wei-hai-wei, which was then occupied by British marines. Prince Henry of Prussia, having arrived in Peking, was received by the Emperor in state (16th) and by the Empress, the ex-Regent of China. A convention with Great Britain, leasing to her the territory on the mainland opposite Hong Kong behind Kow-lung up to a line joining Mirs Bay and Deep Bay, and the neighbouring

island of Lan-tao, was signed (June 9th), but Kow-lung city itself was left under Chinese jurisdiction. The area leased was about 200 sq. miles, and the term was for 99 years. By Imperial decree a new office was created—that of Minister of Trade—and the Tsung-li-Yamèn were instructed to promote international intercourse in the future (15th). A contract with an Anglo-Italian syndicate was signed (22nd) authorising the syndicate to work for 60 years the coal and iron mines in the province of Ho-nan, to the north of the Yellow River, and to build railways connecting the mines with the nearest main lines and navigable waterways. The terms were that a royalty and a share in the profits should be paid to the Central Government. The line from Tai-yuen to Singan-fu and the branch to Siang-yang come under this contract. The Wei-hai-wei Convention was signed (July 1st). A revolt broke out in the province of Kwang-su, in the West River district, and the rebels were reported (12th) to have captured nine towns and defeated the Imperial troops west of Wu-chow. Their number was estimated at 40,000, but they were eventually dispersed. In this month and the months that followed endless disputes and negotiations went on as to railway concessions, and the international struggle which commenced by demands for the cession of territory was continued in this fashion. Russia protested energetically against the concession made to the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, as representing an English syndicate, for the northern extension to New-chwang of the line from Tientsin to Shan-hai-kwan; but eventually withdrew her protest on condition that the line should not be mortgaged nor alienated to any foreign Power. These conditions were accepted by the Tsung-li-Yamèn in face of British opposition. Meanwhile Russian and French money was advanced to aid the construction of a great trunk line from Peking to Hankow, on the middle Yang-tse-kiang, though the contract was nominally given to a Belgian syndicate, and the railway having been made security for the loan, Russian control of the line seemed to be assured (31st). A new central administration for railways and mining affairs was constituted in Peking, and Wang Wen Shao and Chang Yin Huan were appointed joint directors (Aug. 5th). Despite the protests of the British Minister, on the ground that the line passed into the British sphere, the Peking-Hankow railway contract was ratified by Imperial decree (12th). Li Hung Chang was credited with having exercised all his great influence in favour of Russia in this and other matters, but he was dismissed from the Tsung-li-Yamèn (Sept. 8th). Concessions to British syndicates for the construction of railways from Shanghai to Nanking, and from British Kow-lung to Canton, were granted (14th). Germany having objected to the construction across Shan-tung of a proposed line from Tien-tsin to Chin-kiang, an Anglo-German syndicate agreed to undertake the line, the Germans working from Tien-tsin to the southern frontier of Shan-tung, and the British from that point to Chin-kiang. An American syndicate secured the right to construct a railway from Hankow to Canton. The Emperor in September issued a series of edicts establishing various reforms, all in the direction of the adoption of European financial and administrative methods and



measures. These were ascribed chiefly to the influence of Kang-Yu-Wei, a Cantonese reformer; but this promising activity was rudely checked by the Empress Dowager, who assumed charge of the Government and restored the Regency she had twice exercised before (22nd). The arrest of Kang-Yu-Wei was ordered, but he escaped on board a British steamer. He declared that the *coup d'état* was the work of the Manchu party, who restored the Regency of the Dowager in order to frustrate the Cantonese Reform party, to whom the Emperor had lent too attentive an ear. The Manchu party were bound to support Russian interests. Six members of the Reform party were executed (29th) for alleged conspiracy against the Empress, and many others were stripped of their offices and banished. The situation was rendered more serious by attacks made by Chinese mobs on members of the British and American Legations in Peking (Oct. 1st). The British, Russian, and German Legations took advantage of this to order escorts of their troops to Peking from Wei-hai-wei, Port Arthur, and Kiao-chau. The appointment of M. Pavloff, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Peking, as representative of Russia in Korea, was officially announced (7th). The final contract for a 5-per-cent. sterling loan of £2,250,000 for the continuation of the northern railway to New-chwang and Hsi-ming-ting was signed by the manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank and Hu Yu Fen, Director of Railways (10th). It was agreed that the line should be 260 miles long, and be completed within three years. The security was a Government guarantee and a charge on the railway from Peking to Shan-hai-kwan, already open. An agreement for a coal-mining concession near the railway north of the Great Wall was signed at the same time. The Chinese Secretary to the British Legation and a British officer, with others, were assaulted at a station near Peking (23rd), and, on the demand of Sir Claude MacDonald an edict directing exemplary punishment of the offenders was issued (26th).

**Chitral** is a small state on the Indian frontier, lying N.-W. of Kashmir, N.-E. of Afghanistan, and directly S. of the province of Wakhan, which came into prominence during the Pamir's dispute. On the west of it lies Kafiristan. It is a country of great strategical importance. See '96 ed. for a full account of the circumstances which resulted in the occupation of the country by British troops in '95. The annual cost of the retention of the country is estimated at twenty-five lakhs of rupees. Snuja-ul-Mulk is the Mehtar, and receives a subsidy from the Indian Government.

**Christian IX., King of Denmark**, was b. 1818. He is the son of the late Duke William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and father of the Princess of Wales, the dowager Empress of Russia, and the King of Greece. By the Treaty of London, signed May 8th, '52, he was appointed the successor to the throne of Denmark, and, by the law of succession of that country passed July '52, on the death of King Frederick VII., he ascended the throne Nov. 15th, '63. In the beginning of his reign arose the famous dispute about the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, which by the Treaty of Peace of Vienna ('64) he had to surrender. He married in '42 the Princess Louise, the daughter of

the Landgrave William of Hesse-Cassel. Her mother was a sister of Christian VIII., the predecessor of Frederick VII. Queen Louise died in '98. The heir to the throne is the Crown Prince Frederick, whose second son, Prince Karl, was married to H.R.H. Princess Maud of Wales in '96.

**Christian Evidence Society.** Founded in 1870 by the late Bishop of London, the late Earl of Harrowby, and others, Churchmen and Non-conformists, with the conviction that it was necessary to do something to counteract the progress of unbelief amongst various classes. In '97 686 indoor and 448 open-air lectures were given, and 118 students were examined. **President**, Archbp. of Canterbury; **Vice-President**, Sir G. G. Stokes, Bart., F.R.S.; **Chairman**, Earl Halsbury; **Secretaries**, Rev. T. T. Waterman, B.A., Rev. C. L. Engström, M.A. **Offices**, 26, Charing Cross, S.W.

**Christie, William Henry Mahoney, C.B., F.R.S.,** Astronomer Royal, was b. at Woolwich 1845, is a son of the late Professor S. H. Christie, F.R.S., and was ed. at King's Coll. School, London, and Trinity Coll., Camb., and became a Fellow of his college. Graduated B.A. ('68) as fourth wrangler. Appointed ('70) chief assistant at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, London. On Sir G. B. Airy's retirement ('81) appointed **Astronomer Royal**. He contrived and introduced several valuable improvements in the scientific apparatus there in use, including new forms of spectroscope, of altazimuth, and of domes. He is the author of the "Manual of Elementary Astronomy." Address: The Observatory, Greenwich.

**Christ's Hospital** (Blue Coat School), London. Founded 1547. The new scheme of the Charity Commissioners received Her Majesty's assent on Aug. 15th, '90, and came into force in Jan. '91. (Copies of the scheme may be obtained at the Counting House of Christ's Hospital, 1s. each.) It provided that the boys' boarding school should contain 700 pupils, the preparatory school 120 juniors, and the girls' school 350 scholars, these three establishments being known as Hospital schools. Two day-schools, accommodating 600 boys and 400 girls, should subsequently be started. In this way education was ultimately to be given under the new scheme to 2170 children, instead of nearly 1200, and many more female scholars were to be educated. With relation to two-thirds of the scholars at the Hospital schools, fees ranging from £10 to £20 may be charged if the Council of Almoners consider that "the parents or next friends are in a position to contribute substantially towards the child's education and maintenance." The system by which entrance to the Hospital schools is gained under the new scheme is by nomination or by competition. Presentation to 325 places lies in the hands of the President, certain City companies, and various officials. One hundred scholars are to be nominated by the Council of Almoners (which numbers forty-three members), and 150 scholars, whose names have been submitted by donation governors, may compete for places. The more notable change in the construction of the school is the distribution of the remainder of places. From metropolitan schools of a public elementary nature come 179 successful competitors; various parishes which have hitherto possessed nominative powers supply 12 scholars; and 400 places are at the disposal



of boys and girls nominated by the governors of endowed schools at which they have attended for the period of two years. Numerous exhibitions and prizes which have existed in the past still remain as inducements. Hospital exhibition funds provide exhibitions to universities; there are also the *Times* scholarship, the "Moses," "Thomson," "Rowed," and "Pitt Club" exhibitions. The new scheme also made provision for the removal of the boarding school to a new site as soon as was found conveniently practicable. An unfavourable report upon the drainage system of the school in Nov. '93 brought this question prominently forward. A site at Wimbledon was considered, but finally the governors purchased an estate of 1200 acres near Horsham, and the foundation stone of the new buildings was laid by the Prince of Wales Oct. 23rd, '97. The land cost £53,000, and the estimated cost of the buildings is about £300,000. The work is expected to be finished by the summer of 1901. In July '96 the scheme of '90 was modified in certain particulars, so as to admit to the Royal Mathematical School the sons of naval officers as formerly, and also to allow of the admission of children by direct presentation on the part of donation governors rather than as the result of competition. Further modifications, principally as to the ages of admission, have also been made by recent amending schemes. **Head Master**, Rev. Richard Lee, M.A. **Alumni**: among a numerous list may be noted Bishop Stillingfleet, Coleridge, the poet; Leigh Hunt, Charles Lamb, Thomas Barnes, a late editor of the *Times*; James Scholefield, Regius Professor of Greek for Cambridge; and Sir Henry Sumner Maine, K.C.S.I.

**Church, Anglican.** See ANGLICAN CHURCH and CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

**Church Army.** A working-man's Church mission to working-men, founded in 1882, directed by a committee acting under the Council, amongst whom are three archbishops and most of the English bishops. There are 356 parochial evangelists; 186 van evangelists and colporteurs; 69 social officers; 194 mission nurses, partly for rescue work; 107 members of central staff. As many as 76,000 copies of the *Church Army Gazette* (3d.) are sold weekly, the profits of which cover salaries of all the paid central staff. Officers and branches in India, Australia, United States, Canada, and West Indies. A sum of over £140,000 is required annually. Nearly the whole of the headquarters staff are honorary workers. **Headquarters**, 130, Edgware Road, London, W.; **Hon. Chief Secretary**, Rev. W. Carlike; **Hon. Treasurer**, Sir Hugh Low, G.C.M.G. The **Spiritual or Evangelistic Department** (**Hon. Secretary**, Edward Clifford, Esq.) selects and trains working-men and working-women for spiritual work among the masses. There are upwards of 540 evangelists and colporteurs locally employed, and 194 mission nurses in parochial and rescue work. Other institutions connected with the Army are eight-days missions to Prisons and Workhouses; a magic lantern mission; 62 mission and colportage vans working all the year round in different dioceses; tent work amongst harvest men—hay, fruit, hop, corn; and coffee tavern for training evangelists. A Fresh Air Fund for giving poor children a week in the country; a Bible

and Prayer Union; a Juvenile Brigade, etc., etc. Various Church Societies and parishes are furnished with trained evangelists and mission nurses. Suitable candidates are trained free. **Evangelists' Training Home**, 130, Edgware Road; **Publication Department**, 130, Edgware Road; **Mission Nurses' Training Home**, 21, Nutford Place, W.; **Printing Works**, Salisbury Mews, Gloucester Place, W.; **Training Home Mission Hall**, 72, Crawford Street, W.; **Church Army West-end Church**, Upper Berkeley Street, W. The **Social Scheme** (**Hon. Sec.**, Colin F. Campbell, Esq.) of the Church Army tries to raise the hopeless outcasts of society—tramps, criminals, drunkards, discharged prisoners, and fallen women, and also to assist the deserving poor. This is done chiefly through labour, rescue, and lodging homes, of which there are upwards of 70 in London and the provinces. The labour homes, holding a maximum of 25 inmates, receive from the workhouses, gaols, casual wards, and streets. On the Emigration Test Farm and Market Garden, at Ilford, able-bodied men and youths, after being tested, receive practical instruction in farm work, and are then emigrated to the colonies. Many have been sent to Canada, where the Army has an Emigration Agency, and, in almost every case, they have done well. Over 13,000 cases of men, women, and boys were dealt with in '97: 58 per cent. of all received turn out well. **Home Office**, **Local Government Board**, **Prison Commissioners**, **Charity Organisation Society**, **Corporation of London**, **Boards of Guardians**, the **Archbishop of Canterbury**, etc., approve and support the social work of the Society.

**Church Association, The.** Instituted in 1865, to maintain the principles and doctrines established at the Reformation, and to preserve the purity of Protestant worship in the Church of England; to resist all innovations in the order of the service as prescribed by the joint authority of the Church and State, whether these innovations consist in vestments, ornaments, gestures, or practices borrowed from the Church of Rome; and especially to prevent "the idolatrous adoration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper"; to resist all attempts to restore the use of the confessional, and every exercise of that priestly authority which was put down at the Reformation. The Association also seeks to vindicate for the laity their rightful share in all departments of Church life, and aims at the restoration to the parishioners of the election of churchwardens, giving to them a veto upon the appointment of incumbents by patrons, and the absorption of the ecclesiastical courts into the general judicature of the country. A number of valuable works, such as "The Protestantism of the Prayer Book," by Dyson Hague; "The Prayer Book Articles and Homilies," by Tomlinson; "The Secret History of the Oxford Movement," by W. Walsh; "An Indictment of the Bishops: The Historical Grounds of the Lambeth Judgment examined and found to be false," by linson, and nearly 300 tracts, bound in five volumes, have been published. Colporteurs for the dissemination of Protestant literature have been appointed in a number of counties. Several Protestant vans have also been started. **Organ of the Association**, *The Church Intelligencer*. **Chairman**, Capt. Cobham; **Secretary**, Henry Miller. **Offices**, 14, Buckingham Street, Strand.

**Church Committee for Church Defence and Church Instruction, The.** This body was formed in 1895 out of the Church Defence Institution and the Central Church Committee, which were merged into one. Its object is to give instruction to the people in town and country in all matters connected with the history of the Church; to encourage learning in the truth and soundness of the position of the Church of England; and also to combine men and women of every shade of political and religious opinion in the maintenance and support of the Established Church; and generally to encourage the co-operation of the clergy and laity for the promotion of measures conducive to the welfare and efficiency of the Church. **Secretary, Mr. T. Martin Tilby,** Church House, Westminster.

### CHURCH CONGRESS, THE, '98.

The thirty-eighth annual Church Congress met at Bradford on Tuesday, Sept. 27th. The proceedings commenced with a welcome by the Mayor in the Town Hall, after which Congress attended services at the Parish Church, where the Archbishop of York preached, at St. Jude's, where the Bishop of Glasgow preached, and at All Saints', where the sermon was by the Bishop of Derry. The Presidential Address was given by the Bishop of Ripon (Dr. Boyd-Carpenter), who spoke of the age as being one full of opportunity for the Church, but an age of needs, of unrest—an age in which self-reliance is enfeebled—and all this called the Church to a self-denying discharge of her mission. He referred to the divisions in the Church, but thought there was little chance of Popery being brought back to England, and hoped that his hearers would refrain from making use of terms which could not fail to irritate and provoke suspicion. The Congress then began by discussing "The Share of Yorkshire and the Columban Mission in the Christianisation of England," the Bishop of Bristol reading a learned paper, being followed by Professor Collins and Canon Savage. In the evening the subject was "The Mutual Relations of Clergy and Laity," which was introduced by Dr. Jessop by a paper on "The Layman's Position in the first Four Centuries," which was the subject of much criticism by the Archbishop of Canterbury later on in the evening. Chancellor Dibdin suggested Church Vestries as the next work of Church Reform. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in discussing Dr. Jessop's paper, said that the power of the clergy had arisen from the wish of the laity to escape having any trouble in the matter. Lord Halifax spoke, and suggested a Conference between High Church and Low Church representatives. He was followed by Mr. Kensit, whose speech, developing into an attack on the Bishops, was cut short by interruptions which consumed his allotted time. In his paper on "Sunday Observance," Archdeacon Sinclair said that with the fashionable classes Sunday gave no break to the gaieties of the week. Archdeacon Diggle advocated the opening of museums for the poor. On Wednesday morning the Bishop of Hereford dealt with the subject of "The Message of the Church on Imperial Policy," in which he urged that the mission of the clergy was to teach the spirit of the Gospel of Christ to the nation at large. After the Bishop had sat down, Father Black rose to object to Bishop Barry addressing

the Congress; his objection was not allowed, but he handed in his written protest to the President and to the press—the charge he made against the Bishop being that he had permitted the so-called marriage of a divorced person to be celebrated at his church. Bishop Barry's paper on "The Subject Races" was read in his absence by Archdeacon Kilner. Professor Jebb, M.P., spoke on "Imperial Policy," and was followed by Dr. Welldon, of Harrow, Bishop-Designate of Calcutta, who said that the non-Roman Catholic nations were the ones to which the future belonged, and it appeared to him that the Church of England was a divinely appointed instrument for carrying the Christian faith to the far places of the earth. Prebendary Webb Peploe, the Archdeacon of London, and the Rev. Handley Moule also spoke. In the afternoon the subject was "The Church and the Nation as affecting Internal Affairs, Social and Trade Relations." The Dean of Ely read a paper on the "Responsibilities of Capital and Labour," in which he insisted on the health right of the worker in dangerous trades. The Dean of Durham read a paper on "The Risks and Prospects of Co-operative Production," and Mr. Geo. Hawkins, a working men's representative, threw much blame on the landlords and capitalists for many of the ills which exist amongst the working classes. Earl Grey spoke on the "Relation of the Church to Co-operation," and said that the claim co-operation had on the Church was that it was doing the work of the Church in its endeavours to establish its relations of man to man on the highest Christian principles. Mr. George Harwood, M.P., and Father Adderley, amongst others, addressed the Congress. The Working Men's meeting was, as usual, a great success. The Archbishop of Canterbury was received with a perfect ovation, and urged the necessity of the conversion of mankind to the law of charity, as being the remedy for the wretched state of the employed. The Bishop of Hereford said that the time had come when it should not be allowable for any one to inflict upon this country the miseries of the strike or lock-out. Papers on "Church Music" were read by Sir Walter Parrott and Canon Joy, and Dr. Buck, the organist of Wells Cathedral, advocated most strongly the advantages of Plain-song.

On Thursday the subject was "The Church and the Age," the morning sitting dealing with "The Unrest of the Age, Intellectual, Moral and Social." Professor Gwatkin said the unrest of the present age was essentially religious. The Bishop of Manchester spoke against Materialism and Agnosticism; Canon Bonney said that unrest was natural, and he feared the clergy had been infected by it, and many of them had tried to do too much. Amongst other speakers was the Rev. T. P. Ring, who said, in the course of his remarks, that confession was a matter of obligation. This caused the Bishop of Ripon, who was presiding, to say that he regretted such an opinion had been stated. In the afternoon papers were read on "Biblical Criticism and Study" by the Rev. J. Armitage Robinson, Norrisian Professor of Divinity, Cambridge, who spoke of the comparative ages of the Four Gospels. Dr. Robertson discussed the effect of recent criticism of the Acts; Dr. Loch, the Warden of Keble College, Oxford, read a paper dealing with the Epistles; and Mr. Montague James followed



with a paper on "The New Testament Apocrypha." A meeting was also held in the evening, presided over by the Bishop of Wakefield, the subject being "The Church Congress: Can it be made more useful?" The Bishop of Southwell read a paper eulogising the work and usefulness of Congress, and referred to its founder, Archdeacon Emery. Archdeacon Emery said the Congress was to educate and leaven public opinion on questions of Church interest, and its practical value had been proved. Dr. T. C. Fry thought the Church Congress was too "cliquey," and the Committee too narrow. Archdeacon Kilner, Canon Lowther Clarke, Mr. F. G. Frith and others also joined in the discussion. The morning session on the last day was given up to the consideration of a purely devotional subject, "The Message to the Heart of Man (devotional and practical use of Holy Scripture)," papers on which were read by, amongst others, the Bishop of Salisbury, Dr. Moule, Canon Newbolt and Canon Body. The last meeting of the Congress was held on Friday afternoon, under the presidency of the Bishop of Dover, at which the Bishop of Bath and Wells read a paper on "The Message of the Church to the World: Foreign and Colonial Missions"; the Bishop of Newcastle one on "The Evangelisation of the World in this Generation"; the Bishop of Melanesia one on "The Melanesian Mission"; while the Dean of Windsor and many others spoke on the "Revival of the Missionary Spirit." A meeting for Boys was held for the first time at this Congress, and was a great success. The Bishop of Bath and Wells spoke to the lads, and the Rev. T. C. Voules, the Bishop of Glasgow, Colonel Everett, and others also addressed them. The Congress in '99 is to be held in London.

**Church House.** Originated early in '86 by a few clergy meeting at Westminster, who had observed the urgent need of such a building. Subsequently the Bishop of Carlisle suggested that the erection of such a House should be the Church's method of celebrating the Queen's Jubilee. An executive committee was appointed, and funds have been collected to the amount of over £100,000. On Feb. 23rd, '88, a charter of incorporation was granted. The committee acquired in July '88, at a cost of £52,000, the freehold of a block of buildings, about an acre in extent, which is bounded by the south side of Dean's Yard, Westminster, by Tufton Street, Little Smith Street, and to a large extent by Great Smith Street. Plans for the Church House have been prepared by Sir Arthur Blomfield, A.R.A. The principal elevation faces Dean's Yard, and the ground plan shows a group of buildings enclosing a quadrangle slightly irregular in form. The style of the building is Late Tudor, with suggestions from Hampton Court Palace. In the first part of the permanent buildings, the Great Hall block, there are spacious halls for the meetings of both Houses of Convocation, twelve rooms used as offices for Church Societies, and a great hall, capable of accommodating 1350 persons, which was opened Feb. 11th, '96, by the Duke and Duchess of York. At present the work of the Corporation is being conducted in the temporary premises, 9, 10, and 11, Dean's Yard. Here there are reading-rooms, library, writing-room, committee-rooms, offices, etc., for the use of members. The Church House proved its great usefulness during the Lam-

beth Conference, as it was the house of call of all the Bishops attending the Conference. All the meetings, over eighty in number, of the various committees of the Conference were held in its rooms. On an average 500 meetings of Church Societies are held each year in the committee-rooms and halls. **Membership** of the Corporation (open to all members of the Church of England) may be obtained by the annual subscription of one guinea. Life membership, £10 10s. Associates of the Corporation must be recommended by a member of the Corporation, and pay an annual subscription of at least 5s. **Secretary**, Mr. Sydney W. Flamank, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

**Church in Ireland (Presbyterian).** **History.** Presbyterianism arose in Ireland through the plantation of Ulster by Scottish settlers in the reign of James I. The colonists at first conformed to the Episcopal Church, which was Calvinistic in doctrine and recognised the validity of Presbyterian orders. After 1634, however, the Irish prelates endeavoured to depose all Presbyterian ministers who would not submit to episcopal ordination and follow the Anglican ritual. In self-defence the Presbyterians left the Established Church, and in 1642 they organised their first presbytery at Carrickfergus. During the protectorate of Cromwell the Presbyterians were kindly treated, but after the Restoration the severest pains and penalties were enforced against them for their nonconformity. At the Revolution of 1688 the gallant conduct of the Presbyterians in defending Londonderry and supporting William III. gained for them the *regium donum*, an annual bounty of £1200. During the reign of Queen Anne this bounty was withdrawn and Presbyterianism was proscribed, but with the accession of George I. toleration was granted and the *regium donum* restored. During the eighteenth century many of the ministers of the Irish Presbyterian Church adopted Arian views, but in 1827, chiefly through the influence of Dr. Cooke, the Church again declared its adherence to Trinitarian doctrine, and the Arians withdrew from its communion. Side by side with the Irish Presbyterian Church there sprang up congregations representing the various dissenting churches of Scotland, the majority being connected with the Secession Church; and in 1840 the seceders joined the older Church. By the disestablishment scheme of 1871 the Church lost the *regium donum*, but the commutation granted by Government, supplemented by the gifts of the people, has more than compensated for the loss.—**Statistics.** Synods, 5; presbyteries, 36; churches, 590; ministers, 656; communicants, 106,602; average income, £250,000. There are two theological halls, viz., Magee College, Londonderry, and the Assembly's College, Belfast. Vigorous home mission work is carried on in Ireland, and foreign missions are conducted in India and China. Moderator for '98, Rev. W. Beatty, B.A., India.

**Church Lads' Brigade, The.** Founded permanently in 1891, in order to promote a spirit of discipline and respect among the elder boys of a parish. It was felt that the Church tends to lose its hold upon boys who are too old to go to Sunday school, and this organisation retains boys from 12 to 18, and combines strict discipline with systematic religious education. There were, in '95, 900 companies formed with a roll of 35,000, which has since much increased.



**Church of England Sunday-School Institute** (founded 1843). The objects are to extend, improve, and develop the Sunday-school system in the Church of England, and to secure efficient teaching in Church Sunday schools. There is a central office, through which information in regard to the needs of Sunday schools is ascertained, and all over the country branch or local Sunday-school Associations, numbering 402, are established. Free grants of Sunday-school requisites are made to Sunday schools both at home and abroad where necessary. The Institute provides lesson notes, manuals, and other publications useful to Sunday-school teachers and scholars, and sends experienced representatives to attend meetings of Sunday-school teachers for the purpose of giving lectures and training lessons, and affording information on all matters connected with the management and working of Sunday schools. It arranges normal classes and practical lectures on the art of teaching at convenient centres throughout the country, and conducts a yearly examination of Sunday-school teachers in England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the Colonies, and awards certificates of various grades and prizes to the successful candidates. Offices, 13, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.

### CHURCH OF ENGLAND, THE ESTABLISHED.

The Church of England, properly so called, owes her foundation to St. Augustine, who was sent to England by Pope Gregory the Great in 596. Queen Bertha, the wife of Ethelred the King, was a Christian, and on St. Augustine landing in what is now Kent, the King gave him every facility for doing all he desired towards spreading that religion in the country—and in a very short time the King himself was converted. St. Augustine was made the first Archbishop of Canterbury in 597—the 1300th anniversary of which event and of the foundation of the Anglican Church was celebrated during '97.

The government of the Church is carried on by Bishops (of whom there are thirty-four, two of them Archbishops), who superintend the work in each diocese, and who are aided in the episcopal work of confirmations, consecration and opening of burial grounds by suffragans, of whom there are twenty-three. The Bishops are appointed by the Queen, in virtue of her supremacy, their appointment being ratified by the Church, by their election by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of the diocese, in pursuance of a *congé d'élire* sent to them by the Crown. The suffragans are appointed by the Bishops themselves. The whole of England is divided into parishes of various sizes; for the inhabitants of each parish there is appointed a parish priest whose duty it is to minister to them. A certain number of parishes grouped together form a Rural Deanery; they in their turn added together form an Archdeaconry; a Diocese, over which the Bishop presides, is made up of two or more Archdeaconries. The Archdeacon—the *oculus episcopi*—assisted by the Rural Deans, reports as to the state of the livings. There are also in the diocese laymen who hold ecclesiastical appointments to control the temporal and legal business. There are the Vicars General (for the Province of Canterbury

Sir J. Parker Deane, Q.C., D.C.L., and for York Lord Grimthorpe), Chancellors (usually barristers), registrars, surveyors, architects, etc. Each parish has two Churchwardens to look after the temporal affairs connected with the Church. There are in each Rural Deanery Rural-decanal Conferences, composed of the clergy and leading laymen—and in each Diocese a Diocesan Conference in which Church questions are discussed. The spiritual government of the Church is in the hands of the Houses of Convocation (*q.v.*), but for any change in Church government which affects the temporal or legal position of the Church or its members the sanction of Parliament must be obtained. There is also a House of Laymen (*q.v.*) in each Province, which meets to confer on Church questions. The Cathedral in each diocese is the seat—the "*Cathedra*"—of the bishop, but he has no voice in the government of the Cathedral, which is vested in the Chapter, of which the Dean is the head. The Deans and Canons are appointed by the Crown; the Minor Canons, who sing the daily Offices, and the various officers of the Cathedral, are appointed by the Chapter. There are two Deaneries which are called Peculiars—Westminster and Windsor—the Abbey and St. George's Chapel being outside the jurisdiction of the bishops of the diocese in which they are severally situate. There are a few Deans in name only, such as the Dean of Battle—a survival of the title of the Abbot of Battle Abbey; there is also the Dean of the Chapels Royal (the Bishop of London), and the Dean of the Closet—but their offices are connected with the Royal Household. The dioceses, roughly speaking, are coterminous with the counties of which the chief town is the See, though there are important exceptions. All the dioceses of England and Wales (except those of York, Durham, Liverpool, Newcastle, Ripon, Manchester, Carlisle, Wakefield, Chester, and Sodor and Man, which form the Province of York) are in the Province of Canterbury. London is in four dioceses: London (Middlesex), St. Albans (Herts), Rochester (Surrey), and Canterbury (Kent).

The doctrines are those of the Early Church, based upon Holy Scripture, appealing to the Catholic Fathers for interpretation, teaching the Creeds put forth at the first four General Councils, and referring to the Ancient Church practices and customs as the rule for the guidance and government to-day of what is the lineal descendant, through the bishops, of the Church founded by the Apostles. The Book of Common Prayer contains all the Services of the Church—they are almost entirely translations of those used in very ancient times. Besides assenting to all contained in the Prayer Book the Clergy at their ordination are required to subscribe the XXXIX Articles—though the latter are not binding on the laity. The tenets of the Anglican Church differ from those of the Roman in not acknowledging the supremacy of the Pope—in not accepting the Roman doctrine of the Mass, nor the veneration of relics and Saints, nor the worship of the Virgin Mary—all which doctrines date from the middle ages; but they agree with the Roman in acknowledging the first four Councils, and in accepting the episcopal form of government, and the necessity of valid Orders in the Church. The Church differs from the leading Nonconformist bodies in insisting on the importance

of Apostolical succession, in order that its ministers may properly administer the Sacraments, and disaigrees also with the Nonconformist view of the meaning of the "Catholic" Church, which by them is held to be the whole body of Christians rather than those who hold the doctrines "always, everywhere, and by all believed," which is the ancient definition of the word "Catholic."

The number of clergy in England and Wales is about 23,000, rather more than 14,000 of whom are beneficed. The Archbishops and twenty-four Bishops have seats in the House of Lords as spiritual peers. Since '36 nine new bishoprics have been created: Manchester, Ripon, Liverpool, Newcastle, St. Albans, Southwell, Truro, Wakefield, and Bristol. The new See of Birmingham is proposed. The amount raised in '96 by voluntary means for Church buildings, restorations, endowments, etc., was £1,231,781; for Foreign Missions, £544,232; the amount spent on Elementary Education, for general maintenance and buildings, additional school accommodation and enlargements £1,048,659, besides Home Missions and other Church Agencies. There were also raised during '94 voluntary contributions, exclusive of all offerings made direct to Societies, for the Assistant Clergy nearly £600,000, Church Collections and Easter Offerings £118,000, Salaries of Lay Helpers and Church Expenses £1,120,000, and for the support of the Poor £549,000. The Church population is estimated at about 14,000,000, with Church accommodation for about half that number. There is an average attendance of 1,871,000 children in Church schools—the subscriptions amounted in '96 to £643,386, and since '70 £24,000,000 has been spent on buildings and maintenance of Schools. The cost of Diocesan Inspection of Schools is about £15,000. There are thirty Training Colleges for Teachers, the cost of maintenance in '96 being £14,000. The Church Schools Company was established in '83 for the purpose of providing schools for the boys and girls above the class attending Elementary Schools; there are now twenty-eight schools belonging to the Company, with an attendance of over 2000. Consult *The Official Year-Book of the Church of England and The Clergy Directory*. See also ANGLICAN CHURCH, BISHOPS, and CHURCH CONGRESS, '98.

The year '98 was notable for the stir made in the Church on two points: the remarriage of divorced persons, and the question of ritual and doctrine as practised and taught by the clergy of the High Church school of thought. The clergy have of recent years been raising their voices against the bishops who permit their chancellors to grant licenses for the remarriage of divorced persons, and against priests who either perform the ceremony or permit their churches to be used for that purpose. Some bishops have lately given their decision that in future no such licenses will be granted; others permit them to issue still. The bishops in Convocation in July put forth a statement of their opinion, a very important document, in which they said that it should be clearly and strongly impressed upon the faithful that the Christian ideal is that of indissoluble marriage, and that the most dutiful and loyal course, even in the case of the innocent party, is to put aside any thought of remarriage after divorce; but if any person determines to remarry, then the provision

made for civil marriages should be made use of. The Bishop of Lincoln, however, said that he could not regard the marriage tie as being absolutely indissoluble.

Public attention was first forcibly called to the matter of innovations in ritual and doctrine by the action of Mr. Kensit, of Paternoster Row. Having taken up his abode in the parish of St. Ethelburga, he attended his parish church in Bishopsgate Street Within, and he wrote to the Bishop of London objecting to the manner in which the services were conducted, and stating that only the priest communicated at the High Celebration, and that he was not permitted to do so. The Bishop replied that he had no reason to suppose Mr. Kensit would find any hindrance to receiving the Communion at the church, but advised him to attend a church where the services suited him rather than one where they did not. Mr. Kensit followed up his protest by appearing at other churches in London and the provinces where the services are of an elaborate character, and disturbances arose on more than one occasion. The most noteworthy took place at St. Cuthbert's, Earl's Court, when Mr. Kensit attended a service known as "The Veneration of the Cross," at which he and his followers seized the crucifix, protesting against the service as idolatry. This led to police court proceedings, which eventually ended in Mr. Kensit's conviction by the magistrate being quashed on appeal at the Sessions. Mr. Kensit in May forwarded to the Bishop of London a petition to be pre-ented to Convocation upon the subject of Ritual in the Church, and this led to a discussion in the Upper House. At the end of May a conference of clergy was convened under the presidency of Canon Carter, at which resolutions were passed recognising the full authority of the bishop to prohibit any service not contained in the Book of Common Prayer, and to prohibit also any omissions from or additions to the services contained in the Book of Common Prayer. This conference was attended by most of the leading High Church clergy, but four well-known and prominent clergymen refused to agree to these resolutions, although accepting them in the abstract, until the proceedings by the agitators had been abandoned. Prebendary Montague Villiers also presided over a very influential committee of clergy, whose work had been taken in hand before the Kensit demonstrations, and their published Memorandum recognised the authority of the bishops, and pledged the signatories to the use of the rites and ceremonies of the Prayer Book, and also made a declaration as to certain ornaments and ceremonies. The bishops afterwards took advantage of opportunities to address the faithful of their dioceses on the subjects of ceremonies or teaching. The Bishop of Hereford at the end of May addressed his clergy and churchwardens, and spoke strongly against ritual. The Bishop of Rochester at his Diocesan Conference pleaded for consideration from the "advanced" men on either side for those who differed from them. The Bishop of Liverpool, in the York Convocation, brought forward a resolution calling upon the clergy to remember their ordination vows, and their legal and moral obligations with regard to the Prayer Book; but this was modified, at the Bishop of Wakefield's suggestion, into a declaration that the practices of some of the



clergy needed restraint, and after some discussion it was carried in that form, although not agreed to by the Bishop of Liverpool himself. At the York Diocesan Synod, at the end of June, the Archbishop in his charge spoke of unauthorised services, and said that at the cost of self-denial there should be a cessation of strife, and certain practices should be given up. The Bishop of London forwarded to all the incumbents in his diocese a letter calling their attention to some points relating to the performance of Divine Service, with directions more especially as to Morning and Evening Prayer and Holy Communion, no one of which services should be disregarded in favour of another. The Communion Office should be said without additions or omissions, and all additional services should have the Bishop's sanction. A large number of the clergy addressed a letter to the Bishop in reply, assuring him of their loyal compliance with his directions. The Benefices Bill gave members of Parliament of both Houses an opportunity for discussing the ritual question, which has been filling men's minds so much. Sir William Harcourt championed the cause against the High Church party, and amongst other things he stated that under the Act of Uniformity Amendment Act of 1872 additional services must not have anything introduced into them, except anthems or hymns, but what forms part of the Holy Scriptures or Book of Common Prayer, and that the bishops could authorise nothing more. This statement, which Sir William Harcourt afterwards reiterated and amplified in a series of letters to the *Times*, gave rise to much discussion, the Archbishop of Canterbury, at his Diocesan Conference, taking exception to it, as being contrary to the spirit of the Act. The Church Association issued at the end of June a Manifesto against Ritualism couched in very strong terms; and subsequently a correspondence between the Bishop of Chichester and some officers of the Church Association took place with regard to the services in some of the advanced churches in Brighton. The Bishop referred to this at his visitation, and said that he would not be coerced. At the end of July further disturbances arose, notably at St. Michael's, Shoreditch, Mr. Clarke, of Beckenham, being the chief protestant, surrounded by some of Mr. Kensit's band of "Gideonites." Liverpool was also the scene of a good many disturbances during divine service by the same band of men. The Bishop of Salisbury published at the end of July a letter to the clergy of his diocese, entitled "Considerations on Public Worship and on the Ministry of Penitence," a very important and interesting document, in which he laid it down that every service held must have his sanction. He went very fully into the Worship of our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament, Reservation, Worship of Saints, conduct of Public Worship, and particularly the Ministry of Penitence and the question of Private Confession. A great correspondence was carried on in the *Times* on the subject of Confession, all schools of thought being represented in the discussion. The Bishop of Winchester, in addressing his Diocesan Conference, said that out of 348 forms of additional services which had been sent to him from his clergy for his approval, to not more than 7 could any exception be taken on doctrinal grounds, and it would be fatuous

to forbid the use of them. He thought the present eager life, with all its risks, was preferable to the flat, monotonous orthodoxy to which our grandfathers were accustomed. The Bishop of Hereford, at his Diocesan Conference in September, suggested a plan of local option, by which a majority of parishioners might agree to certain additional services being held, subject to the bishop's approval.

The Archbishop of Canterbury began his Visitation at Canterbury on Oct. 1<sup>st</sup>. The subject of his address was "The Doctrine or the Holy Eucharist," and he said the Church has ever held that there is a mysterious gift conveyed to the receiver in the Sacrament, as it was universally held by the Early Church and by the branches of the Catholic Church now. The reception of the gift by the congregation, as a congregation and not as communicants—otherwise known as the Real Presence—is another question, to which the Church of England has given no answer, but she does not forbid a man to hold or teach the doctrine. This doctrine is similar to the Lutheran doctrine of Consubstantiation, which may be held by members of the Church. On the 11<sup>th</sup> the Archbishop spoke on "The Objects of Worship," and declared that the worship of saints and the semi-worship of relics, pictures, places and the rest is unlawful. As to "prayer for the departed," His Grace said that nowhere is it forbidden, though prayers should only be introduced into public worship in the most cautious and guarded manner. On Wednesday, the 12<sup>th</sup>, the Charge was resumed at Ashford, when the subject was "Confession." The Archbishop said that no compulsion to confess, direct or indirect, is ever allowed, and no priest has a right to make it a condition of being presented for Confirmation, or being admitted to Communion. On Thursday, the 13<sup>th</sup>, the Visitation was continued at Maidstone, the subject being "Ceremonial," which, said the Archbishop, is prescribed by the Book of Common Prayer, and no departure is allowed, except by the intervention of lawful authority. It is the unity of ceremonial which makes the toleration of diversity of opinion possible; the ceremonial is the order of the Church, the teaching the voice of the individual. With regard to additional services, if the prayers or form of service agree in substance with parts of the Bible or Prayer Book, they are such as are sanctioned by the Act of Uniformity Amendment Act of 1872, although not actually found in either book. The Visitation was concluded at Croydon on the 14<sup>th</sup>, the last subject being "The Power of the Bishops." His Grace said the bishop had two kinds of power, one coercive, the other not; the former exercised through his court, the latter in accordance with his own judgment. The Church had enacted the rubrics of the Prayer Book, and the canons have imposed upon the clergy the obligation to promise the observance of the rubrics and canonical obedience to the bishops. In case of doubt about the meaning of a rubric, the bishop is to interpret it. Disobedience to the rubric by the clergy, after the interpretation by a bishop, is a case where a bishop cannot use coercion; if the clergyman determines to break his promise of canonical obedience, the bishop can use no compulsion.

The further hearing of the summonses for alleged brawling in St. Michael's, Shoreditch, in May, was disposed of on Oct. 16<sup>th</sup>, when



Mr. Hone was fined £5 and costs, at the Worship Street Police Court, for riotous behaviour in a place of worship. The charge of assault against the Rev. A. W. Vowler by sprinkling holy water on Mr. Hone was dismissed. The summons against Mr. Kensit was withdrawn. Mr. Hone gave notice of appeal.

Lord Salisbury said (Oct. 29th) that he sympathised deeply with the protest against Ritualistic proceedings in the Church, and agreed that "no one ought to have any office in the Church who is not prepared to stand by the Church of England Prayer-Book as it is."

**Church of England Young Men's Society, The, Leopold Rooms, Ludgate Circus, E.C.,** has for its object the promotion of the spiritual, social and intellectual welfare of young men, with especial view to their consistent life as members of the Church of England, and their active personal labours for the good of others. The Society was established in 1843, with a central body in London and branches in various parts of the country. At present there are about 100 branches, and the aggregate membership is about 15,000. Among the most flourishing ones are those of Belfast, Cork, Norwich, and Hackney. The Leopold Rooms are the central buildings of the Society, and are regarded as a home for young men. There every member of the Society is welcomed, and those who are on a visit to the Metropolis can make the headquarters their home. There are also to be found at the Leopold Rooms a splendid gymnasium, excellent rooms for reading and smoking, a large room, accommodating about 200, where lectures and concerts are constantly given, good class-rooms, a refreshment-room, and a library containing about 4000 volumes. There are besides classes for the study of French, German, etc., a class for Bible study, rowing, swimming, football, cricket, and other clubs for athletic purposes, and that indispensable adjunct to every society of the kind—a parliamentary debating society. **President, Lord Halsbury; Chairman of the Council, Mr. Robert Holmes White.** It is the aim of the Society to have a branch in every town and village, and if possible in every parish. Clergymen desiring to form branches, and young men wishing to become members of the Central Rooms, in Ludgate Circus, should apply to Mr. Percival Etheridge, **Secretary.** The Society publishes at certain intervals a magazine—*Forward*—for young men.

### CHURCH OF IRELAND, THE.

St. Patrick is universally recognised as the Apostle of Christianity in Ireland, and he probably went to that country as a missionary bishop A.D. 432. He planted there a native church and raised up a native priesthood, and during the sixth and seventh centuries missionaries from Ireland poured out to Britain and other European countries. Up till the twelfth century the Irish Church was independent, but it then became subject to Rome, and so remained till the Reformation. In 1800, by the Act of Union, the Church was united to the Church of England. In '69 the Irish Church Disestablishment Act was passed, taking effect on Jan. 1st, '71. Since then the Church has flourished in spite of the loss of the revenues and property formerly belonging to her. The government is in the hands of a General Synod

composed of three distinct orders—the bishops, the clergy, and the laity. The bishops form one House, and 208 of the clergy and 416 of the laity form a Second House—the House of Representatives. Both sit together to constitute the Synod. This latter House is elected triennially by the 23 diocesan synods throughout the country. The General Synod meets annually at Dublin on the second Tuesday after Easter. The affairs of each diocese are managed by a diocesan synod acting through a diocesan council. The financial affairs of the Church are in the hands of the Representative Church Body, composed of archbishops and bishops, 13 clergymen, and 26 laymen chosen by the diocesan representatives in the General Synod, with 13 co-opted members, making a total of 65 members. This body holds the property of the Church in trust. The sum handed over by the Church Temporalities Commission to this body was £8,081,075, which comprised £7,581,075, the life annuities of the bishops and clergy paid as commutation money, and £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The funds in hand on Dec. 31st, '97, amounted to £7,973,976, and are appropriated to the following purposes: Commutation, £1,308,603 16s. 5d.; Parochial sustentation, £4,563,570 2s. 8d.; Episcopal sustentation, £565,403 11s. 9d.; Glebes purchase, £337,268 os. 8d.; Miscellaneous purposes, £1,145,378 18s. 6d. And there are besides, balances due to parishes, etc., £53,751 18s. 7d. Total, £7,973,976 8s. 7d. The annuants now only amount to about 250, and the interest on commutation capital more than pays these, so that in many dioceses 10 to 12 per cent. is paid to the clergy as bonus on their stipends. The number of clergy in the church is 13 bishops, 1200 incumbents, and 360 curates. The Church population is estimated at 600,703. The incumbents are elected by Boards of Nomination, consisting of 1 bishop, 3 diocesan and 3 parochial members. The incumbents nominate their curates. Bishops are chosen by the members of the diocesan synods, and the Primate by the bishops from amongst themselves. The average stipend of an incumbent is £200 with house, and of a curate £120. Bishops receive from £1500 to £2000, and the Archbishops £2500 with houses free of rent. The Church Sustentation Committee in London, conducted by the Misses Nugent, raise an annual sum for poor parishes in the west and south of Ireland, which needs to be largely augmented, and contributions will be received by these ladies. The Secretary of the Representative Church Body is Mr. Thos. Greene, 52, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.

### CHURCHES OF SCOTLAND.

Under this head the Established, the Free, the United Presbyterian, and the "Auld Licht" Churches are dealt with, beginning with

**1. Church of Scotland.—History.** Christianity was introduced into Scotland in the fourth century, and the Church that resulted differed in several respects from the rest of Western Christendom. The chief distinction lay in its government. Three orders of clergy were recognised—bishops, priests, and deacons; but the bishops had no dioceses, and were in subordination to the abbots who presided over the great missionary college at Iona. St. Columba, the first of these abbots like some of his

successors, was a simple presbyter. Gradually the early Scottish Church assimilated to the Roman use, although it was not till the fifteenth century that metropolitans were appointed, with jurisdiction over the other sees. At the Reformation prelacy was abolished, and the Church of Scotland was constituted on its present basis. A long conflict ensued between the adherents of prelacy and presbytery, but in the end the latter prevailed, and the Reformation constitution was ratified by William and Mary, and in 1707 was confirmed by the British Parliament.—**Doctrine.** The standards of the Church of Scotland are the Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms compiled by the Westminster Assembly of 1643. The doctrine they contain is Protestant and Evangelical, following the theological teaching of Augustine and Calvin.—**Polity.** The Church of Scotland is Presbyterian in government—*i.e.*, it recognises the equal episcopacy of all presbyters. Its congregations are ruled by a board of elders or presbyters elected for life from the Church members. This is known as the Session, and the minister of the parish is *ex-officio* president. Its duties are chiefly spiritual, the temporal affairs of the Church being committed to a deacon's court, or to a board of managers, elected for a term of years. Over the Session is the Presbytery, consisting of the ministers and one elder from each congregation within a certain district. Over this again is the Synod, composed of representatives from the presbyteries of a province; and over all is the General Assembly, the supreme court of the Church, which meets yearly in Edinburgh in May. The Assembly is summoned by royal warrant, and the Queen's Commissioner is present at its sittings.—**Worship.** The Church of Scotland uses no liturgy in the conduct of public worship, but the order of service is prescribed by the Westminster Directory of Worship (1643). As this Directory has become obsolete, every minister is practically left to his own discretion in conducting the service. At present the tendency in the Church is towards greater uniformity and order, and many clergymen use the Euchologion, a service-book issued by the Church Service Society.—**Statistics.** Ministers, 1700; elders, 9400; communicants, 641,000; congregations, 1600; presbyteries, 84; synods, 16; income, £485,000, exclusive of seat-rents, bequests, tithes or tithes, and Government grants. There are 17 churches in England connected with the Church of Scotland, and 4 at popular places of resort on the Continent, and vigorous missions are carried on in India and Africa. Commissioned chaplains for Presbyterian troops are chosen chiefly from the Church of Scotland, but clergymen of the Free Church of Scotland and of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland are also eligible for appointments. In '96 Her Majesty decreed that during his year of office the Moderator of the Church of Scotland should take rank with bishops of the Church of England. Moderator for '98, Rev. T. Leishman, D.D., Linton. Lord High Commissioner for '98, the Earl of Leven and Melville.

**2. Free Church of Scotland.**—This Church has the same government, doctrines, and worship as the Established Church, and only differs from it in receiving no State support and admitting no State control in its affairs.—**Origin.** The Free Church originated through the evils brought about by the working

of the Patronage Act of 1712. This Act deprived the people of the right to choose their minister, and invested it in the heritors or patrons of each parish. A shadow of the popular right still remained in the "call" of the parishioners inviting the presentee to be their minister; but this call was sustained by presbyteries, although signed by a mere fraction of the people. The Moderates or Broad Churchmen, who were the dominant party in the Church of Scotland during the whole of the eighteenth century, were favourable to the rights of the patrons; but when, in the beginning of the present century, the Evangelicals became the majority, they attempted to enforce the popular rights. Accordingly the General Assembly of 1834 passed the **Veto Act**, declaring that no minister should be intruded on any parish contrary to the will of the people. A conflict at once ensued between the civil and the ecclesiastical courts, but in Aug. '42 it was brought to an end by the decision of the House of Lords, which practically affirmed the right of the civil courts to review and control all such proceedings in the courts of the Church. At the next meeting of the General Assembly (May 18th, '43) 474 ministers, headed by Dr. Chalmers, left the Church of Scotland and formed the Free Church. This event is known as **The Disruption**. The Free Church was speedily organised, and steps taken to build churches, manses, and schools. The liberality, self-denial, and enthusiasm of its people carried the Free Church safely through the trying years that followed the Disruption. Since then its progress has been gradual and peaceful.—**Statistics.** Congregations, 1050; communicants, 350,000; ministers, 1100; synods, 16; presbyteries, 75; income, £666,000. There are 3 theological colleges and 3 normal schools for teachers. At the Disruption all the foreign missionaries of the Church of Scotland threw in their lot with the Free Church, which at once assumed full responsibility for their support. Its missions are in India, South and Central Africa, Syria, and Arabia. It also supports 18 Continental charges.—**Sustentation Fund.** This famous fund was established by Dr. Chalmers to insure a fixed stipend for every minister of the Church. All the members of the Free Church are expected to contribute according to their will and ability to this fund. Out of the total thus contributed each minister receives £150, and the surplus is divided equally among the ministers whose congregations contribute not less than 10s. per member.—**Efforts at Union.** All attempts to unite the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church have hitherto failed through the opposition of the Highland ministers of the Free Church, who hold strongly to the principle of a state religion, and refuse to unite with a Church that rejects it. In '76 the **Reformed Presbyterian Church** united with the Free Church. This Church (popularly known as the Cameronian) traced its descent to the Covenanters who refused to conform to the State Church because at the Revolution of 1688 the Covenant was not enforced. Patronage in the Church of Scotland was abolished by Act of Parliament in 1874, and thus the chief cause of the Disruption, and the principal obstacle that prevented the Free Church from uniting with the Established, was removed. But as by that time the majority of the Free Church Assembly had adopted "voluntary" principles, and were therefore opposed



to State connection of any kind, the Assembly has repeatedly declared that no union is possible so long as the mother Church is established by the State. In '92 a **Declaratory Act** was passed by the General Assembly of the Free Church, giving a liberal interpretation to the doctrines of the Westminster Confession of Faith. In '93 four ministers and about a thousand members of the Free Church in Skye and Inverness seceded from the Church, because of the adoption of the **Declaratory Act**, and constituted the "**Free Presbytery of Scotland**." They now claim to have 5000 adherents. In '96 the General Assembly unanimously agreed to reopen union negotiations with the United Presbyterian Church on the invitation of the latter. In '97 both Churches agreed to appoint committees to draw up a basis of union. Moderator of the Free Church for '98, Rev. Alexander Whyte, M.A., D.D., Edinburgh.

**3. United Presbyterian Church.**—This Church was constituted in 1847 by the union of the Secession and the Relief Churches. The **Secession Church** owes its origin to the obnoxious Patronage Act of 1712, which deprived the parishioners of their right to elect their minister, and vested the right in the heritors or patrons of the parish. A number of violent settlements followed, and it became common for ministers to be inducted with the aid of dragoons. Many appeals and petitions against such action were sent to the General Assembly, but the Moderates or Broad Churchmen, who then formed the majority of the court, decided in 1730 to receive no further complaints. Two years later the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine, of Stirling, publicly protested against this act of the Assembly. For this he was immediately censured, and soon after was deposed from the ministry. Along with seven other ministers, who supported his action, he made a secession from the establishment, and constituted a new Church, which from its origin was strongly evangelical. The growth of the Church was long retarded by many unhappy divisions among its members, but these were finally healed, and at the union with the Relief Church in '47 the original 7 congregations had increased to 384.—**Relief Church.** After 1747 the Moderates in the Church of Scotland showed a disposition to deprive the people of all right to interfere in the election of their ministers. In 1749 a crisis was reached in the presbytery of Dunfermline, for this court refused to proceed with the settlement of a minister contrary to the wishes of the parishioners. The General Assembly commanded the presbytery to induct the presentee, but six ministerial members refused to obey. One of these, the Rev. Thomas Gillespie, of Carnock, was singled out for punishment, and in 1752 he was deposed from the ministry. In 1758 the Rev. Thomas Boston, of Jedburgh, joined Gillespie, and in 1761 the people of Colinsburgh, in Fife, formed the third congregation. As they all sought relief from patronage, they adopted the name of the Relief Church. This Church kept in close touch with English Nonconformity, and became more liberal in doctrine and spirit than its sister Churches in Scotland. At its union with the Secession Church it numbered 113 congregations.—**Constitution of the United Presbyterian Church.** In doctrine and worship it agrees with the Established and Free Churches, as it also does in government, with this exception, that it has no intermediate

courts between its presbyteries and its supreme court, and the latter is not called an Assembly, but a Synod.—**Statistics.** Presbyteries, 29; congregations, 583; communicants, 195,631; ministers, 614; income, £361,174. There is a well-equipped theological college in Edinburgh, and extensive missions are supported in India, China, West and South Africa, and in the West Indies. In '97 the United Presbyterian Church celebrated its Jubilee. Moderator for '98, Rev. Wm. Blair, D.D., Dunblane.

**4. United Original Secession Church,** popularly known as "**Auld Lights**."—This Church was constituted in 1842 by the union of two small bodies that had separated at different times from the Secession Church. The "**Auld Lights**" are severely orthodox in theology and simple in worship. They believe in the principle of a union between Church and State.—**Statistics for '98.** Churches, 29; ministers, 25; elders, 155; communicants, 837; income, £6900. Moderator, Rev. A. Stirling, Arbroath.

**Church Rates.** Originally, like tithes, a charge upon the land of a parish for the maintenance of the church fabric. In later years levied as a rate, and paid by occupiers. Nonconformists having objected to them, they were abolished in 1868. The churches and services are now provided and maintained solely by Churchmen and Church endowments, whereby all apparent injustice to Nonconformists is entirely removed, and the rights of Nonconformist parishioners in the church fabric are not impaired. The Act of '68, however, did not abolish church rates in cases where, at the time of the passing of the Act, money had been borrowed and remained due on the security of the church rate, or where the rate was applicable to purposes other than "ecclesiastical purposes" as defined by the Act, or had been originally authorised to be levied by special legislation in consideration of the abolition of tithes or for other valuable consideration. In several parishes voluntary church rates are levied, principally for the purpose of paying the interest and principal in respect of loans raised on the security of that rate prior to the passing of the Act of '68, but occasionally for the purpose of defraying vestry expenses.

**Church Reform League, The,** was inaugurated at the Church House, Westminster, on Nov. 27th, 1895, and includes amongst its supporters several of the bishops and a considerable number of leading clergy and laity. It is concerned solely with Church reform; it is in no sense a party organisation; it is entirely non-political, and it does not deal with questions of doctrine. The League advocates various reforms concerning the position of the laity, discipline, patronage, and finance; but its foundation principle is that Church reform should be carried out by the Church herself through her own assemblies. It maintains that, saving the supremacy of the Crown according to law, and, in respect to legislation, subject to the veto of Parliament, the Church should have freedom for self-government, by means of reformed Houses of Convocation (which should be thoroughly representative, with power for the Canterbury and York Convocations to sit together if desired), together with a representative body or bodies of the laity. **General Secretary,** Alfred Holdsworth, Esq. **Office,** Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.



**Cinque Ports, The.** A group of seven ports (originally five, whence the name) situated on the south coast of England (in Sussex and Kent). **Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover and Sandwich** were the original ports, **Winchelsea and Rye** being added afterwards. The original Cinque Ports were created by William the Conqueror, and were endowed with various important privileges in consideration of their furnishing a certain quota of ships of war, for the king's use, when demanded. The **Lord Wardenship** is now only an honorary dignity. Its holders have no special jurisdiction. The **Marquis of Salisbury** is the present Lord Warden, and was installed in his office Aug. 15th, '96.

**City and Guilds of London Institute** for the advancement of technical education. This Institute was established to promote the applications of science and art to productive industry. The Institute consists of a Board of Governors, a Council, and an Executive Committee. The total income amounts to about £35,000 a year. The operations of the Institute are divided under the following heads:—(1) **The City and Guilds' Central Technical College** at South Kensington, the object of which is to give London a college for higher technical education in which advanced instruction is provided in those kinds of knowledge which bear upon the different branches of industry; the main purpose of the instruction given is to qualify students to become mechanical, civil, electrical and chemical engineers, technical teachers, principals, superintendents, and managers of chemical and other manufacturing works. It was built and equipped at a cost of over £100,000, and was opened in '84. (2) **The City and Guilds' Technical College, Finsbury**, is an intermediate college, with which has been incorporated the provisional classes started in the Cowper Street Schools in '79, the Artisans' Institute, and the City School of Art. The college includes day classes for those who are able to devote two or three years to systematic technical education, and evening classes for those who are engaged in industrial or commercial occupations in the daytime, and who desire to receive supplementary technical instruction in the evening. It fulfils therefore the functions of a finishing technical school for those entering industrial life at a comparatively early age; of a supplementary school for those who are already engaged in workshops; and of a preparatory school for the City and Guilds' Central Technical College. It was opened in '83, the building and equipment having cost about £40,000. (3) **The South London School of Technical Art, Kennington Park Road**, provides instruction in the following subjects: modelling, drawing and painting from the life, and house decoration, (4) **The Leather Trades' School**, in Bethnal Green Road, is entirely an evening school for apprentices and others engaged in boot and shoe manufacture. The school is conducted by a joint committee of the Institute, the Leathersellers' and Cordwainers' Companies, and the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association. (5) **Technological Examinations**, the objects of which are to encourage the formation of technical classes throughout the country, and, by the publication of carefully prepared syllabuses for the guidance of the committees and teachers of these classes, to place the teaching on a sound educational basis. The examina-

tions are held during the month of May in over sixty different subjects. (6) **Grants** in aid of other institutions. The Institute co-operates with the London School Board on the joint committee on Manual Training, which was formed for the purpose of introducing manual training, both for boys and girls, into elementary schools in the Metropolis. **President**, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; **Chairman of Council**, The Right Hon. the Earl of Halsbury, Lord Chancellor; **Chairman of the Executive Committee**, Sir F. Abel, Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S.; **Treasurer**, E. L. Beckwith, Esq.; **Hon. Sec.**, Mr. John Watney; **Assist. Sec.**, Mr. A. L. Soper. **Head Office**, Gresham College.

**City Churches Preservation Society, The**, founded in 1894, has been instrumental in saving St. Mildred's, Bread Street, E.C., and St. Mary Woolnoth, from demolition. The Society considers that to destroy any of the beautiful City churches would be unnecessary, and an act of vandalism. **Chairman**, Mr. H. C. Richards, Q.C., M.P.; **Hon. Sec.**, Mr. Alfred Moore, 7, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

**City Companies.** See LONDON, LIVERY COMPANIES OF.

**City of London College.** This institution (known as the Metropolitan Evening Classes at Crosby Hall) was founded in 1848 by the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, M.A., and was constituted the City of London College in '60. The building in White Street, Moorfields, was erected at a cost of £16,000 (in '83). It is now a constituent Institute of the "City Polytechnic." Evening classes are held in the various branches of science, literature, art, and commerce. There are large and commodious chemical and biological laboratories, also Art studios, to meet the requirements of the students. There are also a good library and a spacious reading-room. **Principal**, Rev. Prebendary Whittington, M.A.; **Secretary**, Mr. D. Savage.

**City of London Police.** See POLICE.

**City of London School, Thames Embankment.** Established by the Corporation of London in 1834. Tenable at the Universities or other places of higher education are 26 **scholarships** varying from £80 to £200; and about 20 others tenable at the school. Pupils admitted between the ages of 7 and 15. **Head Master**, Mr. A. T. Pollard, M.A. Its distinguished alumni include: the late Sir J. R. Seeley, K.C.M.G., the Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P., Sir Andrew Scoble, Sir George Newnes, the Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M.P., Dr. Huggins, Rev. E. A. Abbott, D.D., W. S. Aldis, J. S. Reid, D.Lit., D.Sc. **Secretary**, Mr. A. J. Austin.

**Civil List, The**, is the annual grant of Parliament to the monarch, the yearly sum now being £385,000, the whole of which is devoted to Her Majesty's household and personal expenses, with the exception of £1200, which may be granted in pensions. The grant originated in the reign of William and Mary, and covered the payment of civil offices and pensions, when the amount was £700,000 (£400,000 being derived from the Crown revenues and £300,000 from excise duties). Since this resulted in debt on the part of the king, the Court of Exchequer decided that, if he chose, the king could alienate his whole revenue. The List, after having reached £800,000,

and in 1777 (George II.) £900,000, was, on the accession of William IV., cleared of all salaries, etc., upon it, and placed at £510,000, including a pension list of £75,000. The purposes to which the pensions were applied were, in 1834, limited to the deserving and needy; and in 1838, the year of Queen Victoria's coronation, it was provided that, in place of a grant of £75,000 for civil list pensions, "Her Majesty should be empowered to grant in every year new pensions on the civil list to the amount of £1200, all such pensions to be in strict conformity with the House of Commons' resolutions of 18th February, 1834" (1 Vict., c. 2).

**Civil Service.** One of the oldest institutions of the country, and probably dates from the earliest monarchical times. It is only within perhaps the last hundred years that the English Civil Service has assumed its present vast proportions. The Civil Service comprises all persons who serve the Queen in a civil capacity, as opposed to those employed in the military and naval services. The total number of persons so employed cannot be far short of half a million. The chief department of the Civil Service is the **Treasury**, which exercises a control over all other departments, and from whom alone authority is obtained for all expenditure. Perhaps next in importance is the **Exchequer and Audit Department**, which is charged with the audit of the accounts of all other departments, and is required to see that the expenditure of each is in accordance with the authorities received from the Treasury. The **Foreign Office** (including the diplomatic service), the **India Office** and the **Colonial Office**, together with the **Home Office**, probably rank next amongst the numerous departments of the Home Civil Service. The three revenue departments—namely, the **Post Office**, **Inland Revenue**, and **Customs**—are of course important branches of the service; there are also, amongst what are known as the spending departments, the **War Office**, **Admiralty**, **Board of Trade**, **Office of Works**, **Education Office**, **Privy Council Office**, the **Stationery Office**, and many other smaller offices.—Most of the clerkships in the Civil Service are now thrown open to public competition, and the various offices are grouped into two grades. The recommendation of the **Playfair Commission** which sat in 1874 to inquire into the Civil Service—namely, that the Service should be divided into a **Higher** and a **Lower Division**, with a specified scale of salaries irrespective of office for each division—has never been fully carried out. Most of the better-class offices are grouped under Grade I., and the remainder under what was formerly known as Grade II.; in these latter, however, most of the vacancies are being filled up by the appointment of Lower Division clerks under the Playfair scheme. Full particulars of all examinations for the Civil Services, and of the situations to be competed for, can always be obtained on application to the **Civil Service Commission**, at Cannon Row, S.W. (Annual report is published by Eyre & Spottiswoode.) For details see **FINANCE, NATIONAL**; see also **INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE**.

**Clarke, Sir Edward, M.P.** See under **COMMONS**.

**Clemens, Samuel Langhorne** (better known as "Mark Twain"), was b. at Florida, Mo., U.S., 1835; was apprenticed in his youth to a printer, and subsequently served as a pilot on the

Mississippi (he adopted his *nom de plume* from the cry of the leadsmen when his line "marked" two fathoms of water; the term varies with the depth, but for two fathoms it is "mark twain"). Afterwards obtained an appointment as reporter on a paper in California, whence, after some years' service, he removed to edit a paper at Buffalo. He is undoubtedly the most original and popular of the American humorists; his **best known works** are "The Jumping Frog," "The Innocents Abroad," "The Gilded Age," "Roughing It," "Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "Life on the Mississippi," "The Stolen White Elephant," "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," "A Yankee at the Court of King Arthur," "The American Claimant," "Tom Sawyer Abroad" ('94), and "Joan of Arc" ('96).

**Clergy, Deceased (Dec. '97—Nov. '98).** See **OBITUARY**.

**Clerk of the Parliaments.** See **PARLIAMENTS, CLERK OF THE**.

**Clifford, Rev. John, M.A., LL.B., B.Sc., F.G.S., D.D.,** ex-President of the Baptist Union, President of the National Council of Free Evangelical Churches '98, was b. Oct. 16th, 1836, at Sawley. In Feb. '93, during the course of a lecture, he stated that when a boy of eleven he was a "threader" in a lace factory, and had often worked from 4 a.m. on the Friday till 6 p.m. on the Saturday. In '55 he entered the General Baptist College. After his third year at the College he accepted an invitation from the Praed Street church, Paddington. He graduated B.A. at London University in '61, B.Sc. with honours in Logic and Philosophy, and in Geology in '62, in '64 taking the degree of M.A. (bracketed first); and in '66 that of LL.B. with honours in the Principles of Legislation. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him in '83 by Bates' University, U.S.A. His growing success at Praed Street led to the erection of **Westbourne Park Chapel**, which was opened Sept. '77, and in which he still continues to minister. He visited Australia and the States during '97. His **works** include the following: "Is Life worth Living?" "The Dawn of Manhood," "Daily Strength for Daily Living," "Christian Certainties," "The Inspiration and Authority of the Bible," and "Typical Christian Leaders." Address: 50, St. Quintin Avenue, North Kensington.

**Clifton College, Bristol.** Opened 1862, received charter '77. It is under a Council of fifteen, the Earl of Ducie being President. It has classical, modern, and military sides, and Junior and Preparatory Schools; and prepares pupils specially for Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Cooper's Hill, also for the Royal Navy. Three exhibitions, of £25, which may be increased to £50 a year, tenable at the Universities, and at least eleven scholarships, varying in value from £25 to £80 and admitting of augmentation to £100 a year, tenable at the College, offered annually. Pupils, 600. **Head Master**, Rev. Michael George Glazebrook, M.A. **Secretary**, W. D. L. Macpherson. **Motto**, *Spiritus intus alit*.

**Closure.** See **PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE**.

**Clubs for Ladies.** See the Alexandra, the Denison, the Somerville, the University, the Pioneer and other Clubs in the list of **CLUBS**.

CLUBS AND CLUB HOUSES, PRINCIPAL.

Name of Club.	Club House.	Estab- lished.	No. of Members.	Subscription.	
				Entrance.	Annual.
Albemarle . . . . .	13, Albemarle Street . . . .	1875	800	5 5 0	5 & 4 gs.
Alexandra (Ladies') . . . .	12, Grosvenor Street, W. . . .	1884	900	5 5 0	5 5 0
Alpine . . . . .	23, Savile Row . . . . .	1857	582	4 4 0	2 2 0
Army and Navy . . . . .	36, Pall Mall . . . . .	1837	2,400	40 0 0	7 & 10 gs.
Arthur's . . . . .	69, St. James's Street . . . .	1765	600	31 10 0	10 & 11 gs.
Arts . . . . .	40, Dover Street, Piccadilly . .	1863	600	£10 share	6 6 0
Arundel . . . . .	1, Adelphi Terrace . . . . .	1860	200	—	5 5 0
Athenæum . . . . .	107, Pall Mall . . . . .	1824	1,200	31 10 0	8 8 0
Authors' . . . . .	3, Whitehall Court . . . . .	1891	350	£5 share until 600 memb'rs	5 5 (T.) 33 (Sb.) 22 (C.)
Bachelors' . . . . .	8, Hamilton Place, W. . . . .	1881	920	31 10 0	10 10 0
Badminton . . . . .	100, Piccadilly, W. . . . .	1876	1,000	10 10 0	8 8 0
Badwin . . . . .	79A, Pall Mall . . . . .	1887	225	5 5 0	5 5 0
Bath . . . . .	34, Dover St., Piccadilly, W. .	1894	1,500 Gents. 500 Ladies	10 10 0 Gents. Ladies free.	Gents. 10 10 (T.) 6 6 (C.) Ladies all 7 gs.
Beefsteak . . . . .	9, Green St., Leicester Square .	1876	300	15 15 0	6 6 0
Boodle's . . . . .	28, St. James's Street . . . .	1762	650	30 gs.	11 11 0
British Chess . . . . .	Carrington House, Whitehall Court, S.W. . . . .	1885	300	1 1 0	4 4 0
Brooks's . . . . .	St. James's Street . . . . .	1764	600	26 5 0	11 11 0
Burlington Fine Arts . . . .	17, Savile Row . . . . .	1866	500	5 5 0	5 5 0
Caledonian . . . . .	30, Charles Street, S.W. . . .	1897	—	—	8 gs. (T.) 6 gs. (C.) Officers, 5 & 1 gs.
Camera . . . . .	28, Charing Cross Road, W.C. .	1885	700	1 1 0	5, 2, & 1 gs.
Carlton . . . . .	94, Pall Mall . . . . .	1832	1,900	30 0 0	10 & 11 gs.
Cavalry . . . . .	127, Piccadilly, W. . . . .	1890	1,100	21 0 0	10 10 0
Cigar Club . . . . .	6, Waterloo Place, S.W. . . .	1875	800	—	5 5 0
City Athenæum . . . . .	Angel Court, E.C. . . . .	1895	500	5 5 0	5 5 0
City Carlton . . . . .	St. Swithin's Lane . . . . .	1868	1,000	21 0 0	10 gs. (T.) 5 5 (C.)
City Liberal . . . . .	Walbrook . . . . .	1874	950	Suspd.	10 & 4 gs. (C.)
City of London . . . . .	19, Old Broad Street, E.C. . .	1832	800	31 10 0	10 10 0
Cocoa Tree . . . . .	64, St. James's Street . . . .	1746	500	None	5 5 0
Conservative . . . . .	74, St. James's Street . . . .	1840	1,300	31 10 0	10 10 0
Constitutional . . . . .	Northumberland Avenue . . . .	1883	6,500	15 & 10 gs.	5 & 3 gs.
Crichton . . . . .	39, King St., Covent Gar., W.C.	1870	250	None	3 gs. (T.) 1½ g. (C.)
Denison (Ladies' and Gents') . . . . .	15, Buckingham St., Adelphi .	1886	120	None	10s. and upw'ds
Devonshire . . . . .	50, St. James's Street . . . .	1874	1,200	15 15 0	10 10 0
Dutch . . . . .	22, Regent Street, S.W. . . .	1873	300	None	3 3 0
East India Unit. Service Eccentric . . . . .	16 & 17, St. James's Square . .	1849	2,500	21 or nil	8 or 10 gs.
Eighty . . . . .	21, Shaftesbury Avenue . . . .	1891	799	5 5 0	3 3 0
Eldon . . . . .	3, Hare Court, Temple, E.C. (Office) . . . . .	1880 1879	572 200	1 1 0 2 2 0	1 1 0 4 4 0
Farmers' . . . . .	Salisbury Square Hotel . . . .	1842	400	Suspd.	1 1 0
Garrick . . . . .	15, Garrick St., Covent Garden .	1831	650	21 0 0	10 10 0
German Athenæum . . . . .	93, Mortimer Street, W. . . .	1869	341	5 5 0	6 & 4 gs.
Golfers' . . . . .	3, Whitehall Court . . . . .	1893	1,000	—	5, 3 & 1 gs.
Green Room . . . . .	20, Bedford St., Covent Garden .	1877	325	6 6 0	4 4 0
Gresham . . . . .	1, Gresham Place, E.C. . . . .	1843	475	26 5 0	10 10 0
Grosvenor . . . . .	135, New Bond Street, W. . . .	1883	3,000	None	10 gs. (T.) 6 gs. (C.)
Guards' . . . . .	70, Pall Mall . . . . .	1813	450	31 10 0	11 0 0 & 10 0 0



Name of Club.	Club House.	Estab- lished.	No. of Members.	Subscription.	
				Entrance.	Annual.
Gun Club . . . . .	Wood Lane, Notting Hill, W.	1860	No limit	15 0 0	10 0 0
Hurlingham . . . . .	Fulham, S.W. . . . .	1868	1,600	21 0 0	5 5 0
Hyde Park . . . . .	Albert Gate . . . . .	1892	1,200	10 10 0	10 10 0
Ilchester (Ladies') . .	Ilchester Gardens, Hyde Pk., W.	1896	250	3 3 0	2 10 (T.) 1 10 (C.)
Isthmian . . . . .	105, Piccadilly . . . . .	1882	1,600	None	10 & 7 gs.
Junior Army and Navy .	10, St. James's Street . . .	1869	2,000	10 10 0	8 8 0
Junior Athenæum . . .	116, Piccadilly . . . . .	1864	1,200	—	10 10 0
Junior Carlton . . . .	Pall Mall . . . . .	1864	2,100	38 17 0	10 10 0
Junior Conservative . .	43 & 44, Albemarle St., Piccadilly	1889	5,500	Suspd.	3 gs. (T.) 1 g. (C.)
Junior Constitutional .	101, Piccadilly, W. . . . .	1887	5,500	6 6 0	5 & 3 gs.
Junior United Service .	Charles Street, St. James's .	1827	2,000	40 0 0	8 8 0
Kennel . . . . .	27, Old Burlington St., W. .	1873	300	5 5 0	5 5 0
Law Society . . . . .	103, Chancery Lane . . . .	1832	400	5 5 0	6 6 0
Marlborough . . . . .	52, Pall Mall, S.W. . . . .	1869	500	31 10 0	10 10 0
Marylebone C.C. . . .	Lord's, St. John's Wood, N.W.	1787	4,000	5 0 0	3 0 0
National . . . . .	1, Whitehall Gardens . . . .	1845	550	Suspd.	4 to 7 gs.
National Liberal . . . .	Whitehall Place, S.W. . . .	1882	6,000	Suspd.	6 & 3 gs. Junior 2 & 1 gs.
National Sporting . . .	Covent Garden . . . . .	1891	700	5 5 0	6 & 4 gs.
Naval and Military . .	94, Piccadilly . . . . .	1862	2,000	42 0 0	10 10 0
New Club . . . . .	4, Grafton Street, Piccadilly .	1893	1,000	21 0 0	7 & 10 gs. (T.) 4 & 6 gs. (C.)
New Lyric . . . . .	Coventry Street, W. . . . .	1895	1,500	10 10 0	8 & 5 gs.
New Oxford & Cambridge	68, Pall Mall . . . . .	1884	930	10 10 0	10 & 6 gs.
New Somerville (Ladies')	10A, Hanover Square, W. . .	1878	500	1 1 0	1 1 0
New University . . . .	57 & 58, St. James's Street .	1863	1,100	31 10 0	8 8 0
Nimrod . . . . .	12, St. James's Square, S.W. .	1893	1,000	—	8 gs.
Northumberland and Northern Counties.	2, Whitehall Court, S.W. . .	1892	500	None	3 gs. (T.) 2 gs. (C.) 1 g. (Fn.)
Oriental . . . . .	18, Hanover Square, W. . . .	1824	800	30 0 0	9 9 0
Orleans . . . . .	29, King Street, St. James's .	1877	500	21 0 0	8 8 0
Oxford and Cambridge .	71 to 76, Pall Mall . . . . .	1830	1,170	42 0 0	8 8 0
Piccadilly . . . . .	128, Piccadilly, W. . . . .	1892	1,500	15 15 0	10 10 0
Pioneer (Ladies') . . .	22, Bruton Street, W. . . . .	1892	400	—	3 gs. (T.) 2 gs. (C. & Worker) 1 g. (Fn.)
Pioneer (Ladies') . . .	5, Grafton Street, Bond Street, W.	1892	Between 600 & 700	3 3 0 and 2 2 0	3 gs. (T.) 2 gs. (C.) 1 g. (Fn.)
Playgoers' . . . . .	409 & 410, Strand . . . . .	1884	850	0 10 6	1 1 0
Portland . . . . .	9, St. James's Square, S.W. .	1816	300	10 10 0	10 10 0
Pratt's . . . . .	14, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.	1841	1,000	—	5 5 0
Press . . . . .	Wine Office Ct., Fleet St., E.C.	1881	370	1 1 0	3 & 1 gs.
Primrose . . . . .	4 & 5, Park Place, St. James's.	1886	5,000	Suspd.	3 3 0 & 1 1 0
Prince's . . . . .	Knightsbridge . . . . .	1853	1,500	7 7 0	7 7 0
Queen's . . . . .	West Kensington . . . . .	1886	1,300	5 5 0	5 5 0
Raleigh . . . . .	16, Regent Street, S.W. . . .	1858	800	15 15 0	10 10 0
Ranelagh Club . . . .	Barnes, S.W. . . . .	1894	1,500	10 10 0	10 10 0
Reform . . . . .	104, Pall Mall, S.W. . . . .	1836	1,400	40 0 0	10 10 0
Royal Canoe . . . . .	Trowlock Island, Hampton Wk.	1866	200	2 2 0	1 1 0
Royal London Yacht . .	2, Savile Row, W., and Cowes, Isle of Wight . . . . .	1838	750	Suspd.	6 & 4 gs.

Name of Club.	Club House.	Estab- lished.	No. of Members.	Subscriptions.	
				Entrance.	Annual.
Royal Societies . . . . .	St. James's Street . . . . .	1894	1,400	—	6 gs. (T.) 4 gs. (C.) 2 gs. (Cl.)
Royal Thames Yacht . . . . .	7, Albemarle Street, W. . . . .	1823	Lmt'd. to 1,000	Suspd.	8 & 6 gs.
Royal Water Colour So- ciety Art . . . . .	5A, Pall Mall East, S.W. . . . .	1884	250	1 1 0	1 1 0
Russell Institution . . . . .	55, Great Coram Street, W.C. . . . .	1808	120	None	1 1 0
St. George's . . . . .	4, Hanover Square, W. . . . .	1875	2,500	Suspd.	8,5, & 2 gs.
St. George's Chess . . . . .	87, St. James's Street . . . . .	1840	120	2 2 0	3 & 1 gs.
St. James' . . . . .	106, Piccadilly . . . . .	1857	650	26 5 0	11 11 0
St. Stephen's . . . . .	1, Bridge Street, Westminster . . . . .	1871	1,250	Suspd.	10 10 0
Savage . . . . .	6 & 7, Adelphi Terrace . . . . .	1857	600	5 5 0	5 gs. (T.) 3 gs. (C.)
Savile . . . . .	107, Piccadilly, W. . . . .	1867	650	10 10 0	5 5 0
Smithfield Cattle . . . . .	12, Hanover Square . . . . .	1798	1,120	Suspd.	1 1 0
Scmerville (Ladies') . . . . .	231, Oxford Street, W. . . . .	1878	514	0 12 6	0 12 6
Sports . . . . .	8, St. James's Square . . . . .	1893	Unlimit.	5 0 0	6,3 & 1 gs.
Thatched House . . . . .	86 & 87, St. James's Street . . . . .	1865	750	Suspd.	10 10 0
Travellers' . . . . .	106, Pall Mall . . . . .	1819	800	31 10 0	10 10 0
Turf . . . . .	85, Piccadilly, W. . . . .	1868	550	31 10 0	15 & 12 gs.
Union . . . . .	Trafalgar Square . . . . .	1822	1,000	31 10 0	7 & 8 gs.
United Service . . . . .	116 & 117, Pall Mall . . . . .	1815	1,600	£40 or £20	£8 or £10
United University . . . . .	1, Suffolk Street . . . . .	1822	1,060	42 0 0	8 8 0
University . . . . .	127, Princes St., Edinburgh . . . . .	1864	700	36 15 0	6 0 0
University (Ladies') . . . . .	47, Maddox Street, W. . . . .	1887	300	1 1 0	1 1 0
Victoria . . . . .	18, Wellington Street, W.C. . . . .	1857	460	10 10 0	6 0 0
Welcome . . . . .	Earl's Court Exhibition . . . . .	1887	—	—	3 3 0
Wellington . . . . .	1, Grosvenor Place . . . . .	1885	1,400	21 0 0	10 10 0
Whitehall . . . . .	47, Parliament Street . . . . .	1866	600	21 0 0	10 10 0
White's . . . . .	37, St. James's Street . . . . .	1693	750	19 19 0	11 11 0
Windham . . . . .	13, St. James's Square . . . . .	1828	700	32 11 0	10 0 0
Writers' (Ladies') . . . . .	Hastings House, Norfolk St., Strand, W.C. . . . .	1831	260	1 1 0 & 10s. 6d.	1 1 0 & 10s. 6d.
Writers' Club . . . . .	10, Norfolk St., Strand, W.C. . . . .	1892	300	1 1 0 & 10s. 6d.	1 1 0 (T.) 15 0 (C.)
Yorick . . . . .	30, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C. . . . .	1889	300	2 2 0	1 1 0

**Coal.** For a commercial review of the industry during the year see **TRADE**, '98, and for a general and statistical article on the subject see **MINING**.

**Coburg.** Duke of Saxe-Coburg, late Duke of Edinburgh. See **SAXE-COBURG**.

**Cochin-China.** Lower or French Cochin-China consists of a portion of the old Annamese province of Champa, and comprises the whole of the Mekong delta, but comprehends little or none of Cochin-China proper. **Area**, 23,082 sq. m.; **pop.** 2,034,453. **Capital**, Saigon. The country is divided into 21 districts, each administered separately by a French officer, and is represented by one deputy at Paris. The French population numbers about 5000, and there is an army of occupation of 1830 French troops, besides about 3000 Annamese soldiers. Successful attempts have been made to develop the colony. The chief product is rice, but cotton, pepper, and copra are also exported. See **ANNAM**, **COLONIES**, **ETC.**, OF **EUROPEAN POWERS**, and **INDO-CHINA**.

**Cocos (or Keeling) Islands.** A dependency of the Straits Settlements (*q.v.*).

**Colombia.** A republic of Central America, formed by the union in 1861 of nine states as the "United States of New Granada," which in '63 became the "United States of Colombia." After the termination of the revolution, which prostrated the country in '84-5, a new constitution was promulgated in Aug. '86 by the National Council of Bogota. By this constitution the independence of the nine States was abolished, a central authority was set up, and the country was styled the "Republic of Colombia." The nine States are now simple departments, their presidents being reduced to governors under the direct nomination of the President of the Republic, whose term of office is six years. The Senate, as before, consists of 27 members, 3 from each department, and the House of Representatives of 66 members, elected by universal suffrage, each department forming a constituency and returning one member for 50,000 inhabitants. Industries are chiefly confined to agriculture and the rearing of cattle. The great attraction of Colombia is its mineral wealth. Rich mines of gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, etc., and precious stones exist in the country. **Area**, 513,845 sq. miles;

population about 4,500,000. Capital, *Bogota*. Estimated revenue, '97-8, £1,374,440; expenditure, £1,430,840; foreign debt, with several years' accumulated interest, about £2,700,000, chiefly due to English creditors; imports, '97, £3,335,848; exports, £3,600,000. See *DIPLOMATIC*.

**Colonial College, The**, is situated at *Hollesley Bay*, on the coast of *Suffolk*, and the instruction of the pupils is admirably adapted to its object—the training of youths for colonial life. Pupils are received from the public schools, etc., and turned into practical, handy men, able to use their eyes and hands as well as their brains. There is a large farm, covering 1800 acres, of arable, pasture, and wood land, with a dairy of fifty cows, as well as fruit, vegetable, and nursery gardens. The scientific teaching is under the charge of professors in each of the various departments, from veterinary science to surveying and other branches of instruction. Since '87 over five hundred students have passed through the College. The *College Magazine*, *Colonia*, published three times a year, contains valuable and impartial information concerning the Colonies, supplied by the old students of the College.

### COLONIAL CONFERENCE, THE, '97.

Advantage was taken of the presence of the Premiers of the self-governing colonies in London during the months of June and July '97, whither they had been invited to take part in the Jubilee celebrations, to hold a conference at which they and the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, were present. On Thursday, June 24th, '97, the Prime Ministers of Canada, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, Queensland, Cape Colony, South Australia, Newfoundland, Tasmania, Western Australia, and Natal assembled at the Colonial Office, Downing Street. The commercial relations of the United Kingdom and the self-governing colonies were first considered, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. That the Premiers of the self-governing colonies unanimously and earnestly recommend the denunciation, at the earliest convenient time, of any treaties which now hamper the commercial relations between Great Britain and her colonies.

2. That in the hope of improving the trade relations between the mother country and the colonies, the Premiers present undertake to confer with their colleagues with a view to seeing whether such a result can be properly secured by a preference given by the colonies to the products of the United Kingdom.

H.M. Government promptly and formally notified to the governments concerned their wish to terminate on July 30th, '98, the commercial treaties with Germany and Belgium, which were a bar to the establishment of preferential tariff relations between the mother country and the colonies. Those treaties were accordingly terminated on the date named.

On the question of the political relations between the mother country and the self-governing colonies, the following resolutions were adopted:—

1. That the present political relations between the United Kingdom and the self-governing colonies are generally satisfactory under the existing condition of things.

2. That it is desirable, whenever and

wherever practicable, to group together under a federal union those colonies which are geographically united.

3. That it would be desirable to hold periodical conferences of representatives of the colonies and Great Britain for the discussion of matters of common interest.

Mr. Seddon and Sir E. N. C. Braddon dissented from the first resolution because they were of opinion that the time had already come when an effort should be made to render more formal the political ties between the United Kingdom and the colonies. The majority of the Premiers were not yet prepared to adopt this position; but there was a strong feeling amongst some of them that, with the rapid growth of population in the colonies, the present relations could not continue indefinitely, and that some means would have to be devised for giving the colonies a voice in the control and direction of those questions of Imperial interest in which they are concerned equally with the mother country. It was recognised at the same time that such a share in the direction of Imperial policy would involve a proportionate contribution in aid of Imperial expenditure, for which, at present at any rate, the colonies generally are not prepared.

As to Imperial defence, the most important matter was the offer by Cape Colony unconditionally of a first-class battleship. The suggestion made for an occasional interchange of military units between the mother country and the colonies was generally recognised as one likely to prove useful in increasing the efficiency of the colonial forces. On behalf of the War Office the Conference was informed that, with a view to securing uniformity in the arms and ammunition used by the military forces throughout the Empire, the Secretary of State for War was prepared to make an offer for the exchange (or conversion) of the Martini-Henry rifles at present in use for rifles of the smaller calibre now exclusively adopted by the Navy and Army. On the question of the legislative measures which have been passed by various colonies for the exclusion of coloured immigrants, a full exchange of views took place, and though no definite agreement was reached at the meeting it appeared to be possible that the natural desire of the colonies to protect themselves against an overwhelming influx of Asiatics can be attained without placing a stigma upon any of H.M. subjects on the sole ground of race or colour. With regard to postal communications, it appeared that in the present financial circumstances of the colonies an Imperial penny post was impracticable, although the Prime Ministers of the Cape Colony and Natal declared themselves in favour of such a step, and expressed their belief that the Legislatures of their colonies would be prepared to give effect to it. At the last meeting of the Conference the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

Those assembled are of the opinion that the time has arrived when all restriction which prevents investment of trust funds in colonial stock should be removed.

The Premiers, before they separate, beg to put on record their appreciation of the many courtesies which they have received at the hands of Mr. Chamberlain personally, and of the kind treatment which has been extended to them by the Government and people of the United Kingdom.



**Colonial Institute.** See ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

**Colonial Office.** The authority of the Crown throughout our colonial dependencies is exercised by the **Colonial Secretary**, now the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., who took office in Lord Salisbury's Government in July '95. Governors of colonies are nominated to the Crown by him; the enactments of all colonial legislatures come before him, for approval or disallowance (a pure formality in most cases, although in some cases—*e.g.*, the Copyright question in Canada—the veto has been exercised); and in his office the constitution of new colonial legislatures is planned. The direct executive action of the department is mainly confined to Crown colonies, protectorates, etc. (for a full list of which see **BRITISH EMPIRE**, table). An **Emigrants' Information**

**Office** (*q.v.*) is attached to the department. Crown colonies are represented in London by Crown Agents, and colonies having responsible governments by Agents-General. The names of the Crown Agents and a list of the colonies on whose behalf they act and whom they represent, will be found under the heading "Colonies" in the **DIPLOMATIC** article. The names and offices of the various Agents-General will also be found in the same article under the alphabetical headings of the various colonies which they represent. The **British Settlements Act '87** enables Her Majesty in Council to provide for the government of her possessions acquired by settlement, and by Order in Council to establish all such laws and institutions, and constitute such courts and officers, and make such provisions and regulations for the administration of justice as may appear to be necessary.

### COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

<i>Foreign Power, and Position of Colony.</i>	<i>Name and Date of Acquisition.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Area, Square Miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
<b>DENMARK.</b> —				
Northern . . . .	Greenland (Coasts) . . . . .	Godthaab . .	46,740	10,516
	Iceland (1380) . . . . .	Reykjavik . .	39,756	70,927
West Indian . . .	St. John . . . . .	.....	21	984
	St. Thomas . . . . .	Charlotte		
		Amalie . .	23	14,389
	Santa Cruz . . . . .	Christianstadt	74	19,783
<b>FRANCE.</b> —				
African . . . . .	Algeria (1830) . . . . .	Algiers . . .	184,474	4,124,732
	Comoro Islands (1886) . . . . .	....	620	53,000
	Mayotte (1843) . . . . .	....	143	9,598
	French Congo (1843) . . . . .	....	496,920	8,950,000
	Madagascar (1886) . . . . .	Antananarivo .	228,500	3,500,000
	French Somali Coast and Obok .	....	8,500	30,000
	Réunion (1649) . . . . .	St. Denis . .	970	171,720
	French Soudan (1892) . . . . .	Kayes . . .	300,000	5,000,000
	Senegal and Dependencies . . .	St. Louis . .	120,000	2,000,000
	French Guinea (Rivières du Sud, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey and the Gulf of Benin) . . . . .			
	Sahara Protectorate . . . . .	Conakry . .	78,500	1,250,000
	Tunis (Protectorate) (1882) . . .	Tunis . . .	1,500,000	2,500,000
	Nossi-Bé (1841) . . . . .	....	51,000	1,700,000
	Ste. Marie (1643) . . . . .	....	113	7,803
American . . . . .	French Guiana (1604) . . . . .	....	64	7,667
	Guadeloupe (1634) . . . . .	Cayenne . .	46,850	22,710
	Martinique (1814) . . . . .	Basseterre . .	680	167,000
	St. Pierre and Miquelon Islands	Fort Royal .	379	175,391
Asiatic . . . . .	French Indo-China, comprising Annam (Protectorate) (1884) .	....	90	5,929
	Cambodia (Protectorate) (1863)	Hué . . . .	106,250	5,000,900
	Cochin China (1861) . . . . .	Pnompenh . .	46,000	2,000,000
	Tonquin . . . . .	Saigon . . .	23,082	2,034,453
	French India . . . . .	Hanoi . . .	122,000	12,000,000
Polynesian . . . .	Marquesas . . . . .	Pondicherry .	200	286,910
	New Caledonia and Loyalty Islands (1853) . . . . .	....	478	5,776
	Society Islands—Tahiti, etc. . .	Noumea . .	7,700	62,752
	Tuamotu—Lower Archipelago .	....	462	12,800
	Tubuai—Austral Island . . . .	....	384	8,500
<b>GERMANY.</b> —				
African . . . . .	Cameroons (1884) . . . . .	....	80	881
	East Africa (1885-90) . . . . .	Cameroons . .	191,130	4,570,000
	South-West Africa (1884-90) . .	Dar-es-Salaam	400,000	4,000,000
	Togoland (1884) . . . . .	....	320,000	200,000
In Pacific . . . .	Bismarck Archipelago (1885) . .	Little Popo .	23,160	2,500,000
	Kaiser Wilhelm's Land (1885-6) .	....	19,000	190,000
	Marshall Archipelago (1886) . .	....	72,000	110,000
	Solomon Islands (part of) . . .	....	150	16,000
In Asia . . . . .	Kiao-Chau (1898) . . . . .	....	9,000	90,000
		....	....	....

Colonies and Dependencies of European Powers (*continued*).

<i>Foreign Power, and Position of Colony.</i>	<i>Name and Date of Acquisition.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Area, Square Miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
<b>HOLLAND.—</b>				
<b>East Indian . . .</b>	Borneo (part of) . . . . .	....	203,714	1,250,000
	Celebes (1660) . . . . .	....	72,000	2,000,000
	Java (with Madura Island) . . .	Batavia . . .	50,848	25,000,000
	Moluccas, The . . . . .	Amboyna . . .	42,420	400,000
	New Guinea (part of), (1885) . .	....	150,755	200,000
	Sumatra . . . . .	....	149,555	2,970,046
	Other Is. in Asiatic Archipelago .	....	<i>cir.</i> 30,000	<i>cir.</i> 250,000
<b>West Indian . . .</b>	Buen Ayre . . . . .	....	95	4,341
	Curaçao . . . . .	Willemstadt .	210	27,769
	Aruba . . . . .	....	69	8,182
	Saba . . . . .	....	5	1,910
	St. Eustatius . . . . .	....	7	1,613
	St. Martin (1648) . . . . .	....	17	3,882
<b>South American . .</b>	Surinam (1845) . . . . .	Paramaribo .	46,060	63,000
<b>ITALY.—</b>				
<b>African . . . . .</b>	Italian Somaliland . . . . .	....	100,000	400,000
	Erythrea (1891) (comprising Assab and Massowah) . . . .	Massowah . .	88,500	450,000
<b>PORTUGAL.—</b>				
<b>African . . . . .</b>	Angola . . . . .	St. Paul de Loanda . .	485,000	4,120,000
	Cape Verde Islands (1885) . . .	Mindello . .	1,650	120,000
	Guinea and Bissagos (1885) . .	....	4,500	800,000
	East Africa (1891) . . . . .	Lorenzo Marques } Mozambique }	300,000	3,000,000
<b>Asiatic . . . . .</b>	Principe and St. Thomé Islands	....	454	21,037
	Goa, Daman, Diu, etc. (1881) . .	....	1,605	500,000
	Macao . . . . .	....	5	67,030
<b>RUSSIA.—</b>	Timor, etc. . . . .	Deli . . . . .	6,290	300,000
<b>Asiatic . . . . .</b>	Bokhara (vassal state) . . . . .	Bokhara . . .	92,000	2,500,000
	Khiva (vassal state) . . . . .	Khiva . . . .	22,320	700,000
	Port Arthur and Talienwan . . .	....	....	....
<b>SPAIN.—</b>				
<b>African . . . . .</b>	Ifni . . . . .	....	27	6,000
	Fernando Po (1778), Elobey, Annobon, Corisco Islands, etc. . .	....	850	30,000
	Sahara Coast . . . . .	....	243,000	100,000
<b>Asiatic * . . . .</b>	Caroline and Palaos Is. (1543) .	Yap . . . . .	560	36,000
	Marianne Islands . . . . .	San Janacio de Agaña . .	420	10,172
	Sulu Islands. . . . .	....	950	75,000
<b>TURKEY.—</b>				
<b>African . . . . .</b>	Egypt (nominally dependent State) . . . . .	Cairo . . . . .	394,240	9,000,000
	Tripoli . . . . .	Tripoli . . . .	398,738	1,300,000

\* Negotiations as to the ownership of these islands were proceeding between the Spanish and American Peace Commissioners at the time of going to press. The cession of the Philippines was demanded by America.

**Commercial Intelligence Office.** See GREAT BRITAIN AND HER FOREIGN TRADE.

or temporary service. **Office,** 419, Strand, W.C.

**Commissionaires, Corps of.** The members of this institution, which was founded in 1859 by Captain Sir E. Walter, K.C.B., are retired soldiers and sailors of Her Majesty's regular forces. At first the Corps was composed of wounded men who had served in the Crimea and Indian mutiny; but very shortly the demand for the services of Commissionaires led to an increase in the number, which has been steadily maintained, and now exceeds 2300. There are divisions in Belfast, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nottingham, and Cardiff, all being subject to the same discipline and regulations. The men are employed in every capacity where high qualifications are required, and thus may be engaged for permanent

**COMMONS, HOUSE OF.**

With certain exceptions any male of full age may be elected to represent a constituency in the House of Commons. English and Scotch peers are entirely disqualified, but Irish peers may be returned for any constituency in Great Britain. All English, Scotch, and Irish judges; clergymen of the Established Church of either of the two kingdoms; Roman Catholic priests; the holders of various offices specially excluded by statute—including revenue officers—persons who have been convicted of certain offences, aliens who have been naturalised (except in special cases where exceptions are made), imbeciles, Government contractors (except contractors for Government loans), and sheriffs and returning officers within the

constituencies for which they act, all these are disqualified. No candidate requires any property qualification, and no member receives any payment or allowance whatsoever from the country for his service in the House or on any committee thereof. The Speaker (*q.v.*) is the first to take the oath and subscribe the roll in a new House of Commons, and is followed by the other members, who come to the table without any ceremony, and are presented to him by the clerk. Members returned after a general election are introduced by two other members. The form of oath taken is as follows: "I, ———, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God." Quakers, Moravians, Separatists, and others are permitted to make an affirmation to the same effect as the oath; and by 51 & 52 Vict., ch. 46, every person upon objecting to being sworn, and stating, as the ground of such objection, either that he has no religious belief, or that the taking of an oath is contrary to his religious belief, shall be permitted to make an affirmation instead of taking an oath in all places and for all purposes where an oath is and shall be required by law. Succession to a peerage of England, or of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, disables the person so succeeding from being elected to, or from sitting or voting in, the Commons. A seat in the House is vacated by death, or on acceptance of any office of profit under the Crown; and there are also certain disabilities attached to bankruptcy. All the principal members of the Government, on accepting office, vacate their seats, and are eligible for re-election; but the vacating rule does not apply to such offices as Secretary to the Treasury or other similar appointments which are not held direct from the Crown. A change from one office held

direct from Crown to another does not involve going again to the constituency. In theory a member cannot resign, but he can accept the office of honour or profit under the Crown of the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, or of the manors of Northstead, which is granted to him by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and resigned immediately its purpose is served. When a seat becomes vacant during a session, a new writ is moved for at the commencement of an ordinary sitting, generally by one of the whips of the party to which the late member belonged. Provision is also made for the issue of writs during the recess without the intervention of the House, it being enacted that the Speaker may, on the production of a certificate signed by two members that a member has died, or accepted an office held direct from the Crown, or has been called to the House of Lords, or that the seat has become vacant by the bankruptcy of a member, order a writ to be issued for a fresh election to fill the vacancy thus caused. But a writ may not be issued during the recess on the acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds or of the like offices. The Lunacy (Vacating of Seats) Act, 1886, provides a procedure by which the seat of any member who may have been received into a lunatic asylum shall be declared vacant.

The Act of Union with Ireland increased the number of members of the House of Commons to 658, and though it stood nominally at this figure until the end of the Parliament of '80-85, the disfranchisement of 4 constituencies returning 6 members, and the suspension of 12 writs in 7 cities and boroughs, had reduced the total of members to 640. The Redistribution Act did not alter the apportionment of members to Ireland or Wales, but increased the number returnable by Scotland from 60 to 72, and these 12 new seats being added to the nominal number of the House brought it up to 670.

COUNTRY.	Population 1891.	Electors 1898.	M.P.s (actual).	M.P.s (by pop.)	M.P.s (by electors).
England . . . . .	27,482,104	4,854,400	465	488	498
Wales . . . . .	1,518,924	289,822	30	27	30
Scotland . . . . .	4,033,103	664,095	72	72	68
Ireland . . . . .	4,706,162	720,312	103	83	74
United Kingdom . . . . .	37,740,283	6,528,629	670	670	670

From these figures it may be easily seen that if the 670 seats were proportionately redistributed (1) according to population in '91, England would gain 23 seats, Wales would lose 3, Scotland's representation would remain the same, while Ireland would lose 20 seats; and that (2) according to numbers of electors England would still gain, in fact she would be even better represented if the seats were allotted on this basis, as she would be entitled to 33 more; Wales would neither gain nor lose; Scotland would lose 4 seats and Ireland 29. The calculations include the University representation. A word as to the parts of the House which the different sections of members occupy may be added here. The benches are fixed in two long rows, extending on either side from the chair to the bar, and each row is divided midway by a narrow passage known as the gangway. The front bench to the right of the chair and above the gangway is the **Treasury Bench**, and upon it sit

the leader of the House and as many of his Ministerial colleagues as can find accommodation there. The other benches on the Ministerial side are occupied by supporters of the Government, Conservatives and Liberal Unionists, also. In the last Parliament but one ('86-92) the Liberal Unionists sat on the Opposition benches, which are to the left of the chair, with the Liberal members; on the change of Ministry in '92 they crossed the floor with the Liberals, two benches below the gangway being by arrangement set apart for their use. From '80 the Nationalists have always sat in opposition; they retained their places on this side when the Liberals took office in '92. Thus, during the Home Rule debates of '93, the Nationalists who supported the Government sat on the Opposition side, while the Liberal Unionists, who opposed, spoke from the Ministerial side. By ancient custom the two members for the City of London sit on the **Treasury Bench** on the first day of the meeting of a new



Parliament. The legislative duties of Ministers are familiar to most readers, but a word or two concerning some of them may be said here. If the Secretary for War and the First Lord of the Admiralty are peers, the Financial Secretary to the War Office generally, and the Secretary to the Admiralty, have charge of the Estimates. The Education Estimates for England and Wales are introduced by the Vice-President. A goodly number of the Civil Service Estimates are in charge of that hardly-worked official, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury; and he is bound to be well up in a large mass of detail, not only as regards them, but other Parliamentary matters, for he arranges the course of Government business in the House of Commons. The Patronage Secretary as principal Ministerial whip endeavours to secure a good attendance of members of his own side when Government business is being transacted, issuing on important occasions summonses, which are also called whips, and which, according to the urgency of the case, are emphasised by three, four, or five underlines. He is aided in his important party duties by the Junior Lords of the Treasury and the holders of subordinate Household appointments, or some of them; and with their assistance, too, he tells for the Government in divisions (*q.v.*). See PARLIAMENT AND PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE, SPEAKER, ELECTION, etc.

### 1. Alphabetical and Biographical List of Members.

(Revised to Nov. '98.)

The following is a list of members of the House corrected to Nov. '98. The names of those returned at the General Election of '95 who have since, for any reason, ceased to be members will be found alphabetically arranged at the end of this list. A prefixed \* denotes that the member was in the last Parliament.

A list of the pollings in the various constituencies will be found on pp. 159-170; and on p. 171 there is given a summary showing the state of parties at successive periods down to Nov. '98. See also POLITICAL PARTIES (UNITED KINGDOM), and SESSION, PARLIAMENTARY, '98.

\***Abraham, W. (L.)**, elected for Glamorganshire, Rhondda D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. T. Abraham, collier and copper smelter; *b.* '42; *E.* Cwmavon village school; miners' agent '73; Vice-President of the Monmouth and South Wales Mining Association; J.P. for Glamorganshire; member of the Royal Commission on Labour and Mining Royalties; a Welsh Bard under title of "Mabon." 8, Suffolk Street, S.W.

\***Abraham, W. (N.)**, elected for Cork, North-East, '95; sat for same constit. '93-5, and co. Limerick, West, '85; *b.* '40; took an active part in the Land League, and in '81 was imprisoned as a suspect; Chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians '82-6; a Protestant (Congregationalist). 7, Cheverton Road, N.

**Acland, Right Hon. A. H. Dyke (L.)**, elected for Yorkshire, West Riding (Rotherham D.) '95, represented same constituency '85-'87, '87-'92; is 2nd s. of the late Right Hon. Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.; *b.* '47; *E.* Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford, and is a Fellow of Balliol College; Vice-President of

the Committee of Council on Education '92-5; P.C. '92; Author of a Handbook on English Political History and of "Working Men Co-operators." Westholme, Scarborough; 28, Cheyne Walk, S.W. *Reform, Athenæum, Cobden.*

\***Acland-Hood, Captain Sir A. F., Bart. (C.)**, elected for Somerset, Wellington D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Sir A. B. F. Fuller-Acland-Hood; *b.* '53; *E.* Eton, Balliol College, Oxford, and Royal Military College, Sandhurst; entered the army '75; served in the 1st Dragoon Guards and Grenadier Guards; Egyptian Campaign '82; aide-de-camp to the Governor of Victoria '89-'91; J.P., D.L., and C.C. for Somerset. St. Audries, Bridgwater.

\***Aird, J. (C.)**, elected for Paddington, North, '95; sat for same constit. '87-95; s. of Mr. J. Aird, contractor, and member of the firm of Lucas & Aird, and John Aird & Sons; *b.* '33; H.M. Lieutenant for City of London; Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps. 14, Hyde Park Terrace, W.

\***Akers-Douglas, Right Hon. A. (C.)**, elected for Kent, St. Augustine's D., '95; sat for Kent, East, '80-85, St. Augustine's D. '85-95; s. of the late Rev. A. Akers, of Malling Abbey, Kent; *b.* '51; *E.* Eton and University College, Oxford; Inner Temple '75; assumed name of Douglas '75; Patronage Secretary of Treasury '85, '86-92; First Commissioner of Works '95; P.C. '91; J.P. and D.L. for Kent and Dumfries, and J.P. for Edinburgh. Chilton Park, Maidstone, and 106, Mount Street, W. *Carlton and Junior Carlton.*

\***Allan, W. (L.)**, elected for Gateshead '95; sat for same constit. '93-5; *b.* '37 in Dundee; marine engine-builder; served as engineer in R.N. and merchant service; was blockade running and imprisoned in the Old Capitol Prison during the American Civil War, but liberated at the intervention of the British Minister; Manager of the North-Eastern Engineering Works on the Tyne and Wear; founder of the Scotia Engine Works, Sunderland; inventor of several engineering improvements; author of several volumes of poems, notably "A Book of Songs," "A Book of Poems," and, lately, "Gordon; or, the Rose of Methlic." J.P., D.L., co. Durham. *National Liberal, Caledonian.*

\***Allen, W. (L.)**, elected for Newcastle-under-Lyme '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of Mr. W. S. Allen, M.P. Newcastle-under-Lyme '65-86; *b.* '70; *E.* at Rydal Mount School and Emmanuel College, Camb. Woodhead Hall, Cheadle, Staffordshire, and 71, Carlisle Mansions, S.W.

**Allhusen, A. Henry Eden (C.)**, elected for Salisbury Jan. '97; *b.* '67; is s. of the late H. C. Allhusen, and J.P., D.L., of Stoke Court, Bucks (formerly owner of Newcastle Chemical Works); *g. s.* of the late C. Allhusen, Lieutenant Bucks Yeomanry; J.P., D.L. for Bucks; *m.* '96 Dorothy Stanley, *d.* of Lady Jeune and her first husband the Hon. J. C. Stanley. Stoke Court, Stoke Poges, Bucks.

\***Allison, R. A. (L.)**, elected for Cumberland, North, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. J. Allison, of Carlisle; *b.* '38; *E.* Rugby and Trinity College, Camb.; J.P. and D.L. for Cumberland; Director of the Midland Railway. Scaleby Hall, Cumberland, and Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. *New University.*

- \***Allsopp**, Hon. Geo. H. (C.), elected for Worcester '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; 3rd s. of the first Lord Hindlip; *b.* '46; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '71); J.P. and D.L. for Derbyshire and Staffordshire; twice Mayor of Burton and once Chairman of the Burton School Board; *m.* '95 Lady Mildred Georgiana Ashley, *d.* of the 8th E. of Shaftesbury, and has a daughter, Winifred Violet, *b.* May 6th, '96. 8, Hereford Gardens, Park Lane, W. *Turf, Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Arthur.*
- \***Ambrose**, Dr. R. (N.), elected for Mayo, West, '95; sat for same constit. '93-5; *b.* '56; *E.* Queen's College, Cork, and Edinburgh University (L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S.); B.A. Queen's University, Ireland; for past ten years has been practising in London; cousin of Dr. D. Ambrose, M.P. for South Louth. 1, Mount Place, E.
- \***Ambrose**, W. (C.), elected for Middlesex, Harrow D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. Richard Ambrose, of Chester; *b.* '32; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '59; Middle Temple '69; Q.C. '74; Benchers of Middle Temple '81; member of the Council of Legal Education; County Alderman for Middlesex; appointed Att.-Gen. Duchy of Lancaster '95; also Queen's Attorney and Serjeant within the County Palatine of Lancaster. Westover, West Heath, Hampstead, and 3, Plowden Buildings, E.C. *Carlton and St. Stephen's.*
- \***Anstruther**, H. T. (L.U.), elected for St. Andrews Burghs '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; 2nd s. of the late Colonel Sir R. Anstruther, Bart., M.P.; *b.* '60; *E.* Eton and Edinburgh University; called to the Scotch Bar '85; formerly Lieutenant Fife Light Horse Volunteers; principal L. U. Whip; appointed a Lord of the Treasury and second Whip in the Salisbury Administration '95. 6, Chester Street, S.W.
- \***Arch**, J. (L.), elected for Norfolk, North-West, '95; sat for same constit. '85-6 and '92-5; s. of Mr. J. Arch, agricultural labourer, Barford, Warwickshire; *b.* '26; received little education, having to work as a child in the fields; but after marriage educated himself at his wife's instigation, and joined the Primitive Methodist body as a local preacher; led agricultural agitation in Warwickshire '72; founder and President of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union.
- Archdale**, Edward M. (C.), elected for Fermanagh, North D. '98; s. of the late Mr. Nicholas Archdale, of Crocknacrieve, co. Fermanagh; *b.* '53; *E.* Naval School at Portsmouth, whence he entered the Royal Navy as a cadet in '66; midshipman '68, Sub-Lieut. '72, Lieut. '75, retired '80. He has served on the China, Mediterranean, Cape, and West Coast of Africa stations, at which last he held the position of first Lieut. of the *Dwarf*, a double-screw composite gun-vessel carrying four guns; J.P., D.L. co. Fermanagh, for which county he served the office of High Sheriff in '84. Riversdale, Ballinamallard, co. Fermanagh.
- Arnold**, Alfred (C.), elected for Halifax '95; y. s. of the late Rev. Frederick Arnold, rector of Brimington, Derbyshire; *b.* '35; *E.* Sidney Sussex College, Camb.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '78, joining Northern Circuit; J.P. for West Riding, Yorks. Clare Hall, Halifax. *Carlton and Junior Constitutional.*
- \***Arnold-Forster**, H. O. (L.U.), elected for Belfast, West, '95; sat for same constit. '93-5; 2nd s. of the late Mr. W. D. Arnold, Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, and adopted son of the late Right Hon. W. E. Forster; *b.* '55; *E.* Rugby and University College, Oxford (B.A. 1st class in History); Lincoln's Inn '79; North-Eastern Circuit; Director of Cassell & Co., Ltd. 9, Evelyn Gardens, S.W.
- Arrol**, Sir W. (L.U.), elected for Ayrshire, South, '95; s. of Mr. Thomas Arrol, of Glasgow; *b.* '39; when only eight years old was a piercer in a cotton mill; afterwards apprenticed as a blacksmith; now partner in the firm of William Arrol & Co., contractors and engineers, the contractors of the new Tay Bridge and Forth Bridge; created a knight at the opening of the latter '90; J.P. for Ayrshire, and Hon. LL.D. Glasgow. Dennistoun, Glasgow, and Seafield, Ayr.
- Ascroft**, R. (C.), elected for Oldham '95; s. of Mr. William Ascroft, solicitor; admitted a Solicitor in '69; is a member of the firm of R. and J. Ascroft & Maw, a Perpetual Commissioner, and President of the Oldham Law Association. Sedgley Hall, Prestwich, and Oldham.
- \***Asher**, A. (L.), elected for Elgin Burghs '95; sat for same constit. '81-95; 2nd s. of the late Rev. W. Asher, D.D., Inveravon, Banffshire; *b.* '35; *E.* Elgin Academy and Aberdeen and Edinburgh Universities; called to the Scotch Bar '61; Advocate Depute '69-74; Q.C. '81; Solicitor-General for Scotland '81-5, '86, and Aug. '92—March '94; D.L. for Edinburgh City and County; LL.D. for Aberdeen and Edinburgh Universities; Dean of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland '95. Heriot Row, Edinburgh. *Brooks's, Reform, and Devonshire.*
- \***Ashmead-Bartlett**, Sir E. (C.), elected for Sheffield, Ecclesall D., '95; sat for Eye '80-85, and Ecclesall '85-95; e. s. of the late Mr. Ellis Bartlett, of Plymouth, New England; *b.* '49; *E.* Torquay and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1st class Final Schools '72, M.A. '76); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '77; formerly in the Privy Council Office; Civil Lord of the Admiralty '85 and '86-92. 22A, St. James Street, S.W. *Carlton, Wellington, and St. Stephen's.*
- Ashton**, T. G. (L.), elected for Bedfordshire, South, or Luton D., '95; sat for Cheshire, Hyde D., '85-6; e. s. of the late Mr. Thomas Ashton, J.P., D.L., of Hyde, and Ford Bank, Lancs.; *b.* '55; *E.* Rugby and University College, Oxford (M.A. '82); J.P. for Lancashire and Cheshire. Ford Bank, Lancashire, and Hyde, Cheshire. *Brooks's, Reform, and New University.*
- \***Asquith**, Right Hon. H. H. (L.), elected for Fife, East, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *b.* '52; *E.* City of London School and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. '74, 1st class Classics, Craven University Scholar, and Fellow of Balliol; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, '76. His maiden speech in Parliament attracted much attention, and has been followed by successes on the public platform and at the Bar. He was engaged with Sir C. Russell on behalf of Mr. Parnell at the **Parnell Commission**. Q.C. '90. He appeared also in the "Baccarat" trial, '91. The honour of moving the amendment to the Queen's Speech, on



which the division that displaced Lord Salisbury's Government in Aug. '92 took place, was given to Mr. Asquith, and he was afterwards appointed to the important post of **Home Secretary** (salary £5000 per annum) in Mr. Gladstone's late Government, and sworn of the Privy Council. He scored several successes in the course of the Home Rule debates, and rose rapidly to the first rank in the House. It was his ill fate to incur a certain amount of disapproval for his conduct during the frequent labour disputes of '93, but his firm and consistent attitude commanded the approval of the House and the country generally. He was entrusted with the conduct of the Disestablishment of the Church of Wales Bill, which he introduced during the '94 session. He also intervened in the cab strike which occurred in May and June, and settled it by an award which, on the whole, satisfied both parties. His marriage with Miss Margot Tennant, daughter of Sir Charles Tennant, took place on May 10th, '94, and was a most brilliant ceremony. Mr. Gladstone and most of Mr. Asquith's Ministerial colleagues were present. Mr. Asquith of course left office with his colleagues on the defeat of the Rosebery Ministry in June '95, and he has since resumed practice at the bar. In a speech which Lord Rosebery made at Edinburgh in '96, after resigning the leadership of the party, he specially designated Mr. Asquith as destined to high office in the future. *Brooks's, Athenæum, and National Liberal.*

\***Atherley-Jones, L. (L.)**, elected for Durham, North-West, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; 3rd s. of the late Mr. E. Jones, Chartist; *b.* '49; *E.* Manchester Grammar School and Brasenose College, Oxford (B.A. '74); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '75; North-Eastern Circuit. Priory Gardens, Chiswick, and 4, Paper Buildings, E.C.

**Atkinson, Right Hon. J., P.C. (C.)**, elected for Londonderry, North, '95; *b.* '44; called to the Irish Bar, King's Inns, Dublin, '65, and English Bar, Inner Temple, '90; Q.C. '80; Bench of King's Inns '85; Solicitor-General for Ireland '89; Attorney-General and Privy Councillor for Ireland '92; reappointed Attorney-General for Ireland '95. 68, Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.

\***Austin, Sir John, Bart. (L.)**, elected for Yorkshire, West Riding, East or Osgodcross D., '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; s. of the late Mr. John Austin, of Kippax, Yorkshire; *E.* Kippax Grammar School; J.P. for West Riding, Yorks; Chairman of Visiting Committee of County Justices for York Castle; formerly Chairman of the Castleford School Board. Red Hill House, Castleford, Northampton.

\***Austin, M. (N.)**, elected for Limerick, West, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; member of the Labour Commission. Melville Terrace, Cork, and 5, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

\***Baden-Powell, Sir George (C.)**, elected for Liverpool, Kirkdale D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Rev. Prof. Baden-Powell, of Langton, Kent; *b.* '47; *E.* Marlborough and Balliol College, Oxford (Chancellor's English Essay Prize '76, M.A. '77); Secretary to Governor of Victoria '77-8; Joint Commissioner of West Indies Finance Commission '82-4; C.M.G. '84; Assistant to Sir

C. Warren in Bechuanaland '85; Joint Royal Commissioner to arrange New Malta Constitution '87; K.C.M.G. '88; Behring Sea Commissioner '91; British Member of Joint Commission, Washington, '92; Special Adviser, Paris Arbitration, '93; Hon. LL.D., F.R.S.S. 114, Eaton Square, S.W. *Carlton, Athenæum, and Prince's.*

\***Bagot, Captain Josceline (C.)**, elected for Westmorland, Kendal D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e.* s. of the late Colonel C. Bagot; *b.* '54; entered the Grenadier Guards '74; *m.* '85 Theodosia, dau. of Sir John Leslie, Bart.; retired Captain '86; J.P. D.L., and C.C. for Westmorland; Major Westmorland and Cumberland Yeomanry; formerly aide-de-camp to Marquis of Lorne when Governor-General of Canada '82-3, and to Lord Stanley of Preston '88-9; Parliamentary private secretary to Financial Secretary to Treasury. Levens Hall, Milnthorpe, Westmorland, and 17, Lower Berkeley Street, S.W. *Carlton and Guards'.*

\***Bailey, J. (C.)**, elected for Walworth '95; sat for same constit. from May '95; s. of Mr. William Bailey, of Mattishall, Norfolk; *b.* '40; Director of Harrod's Stores; a founder of the Constitutional Club. Shortgrove, Newport, Essex, and 102, Eaton Square, S.W. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Constitutional.*

\***Baillie, J. E. B. (C.)**, elected for Inverness shire '95; sat for same constit. since June 13th, '95; *e.* s. of the late Mr. Evan Peter Montagu; *b.* '59; *E.* Eton; J.P. for Inverness-shire. Dochfour, Inverness.

**Bainbridge, E. (L.)**, elected for Lincolnshire, Gainsborough D., '95; Managing Director of the Nunnery Colliery Co., Sheffield; Chairman of the L.D. & E.C. Railway Co.; J.P. for Sheffield.

\***Baird, J. G. A. (C.)**, elected for Glasgow, Central, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *b.* '54; *E.* Eton and Oxford; served in the 16th Lancers; D.L. for Ayrshire; Captain Ayrshire Yeomanry; Director of the North British Railway Co. Wellwood, Muirkirk, Ayrshire, and 89, Eaton Square, S.W. *Carlton.*

\***Baker, Sir J. (L.)**, elected for Portsmouth '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; woollen merchant at Portsmouth, Southampton, Brighton, etc.; Alderman, J.P., and twice Mayor of Portsmouth, for 21 years Chairman of the Portsmouth School Board; Director of the Woking Water Co. and Borough of Portsmouth Waterworks; knighted '95. Northend House, Portsmouth. *National Liberal.*

\***Balcarres, David Lindsay, Lord (C.)**, elected for Chorley '95; sat for same constit. from June '95; *e.* s. of J. Ludovic, 26th Earl of Crawford and 9th of Balcarres; *b.* '71; *E.* Eton and Oxford; was President of the Oxford Union Society; is Lieutenant in the 1st Volunteer Battalion Manchester Regiment. Haigh Hall, Wigan; Dunecht House, Aberdeen; Balcarres; Colinsburgh, Fife; and 2, Cavendish Square, W.

\***Baldwin, A. (C.)**, elected for Worcestershire Bewdley D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Mr. G. Baldwin, of Stourport; *b.* '41; head of ironwork firm, Wilden; D.L. Worcester, and J.P. for Worcestershire and Staffordshire. Wilden House, Stourport, and 3, St. Ermin's Mansions, S.W. *Carlton and Athenæum.*



\***Balfour**, Right Hon. A. J. (C.), elected for Manchester, East, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *b.* '48; *e. s.* of Mr. James Maitland Balfour, of Whittingehame (*d.* '56), and Lady Blanche Gascoigne Cecil, 2nd dau. of 2nd Marquis of Salisbury. *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '73); was private secretary to Lord Salisbury when Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs '78-80, and was employed on the special mission of Lords Salisbury and Beaconsfield to Berlin '78. In the early portion of his parliamentary career he acted for a time with the so-called "Fourth Party"; President of the Local Government Board in Lord Salisbury's first Administration '85-6; Secretary for Scotland, with a seat in the Cabinet, and Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education for Scotland, '86-7; Chief Secretary for Ireland '87-91. He carried the Crimes Act through Parliament in that session; member of the Gold and Silver Commission '87-8; created the Congested Districts Board for Ireland '90; First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House on the death of Mr. W. H. Smith '91; Leader of the Opposition on the Conservatives going out of office in '92; First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House since June '95. For a short time during '98 he had charge of Foreign Affairs while Lord Salisbury was abroad through ill-health. Author of "A Defence of Philosophic Doubt" ('79), "Essays and Addresses" ('93), and "The Foundations of Belief, being Notes Introductory to the Study of Theology" ('95). D.L. for East Lothian and Ross-shire; late Captain East Lothian Yeomanry; P.C. '85; F.R.S. '88; Hon. LL.D. Edinburgh '81, St. Andrews University '85, Cambridge '88, Dublin and Glasgow '91; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford '91; Lord Rector of St. Andrews '86, Glasgow '90; became Chancellor of Edinburgh University '91; member of the Senate of London University '88; Captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews '94-5; President of the National Cyclists' Union '96. Whittingehame, Prestonkirk, East Lothian, and 10, Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W. *Carlton, Travellers', Athenæum, New Club, Edinburgh*, and many others.

\***Balfour**, Right Hon. Gerald W. (C.), elected for Leeds, Central, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; 4th s. of the late Mr. J. Maitland Balfour; *b.* '53; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (1st class Classical Tripos '74, Assistant Tutor, Fellow, M.A. '78); formerly private secretary to Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, his brother; member of the Labour Commission '91; Chief Secretary for Ireland and Privy Councillor '95. As Chief Secretary for Ireland he has had charge of some very important legislation, including in '98 the measure introducing Local Government for Ireland, very similar to those already passed for England and Scotland (see SESSION, sect. 63). 24, Addison Road, W.

\***Balfour**, Right Hon. J. B. (L.), elected for Clackmannan and Kinross '95; sat for same constit. '80-95; s. of the Rev. P. Balfour, of Clackmannan; *b.* '37; *E.* Edinburgh Academy and University; called to the Scotch Bar '61; Q.C. '80; P.C. '83; Commissioner of Education for Scotland; Solicitor-General for Scotland '80-81; Lord-Advocate '81-5, '86, and Aug. '92—July '95; Dean Faculty Advocates '85 and '89;

Hon. LL.D. Edinburgh and St. Andrews; D.L. for City of Edinburgh. 6, Rothesay Terrace, Edinburgh; Glasclune, North Berwick; and 67, Jermyn Street, S.W. *Brooks's, Reform, Devonshire, and National Liberal.*

\***Banbury**, F. G. (C.), elected for Camberwell, Peckham D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. F. Banbury, of Shirley House, Surrey; *b.* '59; *E.* Winchester; member of the firm of F. Banbury & Sons, stockbrokers: *m.* '73 Elizabeth Rosa, 2nd daughter of the late T. B. Beale, Esq., of Brettenham Park, Suffolk; Holme Wood, Huntingdonshire, and 41, Lowndes Street, S.W.

**Banes**, Major G. E. (C.), elected for West Ham, South, '95; sat for same constit. '86-92; s. of Mr. George Dann Banes, wharfinger and bonded warehouse-keeper, Colonial and Granite Wharves, Wapping, city office 37, Mark Lane; founded the 3rd Essex Artillery Volunteers '59; Major '76; J.P. for West Ham, and member of School Board from '74. The Red House, Upton, Essex.

\***Barlow**, John Emmott (L.), who, on the succession of the present Marquis of Bath to the peerage, regained for the Liberals, in June '96, the seat for the Frome Division of Somerset, which he had held in the last Parliament; *e. s.* of Mr. Thomas Barlow, of Torkington Lodge, near Stockport; *b.* '37; is a barrister, but does not practise, being a partner in the firms of Thomas Barlow & Brothers, Manchester and London, and Barlow & Co., Calcutta, Shanghai and Singapore; a J.P. for Cheshire and Somerset, and C.C. Cheshire. 16, Lennox Gardens, S.W.

**Barnes**, F. G. (C.), elected for Kent, North-East or Faversham D., '95; s. of the late Mr. Charles Barnes, J.P., of Mossley Hill, Lancs.; *b.* '36; *E.* Royal Institution, Liverpool, and Jesus College, Camb. (M.A. '87); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '85; joined the Northern Circuit; F.R.G.S.; J.P., D.L. Kent: *m.* Caroline Anne Roper, *d.* of Sir Roper Lethbridge, K.C.I.E., late M.P. North Kensington. Dadmans, Lynsted, Sittingbourne; 19, Bramham Gardens, S.W. *Carlton, Oxford and Cambridge, Garrick.*

\***Barry**, Right Hon. A. H. Smith-(C.), elected for Hunts, Huntingdon D., '95; sat for Cork '67-74; Huntingdon D. '86-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. J. H. Smith-Barry, of Fota Island; *b.* '43; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; P.C. Ireland '96; J.P. Cheshire; High Sheriff '83; J.P., D.L., and County Alderman for Hunts; J.P. and D.L. for Cork; High Sheriff '86; owns over 26,000 acres of land. Fota Island, Queenstown; Marbury Hall, Northwich, Cheshire; and 20, Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.

\***Barry**, E. (N.), elected for Cork, South, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Mr. Garratt Barry, of New Mill, Rosscarbery, R.S.O., co. Cork; *b.* '52; *E.* St. Vincent's College, Dublin, and Dr. Knight's, Cork; a farmer; J.P.; Chairman of the Clonakilty Board of Guardians. 10, Vincent Square, S.W.

\***Barry**, F. T. (C.), elected for Windsor '95; sat for same constit. '90-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. C. Barry, of the Priory, Orpington, Kent; *b.* 25; J.P. and County Alderman of Berks, and J.P. and D.L. for Caithness-shire; formerly in the British Consular service; a Baron of the Kingdom of Portugal. St.

Leonard's Hill, Windsor; Keiss Castle, Caithness; and 1, South Audley Street, W. *Carlton*.

\***Bartley, G. C. T. (C.)**, elected for Islington, North, '95; sat for same constit. since '85; s. of the late Robert Bartley, of Hackney; *b.* '42; *E.* University College School, London; Civil Service, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, '59-80; *m.* 3rd d. of the late Sir H. Cole, K.C.B.; founder of the National Penny Bank, and writer on thrift and education amongst the poor; J.P. for Middlesex and Westminster. St. Margaret's House, Victoria Street, S.W. *Athenæum and Constitutional*.

\***Barton, D. P. (C.)**, elected for Armagh, Mid, '98; sat for same constit. '91-5, '95-8; *e.* s. of the late Mr. T. H. Barton; *b.* '53; *E.* Harrow and Corpus Christi College, Oxford; private secretary to the late Duke of Marlborough when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; called to the Irish Bar '80; King's Inn Professor of Law '85; Q.C. '89; Benchers '92; appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland '97; J.P. for Dublin and Armagh. 43, Stephen's Green, Dublin, and 36, Old Queen Street, W.

**Bathurst, Hon. A. B. (C.)**, elected for Gloucestershire, East or Cirencester D., '95; s. of Allen, 6th Earl Bathurst; *b.* '72; *E.* Eton and Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester; Captain 4th Battalion (Militia) Gloucestershire Regiment. Cirencester House, Cirencester. *Carlton and Bachelors*.

\***Bayley, T. (L.)**, elected for Derbyshire, Chesterfield D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Mr. T. Bayley, of Lenton Abbey, Nottinghamshire; *b.* '46; *E.* Amersham School and private tutors; landowner and colliery proprietor; County Alderman and J.P. for Nottinghamshire; Sheriff '81-2. Peverel House, Nottingham.

\***Beach, W. W. B. (C.)**, elected for Hampshire, Andover D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95, North Hants '57-85; s. of the late Mr. W. Beach, formerly M.P. for Malmesbury; *b.* '26; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A.); Major Hants Yeomanry '58-82; J.P., D.L., and County Alderman for Hants; Director of the L. & S.-W. Railway. Oakley Hall, Basingstoke. *Carlton*.

**Beaumont, Wentworth C. B. (L.)**, elected for Northumberland, Hexham D., '95; *e.* s. of Mr. Wentworth B. Beaumont, of Bretton Park, Wakefield; *b.* '60; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '88); J.P. for West Riding, Yorks, and Northumberland; Lieutenant Yorkshire Hussars Yeomanry since '86. Bywell Hall, Stocksfield-on-Tyne. *Brooks's and Turf*.

\***Beckett, E. W. (C.)**, elected for Yorkshire, Whithby D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e.* s. of the late Mr. W. Beckett, M.P.; *b.* '56; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb.; member of the firm of Beckett & Co., bankers, Leeds; J.P. for West Riding, Yorks; Major Yorkshire Hussars Yeomanry. Kirkstall Grange, Leeds, and 17, Stratton Street, W. *Carlton and Turf*.

**Begg, F. Faithfull (C.)**, elected for Glasgow, St. Rollox D., '95; s. of the late Dr. James Begg; *b.* '47; formerly Chairman of the Edinburgh Stock Exchange, now member of the London Stock Exchange; F.R.G.S., F.S.S., and F.R.S.E. 13, Earl's Court Square, S.W.

**Bemrose, Sir H. H. (C.)**, elected for Derby '95; *e.* s. of the late Mr. W. Bemrose, printer and publisher; *b.* '27; *E.* Derby Grammar School and King William's College, Isle of Man; Chairman of Bemrose & Sons, printers and publishers, of Derby and London; Director of Derby and Derbyshire Bank, of the Linotype and other Companies; formerly Captain 1st Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers; J.P. for Derby and County, and Alderman for Derby (Mayor '77); member of the House of Laymen; takes a deep interest in Church, municipal, and social questions. Lonsdale Hill, Derby; Queen Anne's Mansions, London (during Session). *Carlton and Constitutional*.

**Bentinck, Lord Henry Cavendish (C.)**, elected for Nottingham, South, '95; sat for Norfolk, North-West, '86-92; s. of the late Lieutenant-General Arthur Cavendish Bentinck, of East Court, Wokingham; *b.* '63; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; raised to the rank of a duke's son '80; D.L. and J.P. for Westmorland; Hon. Colonel 2nd (Westmorland) Volunteer Battalion Border Regiment since '93. Underley Hall, Kirkby, Lonsdale, and 13, Grosvenor Place, S.W.

**Beresford, Rear-Admiral Lord Charles William De la Poer (C.)**, elected for York '98; he has also represented co. Waterford '74-80, and East Marylebone '85, and again in '86, but resigned '90 upon again going upon active service; s. Rev. John, 4th Marquis of Waterford; *b.* '46; *E.* Bayford School, and at Stubbington, Hants; entered as a cadet on the *Briannia* '59; obtained the rank of Commander '75, Captain '82, and Rear-Admiral '97; a Lord of the Admiralty '86-8, and A.D.C. to the Queen in the Jubilee Celebrations of '97; Lord Charles accompanied the Prince of Wales as naval aide-de-camp on his visit to India in '75-6; he afterwards commanded the royal yacht *Osborne*, and was in '82 in command of the gunboat *Conder* at the bombardment of Alexandria, afterwards landing and acting as chief of the police force organised by the British when in occupation. Lord Charles subsequently served with the Nile Expedition which crossed a part of the Soudan in the ineffectual attempt to relieve Gordon. Went to China '98 as a representative of the Associated Chambers of Commerce. The noble Lord is heir-presumptive to his nephew, the Marquis of Waterford. Park Gate House, Ham, Richmond.

\***Bethell, Commander G. R. (C.)**, elected for Yorkshire, East Riding, Holderness D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. W. F. Bethell, of Rise Park, Hull; *b.* '49; *E.* Laleham and Gosport Naval School, and on cadet ship *Briannia*; Lieutenant *Challenger* '72-6, *Alert* '78-80, *Minotaur* '80-84; Commander '84; Khedive's bronze star and Egyptian medal. Siggleshorpe, Hull. *Naval and Military, Carlton*.

**Blownaggee, Sir Mancherjee Merwanjee (C.)**, elected for Bethnal Green, North-East, '95; s. of a Bombay merchant; *b.* '51; *E.* Bombay University, of which he is a Fellow. Began life as a journalist '72; head of the State Agency of the Bhavnagar State of Bombay; published "The Constitution of the East India Company" and a translation into Gujarati of the Queen's "Leaves from the

- Journal of our Life in the Highlands"; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '85; was lately Judicial Councillor, Bhavnagar, and Commissioner for the Kathiawar State of Bhavnagar at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition '86; created a C.I.E. in the same year; gained the Society of Arts Silver Medal for his paper on Indian Female Education, of which, as well as the physical and industrial education in India, he has been a constant advocate. Built Home for Nurses, Bombay, and eastern corridor of the Imperial Institute in memory of his sister; J.P. Bombay; K.C.I.E. '97. 3, Cromwell Crescent, S.W. *Carlton and Constitutional.*
- \***Biddulph, M. (L.U.)**, elected for Herefordshire, Ross D., '95; sat for Herefordshire '65-85, for Ross D. '85-95; *e. s. of Mr. R. Biddulph, of Ledbury; b. 34; E. Harrow; partner in the firm of Cocks, Biddulph, & Co., bankers; J.P. and D.L. for Herefordshire, J.P. for Gloucestershire. Ledbury, Herefordshire; Kemble House, Cirencester; and 19, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. Brooks's and Reform.*
- \***Bigwood, J. (C.)**, elected unopposed for Middlesex, Brentford D., '95; sat for Finsbury, East, '85-6, Brentford D. '86-95; *s. of the late Mr. J. Bigwood, of Clifton; b. 39; E. Cotham and St. John's College, Camb. (M.A. '66); J.P. and County Alderman for Middlesex; J.P. for Westminster; partner in the firm of Champion & Co., City Road. The Lawn, Twickenham, and 115, City Road, E.C. Carlton.*
- \***Bill, C. (C.)**, elected for Staffordshire, Leek D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s. of the late Mr. J. Bill, of Farley Hall; b. 43; E. Eton and University College, Oxford (M.A. '69); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '68; J.P. for Staffordshire; Alderman of County Council; Colonel commanding 4th Battalion (Militia) North Staffordshire Regiment '93; Lord of Manor of Cheadle Grange. Farley Hall, Cheadle, Staffordshire. Carlton and United University.*
- \***Billson, A. (L.)**, elected for Halifax Feb. '97; sat for Barnstaple D. of Devon '92-5; *b. 39; is a Solicitor and partner in the Liverpool firm of Oliver, Jones, Billson & Co.; J.P. Liverpool; many years Hon.-Sec. of the Liverpool Liberal Association. Uverscroft, Oxtou, Birkenhead. Reform and National Liberal.*
- \***Birrell, A. (L.)**, elected for Fife, West, '95; sat for same constit. '89-95; *y. s. of the late Rev. C. M. Birrell, Baptist minister, of Liverpool; b. 50; E. Amersham Hall School and Trinity Hall, Camb. (B.A. '72, 2nd class Law and History Tripos); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '75; author of "Obiter Dicta" and other works, including a biography of Sir Frank Lockwood, published in '98; Chairman of the Publication Committee of the Liberal Publication Department; a brilliant speaker; Q.C. '94; LL.D. 30, Lower Sloane Street, S.W.*
- \***Blake, Hon. E. (N.)**, elected for Longford, South, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s. of the late Hon. W. H. Blake, Ontario; b. Middlesex County, Canada, '33. He came of Irish parents, who emigrated to Canada shortly before his birth. His father was Chancellor of Ontario, and was a staunch opponent of the Union. E. at Upper Canada College, and graduated at Toronto. He afterwards practised at the Bar and entered*
- Parliament. He is regarded as being the first Canadian lawyer of the day, and his political record in Canada is a most distinguished one. He was first Premier of the Legislature of Ontario, after which he became Minister of Justice and Attorney-General in the Dominion Parliament under the late Mr. Mackenzie. He came to England in '92 with the reputation of being the first orator in Canada, but the speeches he has made, both in and out of the House, subsequent to his election for South Longford, which seat was offered him by the Anti-Parnellite leaders, have not been so successful as was anticipated. Mr. Blake refused the offices of Chancellor of Ontario, of Chief Justice of the Dominion, and the honour of knighthood, which were all proffered him, and finally gave up the leadership of the Opposition, owing to his disagreement with the policy of commercial union with the States—a policy which he feared was detrimental to the union with England.
- \***Blundell, Colonel Henry Blundell-Hollinshead, C.B. (C.)**, elected for Lancashire, Ince D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-92; *e. s. of the late R. B. Blundell-Hollinshead Blundell, Esq., of Deysbrook; b. 31; E. Eton and Ch. Ch., Oxford (B.A. '54); served in the Crimea in the Rifle Brigade after the fall of Sebastopol; exchanged to Grenadier Guards '63; m. '63 the Hon. Beatrice Byng (who d. '84), Maid of Honour to the Queen, d. of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Henry Dilkes Byng; passed Staff College '64; Assistant Adjutant-General Home District '77-82; served in Nile Expeditionary Force '84-5; D.L. for Lancashire. Deysbrook, near Liverpool; Ashurst Lodge, Sunninghill, Berks; and 10, Stratton Street, Piccadilly.*
- \***Bolitho, T. B. (L.U.)**, elected for Cornwall, St. Ives D., '95; sat for same constit. '87-95; *s. of the late Mr. E. Bolitho, of Trewidden; b. 35; E. Harrow School; member of the firm of Bolitho, Williams, & Co., bankers; J.P. and D.L. for Cornwall (High Sheriff '84); J.P. for Devon. Trewidden, Penzance, and Greenway and Haldon, Devon. Union.*
- \***Bolton, T. D. (L.)**, elected for Derbyshire, North-East, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *s. of Mr. J. T. Bolton, of Solihull, Warwickshire; b. 41; E. privately; Solicitor '66; member of the firm of Bolton & Co. 3, Temple Gardens, E.C. Windham.*
- Bond, E. (C.)**, elected for Nottingham, East, '95; *s. of the late Mr. E. Bond; b. 44; E. Merchant Taylors' School, and St. John's College, Oxford (B.A., 1st class Final Classical Examination '66); Fellow of Queen's College '69-91; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '71; Lecturer on Conveyancing to the Incorporated Law Society; a member of the School Board for London '81-6; Assistant Charity Commissioner '84-91; contested West Southwark '92; member of the London C.C. since '95. Elm Bank, Hampstead; 1, Suffolk Place, Pall Mall. Albemarle, Athenæum, and Carlton.*
- \***Bonsor, H. C. O. (C.)**, elected for Surrey, Wimbledon D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s. of the late Mr. J. Bonsor, of Polesden, Surrey; b. 48; E. Eton; Director of Combe & Co. and Watney & Co., brewers; County Alderman for Surrey; H.M. Lieutenant for City of London; J.P. and D.L. for Surrey; Commissioner of Income Tax, City; Director*



- of Bank of England; Treasurer of Guy's Hospital. Kingswood Warren, Epsom, and 38, Belgrave Square, S.W.
- \***Boulnois**, E. (C.), elected for Marylebone, East, '95; sat for same constit. '89-95; 5th s. of the late Mr. W. Boulnois, of Baker Street, Marylebone; *b.* '38; *E.* Bury St. Edmunds and St. John's College, Camb. (M.A. '68); J.P. and D.L. for Middlesex; J.P. for London; member of the London C.C.; Chairman of the Marylebone Justices. 27, Westbourne Terrace, W. *Carlton and New University.*
- \***Bousfield**, W. R. (C.), elected for Hackney, North, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of Mr. E. T. Bousfield, of Bedford; *b.* '54; *E.* Bedford Modern School and Caius College, Camb. (16th Wrangler and M.A. '79); Mathematical Lecturer University College, Bristol; Inner Temple, '80; Western Circuit; Q.C. '91; Associate I.C.E.; author of work on "Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act." 2, Crown Office Row, E.C.
- \***Bowles**, Major H. F. (C.), elected for Middlesex, Enfield D., '95; sat for same constit. '89-95; *e. s.* of Mr. H. C. B. Bowles, of Myddleton House, Waltham Cross; *b.* '58; *E.* Harrow and Jesus College, Camb. (M.A. '84); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '83; J.P. for Middlesex; Major 7th Battalion (Militia) Rifle Brigade '82; member of the Middlesex C.C.; *m. Dolly, d.* of Mr. John L. Broughton, of Tunstall Hall, Shropshire. Forty Hall, Enfield, and 27, Chester Square, S.W. *Carlton and Conservative.*
- \***Bowles**, T. G. (C.), elected for King's Lynn '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *b.* '41; *E.* privately in England and France, and King's College, London; Civil Service Inland Revenue '60-68; founded *Vanity Fair* '68, but afterwards sold it; helped to establish the Stafford House Committee for relieving the suffering Turks '78, and received Order of Medjidie; holds Board of Trade certificate as Master Mariner. Wilbury House, Salisbury, and 25, Lowndes Square, S.W.
- Brassey**, A. (C.), elected for Oxfordshire, North or Banbury D., '95; *s.* of the late Mr. Thomas Brassey, the railway contractor; *b.* '44; *E.* Eton and University College, Oxford (B.A. '67); served in the 14th Hussars; J.P. for Oxfordshire; High Sheriff '78; Hon. Colonel Oxon Yeomanry since '93. Heythrop Park, Chipping Norton, and 29, Berkeley Square, W.
- Brigg**, J. (L.), elected for Yorkshire, West Riding, Keighley D., '95; *s.* of the late Mr. John Brigg, of Keighley; *b.* '34; worsted spinner; Director and Vice-Chairman of the Bradford Old Bank; J.P. for West Riding; Alderman for West Riding C.C.; Governor of Skipton and Giggleswick Grammar Schools, Skipton and Keighley Girls' Grammar Schools, and Yorkshire College, Leeds; Director of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal Co. Kildwick Hall, Keighley, Yorks.
- \***Broadhurst**, Henry (L.), elected for Leicester '95; sat for Stoke-on-Trent '80-85, Birmingham, Boardsley D., 85-6, Nottingham, West, '86-92; Leicester Aug. '94-5; *b.* '40; worked as a journeyman stonemason, his father's trade, till '72; was in that year elected a member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, and was Secretary of that body '75-90, when he resigned through ill-health, still, however, retaining his membership; Under Home Secretary Jan. to Aug. '86; J.P. for Norfolk; Alderman of Norfolk C.C. He is a prominent supporter of the cause of Old Age Pensions, and the first to introduce a Leasehold Enfranchisement Bill, Compulsory Sites for Chapels Bill, and a "Tied" House Abolition Bill into Parliament. Elected for Leicester on the occasion of the double vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. J. A. Picton and Sir J. Whitehead. Chairman of the Overstrand Parish Council, Vice-Chairman Cromer Urban District Council, Poor Law Guardian, etc., etc., Cromer; 4, Elm Gardens, Brook Green, London, W. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- \***Brodrick**, Right Hon. W. St. J. F. (C.), elected for Surrey, Guildford D., '95; sat for Surrey, West, '80-85, Guildford D. '85-92; *e. s.* of the 8th Viscount Middleton; *b.* '56; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; J.P. and D.L. for Surrey; Royal Commissioner on Irish Prisons '84; Financial Secretary to the War Office '86-92; Under Secretary of State for War '95-8; Under Secretary Foreign Affairs '98; formerly Lieutenant 2nd Surrey (Militia) Regiment; P.C. Peper Harow, Godalming, and 34, Portland Place, W.
- \***Bromley-Davenport**, W. (C.), elected for Cheshire, Macclesfield D., '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. W. Bromley-Davenport, M.P.; *b.* '63; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; J.P. for Cheshire. Capesthorpe Hall, Chelford, Cheshire, and 1, Belgrave Place, S.W.
- \***Brookfield**, A. M. (C.), elected for Sussex, East or Rye D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Rev. W. H. Brookfield, Chaplain to the Queen; *b.* '53; *E.* Rugby and Jesus College, Camb.; entered 13th Hussars '73; retired '80; J.P. for Sussex; Colonel 1st Cinque Ports Volunteers; author of "Post Mortem," etc. Leasam, Rye, Sussex. *Carlton.*
- \***Brown**, A. H. (L.U.), elected for Shropshire, Wellington D., '95; sat for Wenlock '68-85, Wellington D. '85-95; 3rd s. of the late Mr. A. Brown, of Beilby Grange, Yorkshire; *b.* '44; *E.* privately; Cornet 5th Dragoon Guards '64-6; member of the firm of Brown, Shipley, & Co., Lothbury; J.P. for Lancashire; Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Lancashire Artillery Volunteers '69-88; Hon. Colonel from '86. Broome Hall, Holmwood, Surrey, and 12, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. *Reform and Brooks's.*
- \***Brunner**, Sir John F., Bart. (L.), elected for Cheshire, Northwich D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-6, '87-92, and '92-5; and *s.* of the late Rev. J. Brunner, of Canton Zurich, who settled in England '32; *b.* '42; *E.* at his father's school, Liverpool; established the Winnington Alkali Works, now the largest in the world, and became joint managing director '81; member of the Council of the Liverpool University College; endowed Chair of Economic Science with the sum of £10,000 '91; visitor of Royal Institution '93; J.P. for Cheshire. Druid's Cross, Wavertree, Liverpool, and 9, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. *Reform, National Liberal, and Arts.*
- \***Bryce**, Right Hon. J. (L.), elected for Aberdeen, South, '95; sat for Tower Hamlets 80-85, Aberdeen, South, '85-92 and '92-5; *b.* '38; *E.* Glasgow University and Trinity College, Oxford, obtaining several University honours, in addition to the Craven and Vinerian Scholarships; Fellow of Oriol '62; Hon. Fellow of Trinity College; D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.; Corresponding Member of

the Institute of France and of the Royal Academies of Turin and Brussels; P.C.; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '67, and was appointed three years later Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford University. This chair, however, he resigned in June '93. Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs for five months in '86; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet, in Mr. Gladstone's Government of '92-4; and in Lord Rosebery's Cabinet, Chancellor of the Duchy, March to May '94, when he was appointed President of the Board of Trade, retaining the office until the change of ministry, June '95. He has always taken a deep interest in Irish questions, in the extension of rural local government, in the reconstruction of the second chamber, in the development of secondary education, and in the condition of the Eastern Christians and their emancipation from Turkish misrule. His works, which have gained for him a great reputation, include "The Holy Roman Empire," "Transcaucasia and Ararat," "The American Commonwealth" ('89), and "Impressions of South Africa" ('98). Chairman of the Royal Commission on Secondary Education '94-5. 54, Portland Place, W. *Athenæum*, *Savile*, and *National Liberal*.

\***Brymer**, W. E. (C.), elected for Dorset, South, '95; sat for Dorchester '74-85, Dorset, South, '91-5; eldest surviving s. of the late Mr. J. Brymer, of Ilslington, Dorchester; b. '40; E. Harrow and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '64); J.P. for Dorsetshire (High Sheriff '87); Captain Dorset Yeomanry Cavalry '79; Hon. Major '86. Ilslington House, Puddletown, Dorchester, and 8, St. James's Street, S.W.

\***Buchanan**, T. R. (L.), elected for Aberdeenshire, East, '95; sat for Edinburgh, City D., '81-5, West '85-92; 3rd s. of Mr. John Buchanan, of Downhill, Glasgow; b. '46; E. High School, Glasgow, Sherborne School, Dorset, Balliol College, Oxford (double 1st Moderations '67, B.A. 1st class '70, gained Stanhope (History) Prize '68); Fellow of All Souls' College; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '73; was opposed to Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy '86, but since in favour of Home Rule. 10, Moray Place, Edinburgh, and 12, South Street, W.

\***Bucknill**, T. T. (C.), elected for Surrey, Epsom D., '95; sat for same const. '92-5; 2nd s. of Sir John Bucknill, F.R.S.; b. '45; E. Westminster and Geneva; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '68; Q.C. '85; Recorder of Exeter '85; County Alderman for Surrey '89-92; member of the Bar Committee; Benchers '91. Hylands House, Epsom, and 10, King's Bench Walk, E.C. *Carlton* and *Athenæum*.

**Bullard**, Sir Harry (C.), elected for Norwich '95; sat for same const. '85-6; s. of the late Mr. Richard Bullard, of Norwich; b. '41; E. privately. Head of the firm of Bullard & Sons, Anchor Brewery, Norwich; J.P., D.L., Town Councillor for Norwich; Sheriff '77-8, Mayor '78-80 and '86; knighted '87. Hellesdon House, Norwich.

\***Burdett-Coutts**, W. L. A. B. (C.), elected for Westminster '95; sat for same const. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. E. Bartlett, of Plymouth, Mass., U.S.; b. '51; E. Keble College, Oxford (M.A. '80); Special Commissioner in Turkey for Baroness Burdett-Coutts' Turkish Compassionate Fund '77; Order of Medjidie '78;

m. Baroness Burdett-Coutts '81, and assumed her name. 1, Stratton Street, W. *Carlton*.

\***Burns**, J. (Labour), elected for Battersea '95; sat for same const. '92-5; s. of Mr. Alexander Burns, engineer, formerly of Ayrshire. He was b. in very humble circumstances in '58 at Vauxhall, and attended Christ Church school at Battersea till he was ten years of age, when he went to work at a local candle factory. He then became a rivet boy in an engineer's workshop at Vauxhall, and later apprenticed himself to an engineer at Millbank, and served till he was twenty-one. Throughout youth he was an omnivorous reader, and during his apprenticeship got into trouble with his employers because of an open-air address which he delivered. He imbibed his Socialistic theories from a fellow-workman in an engineering shop, this man, a Frenchman, being a refugee from Paris after the Commune. He worked as foreman engineer for twelve months on the Niger (West Africa), and on his return spent his savings in a six-months' tour through Europe. He first attracted public attention by his speeches on Socialism at an Industrial Remuneration Conference in London, and since then has constantly addressed working-class audiences. He became prominent in his own trade society (the Amalgamated Engineers), and at the General Election in '85 he stood as a Socialist candidate for the western division of Nottingham, but obtained only 598 votes. He played a leading part in the unemployed agitation of '86, and was one of the heads of the crowd which on Feb. 8th, '87, broke from the control of its leaders and caused a riot in the West End. He contested the right of public meeting in Trafalgar Square, and suffered six weeks' imprisonment for resisting the police ('87). He was one of those who organised and won the great victory of the Dock Labourers in '89. In all matters relating to labour he is an authority, respected by both employers and employed, and he is constantly being appealed to by workmen and their organisations for help and advice. He has four times been elected a member of the London County Council for the Battersea Division, on which body he has been the author of direct employment, and had much to do with its labour policy; and twice chosen to represent the constituency in the House of Commons. There he very soon made his mark, and his speeches are recognised as weighty and authoritative contributions to debate. 108, Lavender Hill, S.W.

\***Burt**, T. (L.), elected for Morpeth '95; sat for same const. '74-95; s. of Mr. Peter Burt, miner; b. '37; Secretary to the Northumberland Miners' Union '65; member of the Labour and Mining Royalties Commission '91; President of the Trades Union Congress '91; Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade Aug. '92-July '95. 20, Burdon Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and 26, Palace Street, Buckingham Gate, S.W. *Reform*.

\***Butcher**, J. G. (C.), elected for York '95; sat for same const. '92-5; 2nd s. of the late Rev. S. Butcher, D.D., Bishop of Meath '66-76; b. '52; E. Marlborough and Trinity College, Camb. (Bell Scholarship, 8th classic and 8th Wrangler '74, and Fellow); Lincoln's Inn '78; barrister-at-law; Q.C. '97. Riccall Hall, Yorks.; 32, Elvaston Place, S.W.

- Buxton**, Sydney (L.), elected for Tower Hamlets, Poplar D., '92 and '95; sat for Peterborough '83-5, Poplar D. '86-95; s. of the late C. Buxton, M.P.; b. '53; *E. Clifton College* and *Trinity College, Camb.*; member of the *London School Board* '76-82; author of "Handbook to Political Questions," "Finance and Politics," and other works; editor of the *Imperial Parliament Series*; Under Colonial Secretary Aug. '92—July '95. Shipbourne, Cromer, and 15, Eaton Place, S.W. *Athenæum*.
- \***Caldwell**, James (L.), elected for Lanarkshire Mid, '95; sat for Glasgow, St. Rollox, '86-94, Lanarkshire, Mid, April '94-5; s. of Mr. Findlay Caldwell, of Glasgow; b. at Kilmarnock '39; *E.* at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh; admitted to the Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow '64; practised many years; was also lecturer on law at the Mechanics' Institute; afterwards became calico printer in a large way. 12, Grosvenor Terrace, Glasgow, and 107, Holland Road, W.
- \***Cameron**, Sir C., Bart. (L.), elected for Glasgow, Bridgeton D., Feb. '97; sat for the undivided constit. of Glasgow '74-85, and the College D. '85-95; b. '41; *E.* St. Andrews and Dublin, and also studied at the Medical Schools of Paris, Berlin, and Vienna (M.D. '65, LL.D. '71); edited *North British Daily Mail* '64-74. He has written various papers on medical and scientific subjects, and has brought forward in Parliament numerous Scottish Bills.
- Cameron**, R. (L.), elected for Durham, Houghton-le-Spring D., '95; e. s. of the late Rev. Duncan Cameron, of Perthshire; b. '25; *E.* Fortingall Parish School and Normal College, London; teacher and writer and lecturer on literature, science, etc.; J.P. for Sunderland, member of the Town Council, and Board of Guardians for 25 years. 26, Queen's Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster.
- Campbell**, James H. M. (C.), elected for Dublin (St. Stephen's Green D.) '98; is a s. of a former Chief Superintendent of the Dublin Metropolitan Police; b. '51; *E.* Kingstown School and Trinity Coll., Dublin (M.A.); called to Irish bar, '78.
- \***Campbell**, Rt. Hon. J. A. (C.), elected for Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities '95; sat for same constit. '80-95; e. s. of the late Sir J. Campbell, of Glasgow; b. '25; *E.* High School, Glasgow University (Hon. LL.D.); J.P. and D.L. for Lanarkshire and Forfarshire; P.C. '98. Stracathro, Brechin, Forfarshire. *Carlton*.
- \***Campbell-Bannerman**, Right Hon. Sir H., G.C.B. (L.), elected for Stirling Burghs '95; sat for same constit. '68-95; s. of the late Sir J. Campbell, but in '72 assumed additional surname of Bannerman under the will of his maternal uncle, the late H. Bannerman; b. '36; *E.* Glasgow University and Trinity College, Camb. (B.A. honours '58, M.A. '61); P.C.; Financial Secretary of War Office '71-4 and '80-82; Secretary of Admiralty '82-4; Chief Secretary for Ireland '84-5; Secretary for War '86 and '92-5; J.P. and D.L. for Kent; J.P. for Lanarkshire and Perthshire; Hon. LL.D. for Glasgow University. Belmont Castle, Meigle, Perthshire, and 6, Grosvenor Place, S.W. *Brooks's and Reform*.
- Carew**, J. Laurence (P.), returned for the College Green Division of Dublin, April '96, on the resignation of Dr. Kenny; s. of the late Laurence Carew, of Kildangan, co. Meath; b. '53; is a barrister, Lincoln's Inn. He sat for North Kildare from '85 to '92, and was imprisoned under the Coercion Act in '89. 54, Hans Place, S.W. *Baths*.
- Carlile**, W. W. (C.), elected for Buckinghamshire, North or Buckingham D., '95; s. of Mr. J. W. Carlile, J.P., D.L., of Ponsbourne Park, Herts; b. '62; *E.* Harrow and Clare College, Camb.; J.P. and D.L. for Bucks. Gayhurst, Newport Pagnell, Bucks, and 10, Cadogan Gardens, S.W.
- \***Carson**, Right Hon. E. (C.), elected for Dublin University '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; 2nd s. of the late Mr. E. H. Carson, C.E.; b. '54; *E.* Dublin University (M.A.); called to the Irish Bar '77, English Bar '93; Q.C. Ireland '89; Q.C. England '94; Solicitor-General for Ireland '92; Bench of King's Inn, Dublin; P.C. Ireland '96. 39, Rutland Gate, S.W. *Carlton, Garrick, and University, Dublin*.
- \***Carvill**, P. G. (N.), elected for Newry '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of the late Mr. P. Carvill, of Rostrevor; b. '39; *E.* London University; called to the English Bar, Middle Temple, '88; Northern Circuit; J.P. for cos. Down and Armagh (High Sheriff '78). 62, St. Ermin's Mansions, S.W.
- \***Causton**, R. K. (L.), elected for Southwark, West, '95; sat for Colchester '80-85, Southwark, West, '88-95; 2nd s. of the late Sir Joseph Causton; b. '43; Director of Sir Joseph Causton & Sons, Ltd.; Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London; Master Skinners' Co. ('77-8); Chairman of the London Liberal and Radical Union; member of the Executive Commission of the London Chamber of Commerce; a Junior Lord of the Treasury Aug. '92—June '95. 12, Devonshire Place, W. *Reform, Devonshire, City Liberal, National Liberal, and Gresham*.
- Cavendish**, R. F. (L.U.), elected for North Lancashire, North Lonsdale D., '95; 2nd s. of the late Lord Edward Cavendish, M.P.; b. '71; *E.* Trinity College, Camb. (B.A. '92); nephew of the Duke of Devonshire.
- \***Cavendish**, V. C. W. (L.U.), elected for Derbyshire, West, '95; sat for same constit. '91-5; e. s. of the late Lord Edward Cavendish, M.P.; b. '68; *E.* Trinity College, Camb.; Lieutenant Derbyshire Yeomanry Cavalry. 37, Eaton Place, S.W.
- Cawley**, Frederick (L.), elected for Lancashire, South-East (Prestwich D.), '95; s. of the late Mr. Thomas Cawley, of Priestland, Tarporey; b. '50; *E.* Aldersey Grammar School; bleacher and calico printer; J.P. for Lancashire. Brooklands, Prestwich. *Reform and National Liberal*.
- \***Cayzer**, Sir Charles W. (C.), elected for Barrow-in-Furness '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; b. '43; m. '68, Agnes, e. d. of William Nickey, Esq., of Clifton, head of the firm of Cayzer, Irvine, & Co., steamship owners, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, and London; Chairman and founder of the Clan Line of steamers sailing from Glasgow and Liverpool to Bombay, and Kurrachee, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta, and South and East African ports; knighted '97; J.P. for Renfrewshire and Dumbartonshire; F.R.G.S.; Hon. Col. 1st Lanarkshire Volunteer Artillery. Ralston, Renfrewshire, N.B., and 34, Belgrave Square, S.W. *Carlton*.



**Cecil, Evelyn (C.)**, elected for Herts (East D.) '98; *e. s.* of Lord Eustace H. B. G. Cecil, and nephew of the present Marquis of Salisbury; *b.* '65; *E. Eton and New Coll., Oxon*; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '89; Assistant Private Sec. to his uncle, the Premier, '92-2, and since '95; elected a member of the London School Board '94 and '97. Mr. Cecil married in '98 the Hon. Alicia Margaret, a daughter of Lord Amherst of Hackney. 10, Eaton Place, S.W.

**Cecil, Lord, H.R.H. (C.)**, elected for Greenwich '95; *s.* of Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary; *b.* '69; *E. Eton and University College, Oxford (B.A. '91)*; Fellow of Hertford College, Oxford, '91 (M.A. '94). 20, Arlington Street, London, S.W.

**Chaloner, Captain R. G. W. (C.)**, elected for Wiltshire, West or Westbury D., '95; *s.* of the late Mr. R. P. Long, M.P.; *b.* '56; *E. Winchester*; entered the army '78; served in the Afghan war '79-80; J.P. for Wilts; assumed the name of Chaloner '88. Melksham House, Melksham, Wilts.

\***Chamberlain, Right Hon. J. (L.U.)**, elected for Birmingham, West, '95; sat for Birmingham '76-85, West '85-95. *b.* In London, July '36; *E. University College*. In '54 his father joined the firm of Nettlefold, the well-known screw makers of Birmingham. He also joined the firm, and for many years devoted himself almost exclusively to business, his spare time being given up to the study of politics. His first introduction to public life was in '70, as one of the leaders of the defeated unsectarian candidates for the School Board of Birmingham. But in '73 he was elected chairman. During this period he was also a member of the Town Council, of which he became Mayor ('73). On the death of his father he retired from the firm, in order to devote all his energies to public life. To him was due the transfer of the gas and water works to the borough authorities, and he was the author of the improvement scheme which has entirely transformed the face of central Birmingham. He was re-elected Mayor in '74, and again in '75. In '74 he opposed Mr. Roebuck in Sheffield, but was defeated by a large majority. In '76, on the retirement of Mr. Geo. Dixon from Parliament, Mr. Chamberlain was elected for Birmingham without opposition, and he has represented the town ever since. In '77 he laid before the House an exposition of the Gothenburg licensing system, but produced no impression upon members. He has recently again expressed his belief in the efficacy of the system. At this period he sat below the gangway, among the Home Rulers, with whose aspirations he was supposed to have some sympathy. When the Liberals returned to power Mr. Chamberlain became President of the Board of Trade, with Cabinet rank. He passed a Patents Bill and a Bankruptcy Bill, and after his exit from office ('85) he increased his reputation as a political leader considerably more than during the three previous years, his freedom from office giving him greater latitude. He attacked Conservatives and Whigs with almost equal bitterness. After the general election of '85 Mr. Chamberlain held the office of President of

the Local Government Board until his divergence of views on the Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone caused his resignation (March 27th, '86). He was appointed Chief Commissioner to the Conference at Washington for the settlement of the dispute between the United States and Canada on the Fisheries Question. Revisited United States on the occasion of his marriage with Miss Endicott (Nov. 15th, '88). On the elevation of Lord Hartington to the peerage as Duke of Devonshire through his father's death, Mr. Chamberlain was enthusiastically nominated the leader of the Liberal-Unionist party in the House of Commons. During the general election of '92 he spoke and worked with great effect, and his influence in the Midlands was very marked. His influence in the House throughout the Home Rule debates was just as great, and he made himself a tireless leader of all the assaults on the Bill. During the '94 session he strongly opposed the Government in most of their measures, but took practically no part in the Disestablishment debate. In the autumn he made several speeches in the north, and showed an inclination to outline a policy of social reform for the joint Unionist party. In the course of one of these speeches he made the significant statement that the gulf between him and the Liberal party could not now be bridged over. On the formation of the Coalition Ministry in June '95 Mr. Chamberlain took office under Lord Salisbury as Colonial Secretary. In '96 he had to deal with the Ashanti and Transvaal difficulties, and showed considerable energy in his efforts to develop commercial intercourse between Great Britain and her colonies. The Workmen's Compensation Act, '97, was greatly indebted to his advocacy during its passage through the House, and he was again prominent by his vigorous handling of Colonial matters. In '98 he made the famous "long spoon" speech in reference to foreign affairs, and declared himself strongly in favour of an alliance with the United States. He was chosen Lord Rector of Glasgow University Nov. 3rd, '97. LL.D. Camb. '92; D.C.L. Oxford '96. Highbury, Moorgreen, Birmingham, and 40, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Athenæum and Devonshire.*

\***Chamberlain, J. Austen (L.U.)**, elected for Worcestershire, East, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.; *b.* '63; *E. Rugby and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '89)*, also studied at Paris and Berlin; appointed Civil Lord of the Admiralty July '95. Highbury, Moorgreen, Birmingham, and 40, Prince's Gardens, S.W.

\***Channing, F. A. (L.)**, elected for Northamptonshire, East, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of the late Rev. W. H. Channing, of Boston, Mass., Liverpool, and Kensington; *b.* '41; *E. Liverpool and Oxford*; Fellow and Lecturer in Philosophy, and Tutor University College; Chancellor English Essay Prize '65; Arnold History Essay Prize '66; Classical and Mathematical Honours; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '82; J.P. for Northants; interested in railway servants' hours of labour and in land tenure, education, and agricultural reforms; member of Agricultural Commission '93; Chairman of the Central Chamber of Agriculture '94. 40, Eaton Place,

S.W. *Reform, New University, and National Liberal.*

\***Chaplin**, Right Hon. H. (C.), elected for Lincolnshire, Sleaford D., '95; sat for Lincolnshire, Mid., '68-85, Sleaford '85-6 and '89-95; s. of the late Rev. H. Chaplin, vicar of Ryhall, Rutland; b. '40; E. Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster '85-6; first President of the Board of Agriculture Sept. '89-92; J.P. and D.L. for Lincolnshire; Lord of the Manor, Blankney; P.C. '85; member of the Agricultural Commission '93; appointed President of the Local Government Board June '95, and as such conducted the Agricultural Rates Act through the House in '96, and the Vaccination Act in '98. Blankney Hall, Sleaford, and Stafford House, St. James's, S.W. *Carlton, White's, etc.*

\***Charrington**, Spencer (C.), elected for Tower Hamlets, Mile End D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. N. Charrington; b. '18; E. Eton; partner in the firm of Charrington, Head, & Co., brewers. Hunsdon House, Hunsdon, near Ware, Herts, and 1, St. Peter's Road, Mile End, E. *Conservative.*

\***Chelsea**, Viscount (C.), elected for Bury St. Edmunds '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; e. s. of Earl Cadogan; b. '68; E. Eton and Trinity College, Camb.; assistant private secretary to Mr. Balfour '90-92. Culford Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, and 31A, Green Street, Grosvenor Square, W.

\***Clancy**, J. J. (P.), elected for Dublin, North, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; e. s. of Mr. W. Clancy, of Claregalway, co. Galway; b. '47; E. College of the Immaculate Conception, Athlone, Queen's College, Galway, and Royal University, Ireland (M.A. with honours); formerly Classical Master of the Holy Cross Seminary, Tralee; acting editor of the *Nation* '80-85; called to the Irish Bar '87. 53, Rutland Square, Dublin.

**Clare**, O. Leigh (C.), elected for Lancashire, South-East or Eccles D., '95; s. of Mr. William Clare, of Liverpool; b. '41; E. Rossall School and St. John's College, Camb.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '66. East Sheen, Mortlake.

\***Clark**, Dr. G. B. (L.), elected for Caithness-shire '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. W. Clark, of Glasgow; b. '46; E. Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities and King's College, London; M.D. Brussels, and F.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. Edinburgh. 31, St. Ermin's Mansions, S.W. *National Liberal.*

\***Clarke**, Sir E. (C.), elected for Plymouth '95; sat for Southwark '80, Plymouth '80-95; b. '41; E. City Commercial School, Lombard Street, and Crosby Hall; obtained writership in India Office by open competition '59, retired Oct. '60; Tancred Law Student '67; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '64; created Q.C. '80; elected a bencher of his Inn '82. He was made Solicitor-General in Lord Salisbury's '86 Administration, and received the honour of knighthood. Sir Edward was for some time a reporter in the House of Commons, and was on the literary staff of the *Morning Herald* and *Standard*. He made his mark in the celebrated Penge case, and successfully defended Mrs. Bartlett in the notorious Pimlico poisoning case. Has published two volumes of political and forensic speeches. His principal speech in the House of Commons was on Feb. 13th, '93, when he

followed Mr. Gladstone in the debate on Home Rule. He declined to take office in '95 because of the regulations as to private practice imposed on the Solicitor-General and Attorney-General, and in '97 refused the offer of the appointment of the Master of the Rolls. Thorncote, Staines, and 37, Russell Square, W.C. *City Carlton, Garrick, St. Stephen's, Press, and Carlton.*

\***Clough**, W. O. (L.), elected for Portsmouth '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; b. '46; E. Huddersfield; m. '71, Hannah, d. of George Marshall, of Newark; is senior partner in the firm of Clough, Armstrong & Ford, Chartered Accountants of London, Leeds, and Manchester; a Lieut. of the City of London; a Fellow of Royal Geographical and Statistical Societies; member (Cheap Ward) of the Corporation of London; J.P. for Middlesex. 89, Gresham Street, E.C. *National Liberal and County Liberal (Leeds).*

\***Cochrane**, Hon. T. H. A. E. (L.U.), elected for Ayrshire, North, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; 2nd s. of the 11th Earl of Dundonald; b. '57; E. Eton; served in Scots Guards; J.P. for co. Fife; private secretary to the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies since Aug. '95; D.L. for Renfrewshire; Captain 4th Battalion (Militia) Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders '83. The Pavilion, Ardrossan; Crawford Priory, Cupar, Fife; and 12, Queen's Gate, S.W.

\***Coddington**, Sir William, Bart. (C.), elected for Blackburn '95; sat for same constit. '80-95; e. s. of the late Mr. W. D. Coddington; b. '30; Mayor of Blackburn '74-5; D.L. and J.P. for Lancashire; senior partner of the firm of Coddington & Sons, cotton manufacturers; created a baronet '96. 43, Grosvenor Square, W. *Carlton.*

**Coghill**, D. H. (C.), elected for Stoke-upon-Trent '95; sat for Newcastle-under-Lyme '86-92; s. of Mr. H. Coghill, J.P.; b. '55; E. Cheltenham College and Corpus Christi College, Oxford (M.A. '81); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '79, joining Oxford Circuit. 5, Chester Square, S.W., and Temple, E.C. *Carlton and United University.*

\***Cohen**, B. L. (C.), elected for Islington, East, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Mr. L. Cohen, of the City; b. '44; E. privately; partner in the firm of L. Cohen & Sons, and member of the Stock Exchange; D.L. of the City of London; C.C. of London; President of the Jewish Board of Guardians. Highfield, Shoreham, Sevenoaks; 30, Hyde Park Gardens, W. *Junior Carlton, Carlton, Conservative, and City Carlton.*

\***Colley**, B. (N.), elected for Sligo, North, '95; sat for same constit. '91-5; s. of Mr. J. Colley; b. '38; E. Ranaghmore National School; wholesale wine merchant in Sligo; Alderman and J.P. for the Borough; was Mayor '82 and '84; is a landowner. Knox Street, and Crigg House, Sligo.

\***Collings**, Right Hon. J. (L.U.), elected for Birmingham, Bordesley D., '95; sat for Ipswich '80-85, Bordesley D. '86-95; s. of Mr. T. Collings, of Littleham, Exmouth; b. '31; E. at Stoke; J.P. and Alderman for Birmingham (Mayor '78-9); Hon. Secretary for the National Education League; Chairman of the Free Libraries Commission; was Parliamentary Secretary of the Local Government Board '86; member of the Labour Commission '91; P.C.;

appointed Under Secretary of Home Department '95. Edgbaston, Birmingham. *Devonshire*.

**Colomb, Sir John C. R., K.C.M.G. (C.)**, elected for Great Yarmouth '95; sat for Bow and Bromley '86-92; s. of the late General G. T. Colomb; b. '38; *E.* privately and Royal Naval College; served in the Royal Marine Artillery '54-69; J.P. and D.L. for co. Kerry; High Sheriff '95; Director of the Commercial Gas Company; author of "The Protection of Commerce," "Naval and Military Resources of the Colonies," "The Defence of Great and Greater Britain," "Imperial Federation, Naval and Military," etc. Dromquinna, Kenmare, co. Kerry, and 75, Belgrave Road, S.W. *Carlton and United Service*.

\***Colston, C. E. H. A. (C.)**, elected for Gloucester, Thornbury D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of the late Mr. E. Colston, of Roundway Park; b. '54; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. and D.L. for Wilts; High Sheriff '85; Lieutenant-Colonel 2nd Wilts Rifle Volunteers '82. Roundway Park, Devizes, Wilts, and 28, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, S.W.

**Colville, John (L.)**, elected for Lanarkshire, North-East, '95; s. of Mr. David Colville, J.P., of Glasgow; b. '52; iron and steel manufacturer; J.P. and C.C. for Lanarkshire. Yarrow, Motherwell, and 26, Penywern Road, Earl's Court, S.W.

\***Commins, Dr. A. (N.)**, elected for Cork Co., South-East, '95; sat for Roscommon '80-86, '86-92, '93-5; s. of Mr. John Commins, of Ballybeg, co. Carlow; b. '32; *E.* St. Patrick's College, Carlow, Queen's College, Cork, Queen's University, Ireland (A.M.), and University of London (LL.D.); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '60; Northern Circuit. Eldon Chambers, Liverpool; The Grange, West Derby, Lancashire. *Legal*.

**Compton, Lord Alwyne F. (L.U.)**, elected for Bedfordshire, North or Biggleswade D., '95; s. of William, 4th Marquis of Northampton; b. '55; *E.* Eton; served in the Grenadier Guards and 10th Hussars; aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Ripon '82-4; served in the Soudan '84; Adjutant 10th Hussars '85-7; *m.* July '86, Mary Evelyn, d. of R. de Grey Vynar, Esq., of Newby Hall. 7, Balfour Place, W.

\***Condon, J. T. (N.)**, elected for Tipperary, East, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of Mr. Jeremiah Condon; b. '50; formerly cattle-dealer of Clonmel; Town Commissioner and Guardian; Mayor '89, '90-91; Alderman for Borough of Clonmel. 6, Clapham Common North, S.W.

**Cook, F. L. (C.)**, elected for Lambeth, Kennington D., '95; *e. s.* of Sir Francis Cook, Bart.; b. '44; *E.* Harrow; member of the firm of Cook, Son, & Co., warehousemen, St. Paul's Churchyard; F.R.G.S.; D.L. City of London. 24, Hyde Park Gardens. *Carlton*.

\***Cooke, C. W. K. (C.)**, elected for Hereford '95; sat for W. Newington '85-92, Hereford '93-5; s. of the late Mr. Robert Duffield Cooke; b. '41; *E.* privately and Emmanuel College, Camb. (Exhibitioner, Scholar, and University Prize-man); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '72; Oxford Circuit; founder of the National Association of Cider Makers, and one of the founders of the Constitutional Union; author of "Four Years in Parliament with Hard Labour," etc.; J.P. and D.L. for Herefordshire; Hellens, Herefordshire, and 13, Richmond Road, Bayswater, W. *St. Stephen's*.

**Corbet, W. J. (P.)**, elected for Wicklow, East, '95; sat for Wicklow '80-85, East '85-92; s. of the late Mr. Robert Corbet, of Ballykaneen; b. '25; member of the Royal Irish Academy. Spring Farm, Delgany, co. Wicklow.

\***Corbett, A. C. (L.U.)**, elected for Glasgow, Tradeston D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; b. '56; *E.* privately; J.P. for Warwickshire and Lanarkshire. Thornliebank House, Glasgow; 26, Hans Place, S.W. *Brooks's*.

**Cornwallis, Finnes Stanley Wykeham (C.)**, elected for Maidstone '98; sat for this constituency '88-92, '92-5; s. of Major Finnes Cornwallis, who took part in the charge of the Light Brigade; b. '64; *E.* Eton; J.P., D.L. Kent; Lieut. West Kent Yeomanry '84, Capt. '91. Linton Park, near Maidstone.

\***Cotton-Jodrell, Colonel E. T. D. (C.)**, elected for Cheshire, Wirral D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; only s. of the late Right Rev. Bishop Cotton, of Calcutta; assumed surname Jodrell '90; b. '47; *E.* Rugby, Marlborough, and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; served in Royal Artillery '68-81. Lieutenant-Colonel 2nd Cheshire Royal Engineers Railway Volunteers '88; J.P. for Cheshire. Reaseheath Hall, Nantwich, Cheshire, and Shallcross Manor, Derbyshire. *Carlton and Junior United Service*.

\***Courtney, Right Hon. L. H. (L.U.)**, elected for Cornwall, Bodmin D., '95; sat for Liskeard '76-85, Bodmin D. '85-95; b. '32; graduated ('55) St. John's College, Camb., as 2nd Wrangler (bracketed 1st Smith's Prize-man); elected Hon. Fellow of St. John's '89; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '58; Bencher '89; Professor of Political Economy at University College, London, '72-5. Successively Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department ('80), for the Colonies ('81-2), and Financial Secretary to the Treasury ('82-4). From '86 till '92 he was Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons, in which capacity he achieved quite a reputation for ability and firmness. He was formerly leader-writer for the *Times*. He married in '83 Miss Catherine Potter, a lady well known for her exertions in behalf of the better housing of the poor in the East End of London. P.C. '89. Appointed Chairman of the London Unification Commission in '93. Made a notable speech, urging that something should be done for the tenants, on the Evicted Tenants' Bill during '94. Was proposed as successor to Viscount Peel in the Speakership in '95, but declined. Took up a strong attitude in regard to the Jameson raid, and advocated the evacuation of Egypt in '96. In '93 the University of Cambridge conferred upon Mr. Courtney the hon. degree of LL.D., when the public orator alluded to him as the "Cato of the House of Commons." 15, Cheyne Walk, S.W. *Reform and Athenæum*.

**Cox, R. (L.U.)**, elected for Edinburgh, South, '95; s. of Mr. George Cox, of Gorgie; b. '45; *E.* Loretto, Musselburgh, St. Andrews and Edinburgh Universities (M.A. St. Andrews); *m.* '75 Harriet, d. of the late Mr. John Hughes Bennett, M.D.; gelatine manufacturer; J.P. for Midlothian; D.L. for Edinburgh; F.R.S. Edin., F.S.A. Scot.; member of the Midlothian C.C., etc. 34, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, and Gorgie, Midlothian. *Royal Societies, Devonshire, and University*.

\***Cozens-Hardy, H. H. (L.)**, elected for Norfolk, North, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; 2nd s.



- of Mr. W. H. Cozens-Hardy, of Letheringsett, who died '95; *b.* '38; *E.* Amersham School and University College, London (B.A. '58, University Law Scholar '62, LL.B. '63, Fellow '65); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '62; Q.C. '82; Benchers '85; Chairman of the Bar Council. Letheringsett Hall, Norfolk; 50, Ladbroke Grove, W.; and 7, New Square, Lincoln's Inn. *Reform.*
- \***Granborne**, Viscount (C.), elected for Rochester '95; sat for Lancashire, North-East or Darwen D., '85-92, Rochester '93-5; *e. s.* of Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.; *b.* '61; *E.* Eton and University College, Oxford (B.A. '84); Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 4th Battalion Beds Regiment; Hon. Colonel 1st Battalion Essex Regiment. Appointed Chairman of Herts Quarter Sessions, '96. 9, Park Place, St. James's, S.W. *Carlton and Travellers'.*
- \***Greene**, E. (N.), elected for Queen's Co., Ossory D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; President of the Cork United Trades Association '84-90; Alderman of Cork Town Council '86; member of the Cork Poor Law Board. Knockree Villas, Cork.
- \***Crilly**, D. (N.), elected for Mayo, North, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of the late Mr. D. Crilly, of Liverpool, and Rostrevor, co. Down; *b.* '57; *E.* Catholic Institute, Liverpool, and Sedgley Park College, Staffordshire; a journalist on the staff of the *Nation*; Hon. Secretary of the Irish National League, Great Britain. Claremount, Meath Road, Bray, co. Wicklow.
- Cripps**, C. A. (C.), elected for Gloucestershire, Mid or Stroud D., '95; *s.* of Mr. W. H. Cripps, Q.C.; *b.* '52; *E.* Winchester College and New College, Oxford; Fellow of St. John's College; gained four 1st classes and Senior Scholarship Four Inns of Court; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '77; Q.C. '90; Benchers '93; Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales '95; J.P. for Bucks. Parmoor House, Hambleton, Henley-on-Thames, and 32, Elm Park Gardens.
- \***Crombie**, J. W. (L.), elected for Kincardineshire '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of Mr. John Crombie, of Balgownie Lodge; *b.* '58; *E.* Gymnasium, Old Aberdeen; Aberdeen University (M.A.), France, and Germany; Director of J. & J. Crombie, Ltd.; author of "Some Poets of the People in Foreign Lands"; private secretary to Rt. Hon. James Bryce while President of the Board of Trade. Aberdeen, and 91, Onslow Square, S.W. *Reform.*
- \***Cross**, A. (L.U.), elected for Glasgow, Camlochlie D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of Mr. William Cross; *b.* '46; *E.* Glasgow University; partner in the firm of Alexander Cross & Sons, seed merchants and chemical manufacturers. 14, Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow, and 44, Onslow Square. *Reform.*
- \***Cross**, Shepherd H. (C.), elected for Bolton '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; 2nd *s.* of Mr. T. Cross, J.P., banker, of Bolton; assumed the name of Shepherd '84; *b.* '47; *E.* Harrow and Exeter College, Oxford (M.A. '72); J.P. for Herts and Lancashire; C.C. for Herts; late Major Duke of Lancaster's Regiment of Yeomanry. Hamels Park, Buntingford, Herts, and 19, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W. *Carlton and Junior Carlton.*
- Cruddas**, W. Donaldson (C.), elected for Newcastle-on-Tyne '95; *s.* of Mr. G. Cruddas, of Elswick; one of the founders of the Elswick Works; *b.* '31; is a manufacturing engineer. The Denc, Elswick, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Haughton Castle, Humshaugh, Northumberland. *Carlton and Constitutional.*
- \***Cubitt**, Hon. H. (C.), elected for Surrey, Reigate D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5. *e. s.* of the 1st Lord Ashcombe; *b.* '67; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '93); J.P. and D.L. for Surrey; Captain 2nd Volunteer Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment. Birtley, Bramley, Guildford, and 20, Prince's Gate, S.W.
- \***Curran**, T. (N.), elected for Sligo, South, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *b.* '40 in co. Leitrim; *m.* '67, Mary, of Mr. Dominic Coll Grazier, co. Donegal; formerly a merchant and J.P. of Sydney, N.S.W., and J.P. for co. Donegal; a Commissioner of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition '86 and Melbourne Exhibition '88; a strong supporter of the Irish cause in Australia, and advanced £5000 to Mr. McCarthy when his party were absolutely without funds at the general election in '92. Derryfield House, co. Donegal, and 68, Cambridge Gardens, W. *National Liberal.*
- \***Curran**, T. B. (N.), elected for Donegal, North, '85; unopposed late Kilkenny City; withdrew Kilkenny City on invitation to contest North Donegal; sat for Kilkenny '92-5; *s.* of Mr. T. Curran, M.P. for Sligo; *E.* St. Ignatius College, Sydney, where he took gold medal for debate, and Sydney University, N.S.W.; left Sydney for Oxford University '90; left Oxford to take part in general election of '92; Barrister-at-Law Middle Temple; youngest member of the Irish parliamentary party.
- \***Currie**, Sir Donald (L.U.), elected for Perthshire, West, '95; sat for Perthshire '80-85, West '85-95; *s.* of the late Mr. James Currie, of Greenock; *b.* '25; Managing Director of the Castle Line of Steamship Co.; D.L. for London and Perthshire; C.M.G. '77 for assistance in settling Diamond Fields dispute; K.C.M.G. '81 for help in relieving Ekowe, and G.C.M.G. '97 for service to trade with Africa. Garth Castle, Aberfeldy, and 4, Hyde Park Place, W. *Reform.*
- \***Curzon**, G. R. P. Curzon, Viscount (C.), elected for Bucks, Wycombe D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s.* of 3rd Earl Howe; *b.* '61; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. for Bucks; Captain Leicestershire Yeomanry '88; appointed Treasurer of the Household Feb. '96. Woodlands, Uxbridge, Bucks, and 20, Curzon Street, W. *Carlton, Turf, Travellers', Constitutional, Bachelors', and Marlborough.*
- Dalbiac**, Col. P. H. (C.), elected for Camberwell, North, '95; *s.* of the late Mr. H. E. A. Dalbiac, J.P., D.L.; *b.* '55; *E.* Winchester; served in 45th Regiment '75-90; Colonel Commanding 18th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers. 23, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.
- Dalkeith**, J. C., Montagu-Douglas-Scott, Earl of (C.), elected for Roxburghshire '95; *s.* of William, 6th Duke of Buccleuch; *b.* '64; *E.* Christ Church, Oxford; served in the royal navy; late Captain 1st Mounted Roxburgh Rifle Volunteers; D.L. for Edinburgh, Roxburghshire, and Dumfries, and Vice-Lieutenant for Selkirkshire. Eildon Hall, St. Boswells.
- \***Dalrymple**, Sir C. (C.), elected for Ipswich '95; sat for same constit. '86-95, Buteshire '68-85; 2nd *s.* of the late Sir C. Dalrymple-Fergusson;

*b.* '39; *E.* Harrow and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '65); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '65; J.P. and D.L. for Haddingtonshire; J.P. for Midlothian and Ayrshire; Director of the Bank of Scotland; Junior Lord of the Treasury '85-6; opposed Mr. Gladstone, Midlothian, '85; created a baronet '87. Newhailes, Midlothian, and 20, Onslow Gardens, S.W.

**Daly, James (N.),** elected for Monaghan, South, '95; *b.* '52; merchant of Carrickmacross. Chairman of the Town Commissioners, and member of the Board of Guardians.

**\*Dalziel, J. H. (L.),** elected for Kirkcaldy Burghs '95; sat for same constit. March '92-5; *e. s.* of Mr. James Dalziel; *b.* '68; *E.* Borgue Academy, Shrewsbury High School, and King's College, London; journalist and newspaper proprietor. 4, Carmalt Gardens, S.W. *Reform, National Liberal, and Press.*

**\*Davies, Sir Horatio D. (C.),** contested Rochester '89; elected '92; return invalidated; elected for Chatham '95; *b.* '42; *E.* Dulwich College; Alderman of Ward of Bishopsgate since '89; member of Common Council for Ward of Cheap from '85-9; J.P. for Kent; Lieutenant for City of London; Sheriff of London and Middlesex '87-8; Lord Mayor of London '97-8; closed a distinguished year of office with a brilliant banquet to the Sirdar in Nov. '98; K.C.M.G. '98; Lieutenant-Colonel 3rd Middlesex Artillery since '89. Watlingbury Place, near Maidstone. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, and City Carlton.*

**Davies, M. Vaughan- (L.),** elected for Cardigan-shire '95; *s.* of the late Mr. Matthew Davies, J.P., D.L.; *b.* '40; *E.* Harrow; J.P. and D.L. for Cardiganshire; High Sheriff '75. Tan-y-Bwlch, Aberystwith, and 17, Hyde Park Gardens, W.

**\*Davitt, Michael (A.P.),** elected for Kerry, East, '95; elected for Meath, North, '92, but unseated on petition; elected Cork, North-East, '93, but resigned May '93; *b.* '46 in the village of Straide, Mayo. His father, who was a small farmer, was evicted when Davitt was but four years of age. For several years he lived at Haslingden, Lancashire; when a boy he lost his right arm through an accident in a mill. He became connected with the Fenian movement, and was present at the attack on Chester castle. Afterwards he was engaged in buying and transporting arms to Ireland, and being detected, was tried, convicted, and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. He was released after seven years and seven months of his sentence had expired. He took a very active part in organising the Irish Land League, and in '81 was again arrested, and sent back to penal servitude. He was released after fifteen months' imprisonment; again tried, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment for an alleged seditious speech ('83), and afterwards elected for co. Meath, but, as his term of penal servitude had not expired, he was declared disqualified. He was one of the parties concerned in the charges made in the articles on "Parnellism and Crime," and conducted his own case, making a powerful and effective speech in his own defence ('89). Commenced the *Labour World* (Oct. '90), but the paper ceased after a few months. Mr. Davitt was defeated at Waterford by Mr. J. E. Redmond in '91, and afterwards visited the United States. In July '92 he was re-

turned as member for North Meath. He was unseated, however, for alleged "clerical intimidation," on the petition of Mr. Pierce Mahony, but returned unopposed for North-East Cork. This seat he resigned (May '93) in anticipation of bankruptcy proceedings connected with the costs of the North Meath petition taken against him by Mr. Mahony. He published in '98 a book giving his impressions of Australasian democracy. 67, Park Road, Battersea, S.W.

**Denny, Colonel J. McAusland (C.),** elected for Kilmarnock District '95; *s.* of Mr. Peter Denny, LL.D., of Dumbarton; *b.* '58; *E.* Burgh Academy, Dumbarton, and Lausanne; ship-builder; J.P. for co. Dumbarton; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 1st Dumbartonshire Rifle Volunteers. Garmoyle, Dumbarton.

**\*Dickson-Poynder, Sir J., Bart. (C.),** elected for Wiltshire, Chippenham D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of Rear-Admiral Dickson; *b.* '66; *E.* Harrow; assumed name of his maternal grandfather as heir to his mother's estate; inherited baronetcy from his uncle, Captain Sir Alexander Collingwood Dickson, R.N.; *m.* '96, Ann Beauchlerk Dundas, *g.d.* of Lord Napier of Magdala; J.P. for Wilts; Lieutenant Wilts Yeomanry Militia. Hart-ham Park, Corsham and Hilmarton; and 8, Chesterfield Gardens, Mayfair. *Carlton, Turf, and Marlborough.*

**\*Dilke, Right Hon. Sir C. W. (L.),** elected for Gloucester, Forest of Dean D., '95; sat for Chelsea '68-86, Gloucester, Forest of Dean D., '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Sir C. W. Dilke, M.P.; *b.* '43; *E.* Trinity Hall, Camb.; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '66; P.C. He began his career after leaving college by a tour round the world, to which he owed it that he was able to write his book on "Greater Britain," a standard work on our empire beyond the seas, '68. After his return he lectured in '71 at Newcastle on "The Cost of the Crown" in a most uncompromisingly Radical fashion, which provoked universal attention. He married in '72, but his wife died in Sept. '74. In '74 he was returned to the House of Commons for Chelsea, and soon formed an alliance with Mr. Chamberlain. He was appointed Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs in '85, and President of the Local Government Board '80 to '85. In '86 the case of *Crawford v. Crawford* and Dilke came on, and was twice tried. In the first trial, just before which he married Mrs. Mark Pattison, a divorce was granted; but Sir Charles Dilke was dismissed from the case and given his costs. On his application the Queen's Proctor subsequently intervened, and a second trial followed; but Sir Charles Dilke's application to be made a party in the second trial was refused by the Court and by the Court of Appeal. Sir Charles had been elected for Chelsea at the '85 election, but was defeated in '86. At the general election of '92 he was returned to the House of Commons for the Forest of Dean, after an absence of six years, and was re-elected unopposed in '95. He is proprietor of the *Athenæum* and of *Notes and Queries*. Besides "Greater Britain," Sir C. Dilke's chief works are "The Fall of Prince Florestan," "The Present Position of European Politics," '87, "The British Army," '88, "Problem of Greater Britain," '91, and, with Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, "Imperial Defence," '92. 76, Sloane Street, S.W.

\***Dillon, J. (N.)**, elected for Mayo, East, '95; sat for Tipperary '80-83, Mayo, East, '85-95; s. of the late Mr. John Dillon, M.P., of '48 celebrity; *b.* '51; *E.* Catholic University, Dublin, and became a L.R.C.S.I., afterwards making politics his vocation. Returned as Nationalist for Tipperary '80. Mr. Dillon was closely identified with the Plan of Campaign; and in Nov. '86, while carrying that plan into operation at Loughrea by receiving the rents of the tenants, was arrested by the police. He was subsequently tried for the offence, but not convicted. At the Mell petty sessions, Drogheda, on May 11th, '88, for "having on April 8th, at Tullyallen, co. Louth, taken part in the criminal conspiracy known as the Plan of Campaign," he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The sentence was confirmed on appeal on June 21st. He was sent to Dundalk prison, but was liberated Sept. '88. He returned in '90 from a tour of the Australian Colonies, where he collected large contributions in aid of the Irish Nationalist party. Was arrested (September) and tried on a political charge, but escaped with Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., to Cherbourg, when out on bail. He afterwards visited the United States, and in Feb. '91 surrendered himself, and was imprisoned in Ireland. Released from Galway gaol on July 30th, and delivered a speech, repudiating Mr. Parnell's leadership, at Mallow. Mr. Dillon is one of the most earnest of the Irish party, and his speeches, both in the House and out of it, always carry weight. Elected Chairman of the Irish party, in succession to Mr. Justin M'Carthy, at the opening of the session of '96, re-elected '97 and '98. M. '95, Elizabeth, *d.* of the Hon. Sir James Mathew, *g.-n.* of Father Mathew, the apostle of Temperance. North Great George's Street, Dublin.

\***Disraeli, Coningsby R. (C.)**, elected for Cheshire, Altrincham D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of the late Mr. Ralph Disraeli, late Deputy Clerk of Parliaments; *n.* of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, and heir to his property; *b.* '67; *E.* Charterhouse and New College, Oxford; J.P. and D.L. for Bucks. Hughenden Manor, Bucks. *Carlton.*

\***Dixon-Hartland, Sir F. D., Bart. (C.)**, elected for Middlesex, Uxbridge D., '95; sat for Evesham '80-85; Middlesex, Uxbridge D., '85-92; Middlesex, Uxbridge D., '92-95; *e. s.* of the late Nathaniel Hartland, of Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, by Eliza, *d.* and co-heiress of Mr. T. Dixon, of King's Lynn; *b.* '32; *E.* Cheltenham College; partner in the firm of Woodbridge, Lacy, Hartland, & Co., Old Bank, Uxbridge; J.P. for Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Middlesex, and London; H.M. Lieutenant for City of London; County Alderman for Middlesex; F.S.A., F.R.G.S.; one of the founders of the Primrose League; Chairman of the Conservancy of the River Thames. Ashley Manor, Cheltenham, and 14, Chesham Place, S.W. *Carlton and Garrick.*

\***Donelan, Captain A. I. C. (N.)**, elected for Cork, East, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of the late Colonel Donelan, 48th Regiment; *b.* '46; *E.* privately and at Sandhurst; retired from army. Ballynona, Middleton, co. Cork.

\***Donkin, R. S. (C.)**, elected for Tynemouth '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of Mr. J. Donkin, shipowner; *b.* '36; member of Chamber of

Shipping; J.P. and D.L. for Northumberland; Hon. Colonel Tynemouth Artillery Volunteers; Director of the Suez Canal Co. Albmarle, Wimbledon; Campville, Walmer, Kent; and North Shields. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Constitutional.*

**Doogan, P. C. (N.)**, elected for Tyrone, East, '95; s. of Patrick Doogan, of Rosnolloy, co. Fermanagh. A farmer and an Anti-Parnellite. Point House, Lisbellaw, co. Fermanagh.

\***Dorington, Sir J. E., Bart. (C.)**, elected for Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury D., '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. J.E. Dorington, of Lypiatt Park; *b.* '32; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '58); J.P. and D.L. for Gloucestershire; Chairman of Quarter Sessions '78; Chairman of Gloucestershire C.C.; formerly Major Gloucestershire Yeomanry; Commissioner in Lunacy '92; created a baronet '86. Lypiatt Park, Stroud, and 30, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. *Carlton and Athenæum.*

**Doughty, George (L.U.)**, elected for Great Grimsby '98; sat for same constituency '95-8; s. of Mr. William Doughty, of Grimsby; *b.* '54; merchant and shipowner; J.P. for parts of Lindsey; twice Mayor of Grimsby, and Chairman of the Highways and Public Works Committee. In the session of '98 Alderman Doughty turned from Liberal to Liberal Unionist, and went to his constituents, who, however, re-elected him by a majority of some 1800. Waltham Hall, Lincolnshire.

**Douglas-Pennant, Hon. E. Sholto (C.)**, elected for Northamptonshire, South, '95; *e. s.* of George, and Baron Penrhyn; *b.* '64; *E.* Eton and Sandhurst; J.P. and D.L. for Carnarvonshire; Lieutenant 1st Life Guards '85-91, and Captain Bucks Yeomanry. Wicken Park, Stony Stratford.

**Doxford, W. T. (C.)**, elected for Sunderland '95; s. of Mr. W. Doxford, of Grindon Hall; *E.* Bramham College, Yorks; J.P. and D.L. for County of Durham; J.P. for Sunderland; Director of William Doxford & Sons, Ltd., shipbuilders; member Institution of Naval Architects; member River Wear Commission; member of the British Corporation. Grindon Hall, Sunderland. *Carlton, Constitutional, and City of London.*

**Drage, G. (C.)**, elected for Derby '95; s. of Dr. Charles Drage; *b.* '60; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and at several foreign universities, including Moscow and Berlin; called to the Bar '86, but has never practised; Secretary to the Royal Commission on Labour, for which he prepared reports on labour questions in the colonies, the United States, and European countries; author of "Cyril, a Novel," "The German Criminal Code," "The Unemployed," "The Problem of the Aged Poor," and "The Labour Problem." *United University, Ranelagh, and Carlton.*

**Drucker, A. (C.)**, elected for Northampton '95; s. of Mr. Louis Drucker; *b.* '68; *E.* Leyden University (LL.B.). 39A, Curzon Street, W. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, and St. Stephen's.*

**Duckworth, James (L.)**, elected for Lancashire, Middleton D., '97; *b.* 1840. Mr. Duckworth began life in a cotton mill; afterwards enlisted and served as a private for a short time, at the end of which he returned to Rochdale, his native town, and went into the tea trade. In this he was exceptionally



prosperous, and in '95, when he had acquired some forty shops, he converted his business into a private limited company, keeping, however, the managing directorship in his own hands; is an Alderman and Magistrate for the borough, and a County Councillor for Lancashire; unsuccessfully contested Leamington '95, when Mr. Speaker Peel was elevated to the Peerage, but won the Middleton seat from the Conservatives in Nov. '97. Castlefield, Rochdale.

**Duncombe**, Hon. H. Valentine (C.), elected for Cumberland, West or Egremont D., '95; s. of William, 1st Earl of Feversham; b. '62; *E. Cheam*, Harrow, Woolwich, and Cambridge. Duncombe Park, Helmsley, Yorks.

**\*Dunn**, Sir William, Bart. (L.), elected for Paisley '95; sat for same constit. '91-5; s. of the late Mr. John Dunn; b. '33; *E. privately at Paisley; m. dau. of Mr. James Howse, of Grahamstown, South Africa; senior partner in the firm of W. Dunn & Co., merchants and bankers, Broad Street Avenue, London; Mackie, Dunn, & Co., Port Elizabeth; Dunn & Co., East London; and W. Dunn & Co., Durham; Hon. Consul-General for Great Britain and Ireland of Orange Free State; J.P. for Suffolk and Renfrewshire; Director of Union Discount Company of London, and of the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation. The Retreat, Lakenheath, Suffolk, and 34, Phillimore Gardens, W. City Liberal, Devonshire, and Reform.*

**Durning-Lawrence**, Sir Edwin (L.U.), elected for Cornwall, Truro, '95; s. of the late Alderman William Lawrence; b. '37; *E. University School and College, London (LL.B. '66); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '67; Lieutenant for City of London; cr. a Bart. '98; assumed by royal licence the name of Durning in addition to and to be used before that of Lawrence. King's Ride, Ascot, and 13, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.*

**\*Dyke**, Right Hon. Sir W. Hart., Bart. (C.), elected for Kent, Dartford D., '95; sat for West Kent '65-8, Mid D. '69-85, Dartford D. '85-95; *e. surviving s. of the late Sir P. Hart-Dyke; b. '37; E. Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. '64); Patronage Secretary to Treasury and first Conservative Whip '74-80; P.C. '80; Chief Secretary for Ireland '85-6; Vice-President of Commission of Council on Education '87-92; J.P. and D.L. for Kent. Lullingstone Castle, Dartford. Carlton and St. Stephen's.*

**Edwards**, General Sir J. Bevan, K.C.M.G., C.B. (C.), elected for Hythe '95; s. of the late Mr. S. Price Edwards; b. '34; entered Royal Engineers '52; served in the Crimea '55-6, Indian Mutiny '58-9, China '64-6, and the Suakin expedition '85; commanded the Royal Engineers at Shorncliffe '79-82, and the Northern District '84-5; Commandant School of Military Engineering '85-8; in command of the troops in China '89-90; C.B. '77; J.C.M.G. '91. West Lodge, Folkestone.

**\*Egerton**, Hon. A. de T. (C.), elected for Cheshire, Knutsford D., '95; sat for Cheshire, Mid, '83-5, Knutsford D. '85-95; s. of 1st Lord Egerton of Tatton, and brother of the present Earl; b. '45; *E. Eton; J.P. Chester; Captain and Hon. Major Earl of Chester's Yeomanry; Chairman of the Cheshire Alkali Co.; appointed Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch Masons of Cheshire '95. 9, Seamore Place, W. Carlton and Bachelors'.*

**Elliot**, Hon. Arthur Ralph (L.U.), elected for Durham '98; has also sat for Roxburghshire '80-'85, '85-6, '86-'92, and unsuccessfully contested Durham against the late member at the General Election of '95; s. of the 3rd Earl of Minto, K.T.; b. '46; *E. Univ. of Edinburgh and Trinity Coll., Camb.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '70; since '96 has edited the Edinburgh Review. 27, Rutland Gate, S.W.; Pimbola, Freshwater Bay, Isle of Wight. Athenæum.*

**\*Ellis**, John E. (L.), elected for Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s. of the late Mr. E. S. Ellis, J.P. for Leicester; b. '41; E. Friends School, Kendal; appointed one of the Deputy Chairmen of Committees of the House; J.P. for county and borough, Nottingham, and North Riding, Yorks; also D.L. for North Riding. Wrea Head, Scalby, Scarborough, and 40, Pont Street, S.W. Reform.*

**\*Ellis**, T. E. (L.), elected for Merionethshire '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; s. of Mr. Thomas Ellis, tenant farmer, of Cynlas; b. '59; *E. University College, Aberystwyth, and New College, Oxford (M.A., Classics and Modern History); journalist; appointed a Junior Lord of the Treasury Aug. '92; Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury March '94-June '95, and Chief Liberal Whip since March '94; Warden of the Guild of Graduates of the University of Wales. Cynlas, Llandderfel, Merionethshire; 9, Cowley Street, Westminster; and 42, Parliament Street, S.W. National Liberal.*

**Engledew**, C. J. (N.), elected for Kildare, North, '95; s. of Rev. Engledew, LL.D.; b. '59; *E. Cambridge; served Colonial Office; aide-de-camp to the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands; Captain Barbadoes Militia; J.P. for co. Carlow and co. Kildare; High Sheriff co. Carlow '93. Burton Hall, Carlow. Reform and National Liberal.*

**\*Esmonde**, Sir T. Grattan, Bart. (N.), elected for Kerry, West, '95; sat for co. Dublin, South, '85-92, Kerry, West, '92-5; s. of late Colonel Sir John Esmonde, M.P.; *g.g.s. Right Hon. Henry Grattan; b. '62; Lieutenant 6th Brigade (Militia) South Irish Division of Royal Artillery '81-6; Sheriff of co. Waterford '86-7; Nationalist Whip. Ballynastragh Gorey, co. Wexford. National Liberal.*

**\*Evans**, Sir Francis Henry (L.), re-elected in Feb. '96 for Southampton, for which borough he had sat from '88 until '95, when he was an unsuccessful candidate; s. of the late Mr. William Evans, of Manchester; b. '40; *E. at Manchester, in Germany, and at the Manchester New College, London, and was subsequently a pupil of Sir F. Brunless, C.E.; is Deputy-Chairman of the Union Steamship Company. Tubbendons, Orpington, Kent.*

**\*Evans**, S. T. (L.), elected for Glamorganshire, Mid, '95; sat for same constit. '90-91 and '92-5; s. of Mr. John Evans, of Skewen, near Neath; *E. Swansea College School, Aberystwyth University College, and London University; Solicitor '83; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '91. Neath, Glamorganshire; 12, King's Bench Walk, E.C.; and 4, Whitehall Court, S.W.*

**\*Evershed**, S. (L.), elected for Staffordshire, Burton D., '95; sat for same constit. '86-95, returned without a contest at the last two General Elections; s. of the late Mr. J. Evershed, of Albury, near Guildford; b. '25; *E. privately;*

- brewer; J.P. for counties of Stafford and Derby; Commissioner of Taxes; Alderman for Burton-on-Trent, and twice Mayor. Albury House, Burton-on-Trent; and Westminster Palace Hotel, London.
- \***Fardell**, Sir T. George (C.), elected for Paddington, South, '95; sat for same constit. since Feb. '95; s. of the late Rev. H. Fardell, J.P., canon of Ely, and vicar of Wisbech; *b.* '33; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. '56); *m.* Letitia Anne, *d.* of H. S. Oldfield, B.C.S.; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '62; sometime Registrar of the District Court of Bankruptcy at Manchester; J.P. for Isle of Ely and Chairman of Quarter Sessions; member of London C.C. '89-98; for six years Chairman of the Licensing Committee; knighted '97. 26, Hyde Park Street, W. *Carlton and Conservative.*
- \***Farquharson**, Dr. Robert (L.), elected for Aberdeenshire, West, '95; sat for same constit. '80-95; s. of the late Mr. Francis Farquharson; *b.* '37; *E.* Edinburgh University; M.D. '58; formerly a lecturer on Materia Medica in the Medical School of St. Mary's Hospital, London; Assistant Physician to the Belgrave Hospital for Children; J.P. and D.L. for Aberdeenshire; LL.D. Aberdeen, and author of numerous medical works, including "A Guide to Therapeutics." 2, Porchester Gardens, S.W. *Reform, Junior United Service, National Liberal, and Caledonian.*
- Farrell**, J. P. (N.), elected without opposition for Cavan, West, Aug. '95, in place of Mr. Knox, who had decided to sit for Londonderry City, for which he had also been returned; contested Kilkenny City July '95, when he was only beaten by a majority of 14 votes; is a journalist, and author of "History of County Longford"; editor and proprietor of the *Longford Leader*, and *Roscommon, Leitrim, and Westmeath News.*
- Farrell**, T. J. (N.), elected for Kerry, South, Sept. '95. The vacancy was caused by the decision of Mr. Kilbride, who had also been elected for North Galway, to sit for the latter constituency, and a contest ensued, at which the candidates were Mr. Farrell and Mr. William Murphy, the Healyite nominee. Mr. Farrell was *b.* at Waterford '47; *E.* at St. John's College in that city, and is a merchant.
- \***Fellowes**, Hon. Ailwyn E. (C.), elected for Huntingdonshire, Ramsey D., '95; sat for Huntingdonshire, North, '87-92, Ramsey D. '92-5; *y.* s. of 1st Baron de Ramsey; *b.* '55; *E.* Eton and Trinity Hall, Camb.; J.P. for Norfolk and Huntingdonshire; Hon. Major 3rd Battalion (Militia) Norfolk Regiment; one of the Ministerial Whips, and appointed Vice-Chamberlain of the Household '95. Honingham Hall, Norwich, and 3, Belgrave Square, S.W.
- \***Fenwick**, C. (L.), elected for Northumberland, Wansbeck D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of Mr. John Fenwick, a miner; *b.* '50; *E.* in a colliery school for a little while, and then at nine years of age began to work; member of Royal Commissions on Mine Explosions, and on Secondary Education; member of the Wages Commission of Northumberland Miners' Association; Parliamentary Secretary of Trades Union Congress '90-94; opposes Eight Hours' Bill for miners; seconded address '94. 14, Tankerville Terrace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 95, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.
- \***Fergusson**, Right Hon. Sir J. (C.), elected for Manchester, North-East, '95; sat for Ayrshire '54-7, '59-68, Manchester, North-East, '85-95; *b.* Edinburgh '32; *E.* Rugby and at University College, Oxford. Succeeded his father in the baronetcy in '49. Served in the Grenadier Guards '51-5, going through the Crimean war. During the campaign he was elected to Parliament, and represented Ayrshire '54-7 and '59-68. Lieut.-Col. commanding Ayr and Wigton Militia '58-73, when he became Hon. Col.; is Major-Gen. Royal Scottish Archers (Queen's Bodyguard in Scotland). He was Under-Secretary for India from '66 to '67, and Under-Secretary for the Home Office from '67 to '68, when he became Governor of South Australia. He held this position till '73, when he was appointed Governor of New Zealand. His next appointment was as Governor of Bombay, which he held from '80 to '85. Returning to England, Sir James re-entered the House of Commons as M.P. for North-East Manchester in '85, and was appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the following year. He was Postmaster-General from Sept. '91 to Aug. '92. Sir James is a P.C., G.C.S.I., and a K.C.M.G. In 1859 he married Lady E. C. Ramsay, *d.* of the Marquis of Dalhousie, who *d.* '71; 2nd, in '73, Olive, *d.* of J. Richmain, Esq., of South Australia; 3rd, in April '93, Mrs. C. H. Hoare. Kilkerran, Ayrshire, and 80, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.
- \***Ffrench**, Peter (N.), elected for Wexford, South, '95; sat for same constit. Dec. '93-5; *b.* '44; s. of Mr. Thomas Ffrench, of Farmhouse, Bannow; *E.* privately; is a farmer; J.P. Harpoon Town, co. Wexford.
- \***Field**, Admiral E. (C.), elected for Sussex, Eastbourne, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *y.* s. of the late J. Field, Chesham; *b.* '30; *E.* Royal Naval College, Portsmouth; entered navy '45; Captain '69; retired list '76; Rear-Admiral '86; Vice-Admiral '92; Admiral C.B. '97; J.P. and D.L. for Hampshire; Chairman of the Fareham Division. The Grove, Alverstoke, Hampshire. *Carlton and United Service.*
- \***Field**, W. (P.), elected for Dublin, St. Patrick's D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *b.* at Blackrock, co. Dublin; *E.* Harcourt Street and Catholic University; President of the Irish Cattle Traders' and Stock Owners' Association; President of the National Federation of Meat Trades of the United Kingdom; President of the Bimetallic League of Ireland; Hon. Secretary of the Irish Independent League; Hon. Secretary of the Dublin Victuallers' Association; wrote a work on Home Rule, a pamphlet on Pleuro-Pneumonia, Government in Ireland, and A Board of Agriculture for Ireland; since he entered Parliament has been active in labour questions, trade matters, and railway rates, also in the Departmental Committees re Cross Channel transit of live stock, being on the select committee as a representative of live stock interests, and is a member of the Land Transit Commission. Main Street, Blackrock, co. Dublin.
- \***Finch**, G. H. (C.), elected for Rutlandshire '95; sat for same constit. '67-95; s. of the late Mr. G. Finch, M.P.; *b.* '35; *E.* New College, Oxford; J.P. and C.C. for Rutlandshire; Hon. Major Leicestershire Yeomanry

- Cavalry. Burley-on-the-Hill, Oakham, and 37, Eaton Square, S.W. *Carlton*.
- Finlay**, Sir R. Bannatyne, Q.C. (L.U.), elected for Inverness District '95; sat for same constit. '85-92; *e. s.* of Dr. W. Finlay, of Edinburgh; *b.* '42; *E.* Edinburgh Academy and Edinburgh University (M.D. '63); called to the English Bar, Middle Temple, '67, and joined the South-Eastern Circuit; Q.C. '82; Bencher '84; J.P. and D.L. for Inverness-shire; appointed Solicitor-General Aug. '95. Newton, Nairn, N.B., and Phillimore Gardens, W.
- \***Finucane**, J. (N.), elected for Limerick, East, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of Mr. Edward Finucane, of Carrigparson, co. Limerick; *b.* '42; *E.* for the priesthood at Thurles College (1st honours in Rhetoric, Logic, and Metaphysics), and at Maynooth; farmer; Hon. Secretary of the Limerick and Clare Farmers' Club; imprisoned twice under the Crimes Act '87. Coole House, Caherelly, co. Limerick.
- Firbank**, J. T. (C.), elected for East Hull '95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. Joseph Firbank, J.P., D.L. (High Sheriff for Monmouthshire); *b.* '50; *E.* Cheltenham College; railway contractor; J.P. and D.L. for Monmouthshire; High Sheriff '91; J.P. Kent; Major Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps; a Director of Union Assurance Society, Newport (Monmouthshire) Gas Works, and of Wembley Tower Company. The Coopers, Chislehurst, and St. Julians, Newport, Monmouthshire. *Carlton, Junior Constitutional, Junior Carlton, and Union.*
- \***Fisher**, W. H. (C.), elected for Fulham '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s.* of Rev. F. Fisher, rector of Downham; *b.* '53; *E.* Haileybury and University College, Oxford (B.A. honours '77); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '79; Oxford Circuit; private secretary to Sir M. Hicks-Beach '86-7 and Right Hon. A. J. Balfour '87-92; a Lord of the Treasury '95. 13, Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W.
- Fison**, F. W. (C.), elected for Yorkshire, West Riding, Doncaster D., '95; *e. s.* of Mr. William Fison, of Greenholme, Burley-in-Wharfedale; *b.* '47; *E.* Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. '74); J.P. and D.L. for West Riding, Yorks; Director of the G.N. Railway Co.; F.C.S. Greenholme, Burley-in-Wharfedale, Yorks, and 64, Pont Street, S.W. *Carlton and United University.*
- \***Fitzgerald**, Sir Robert Penrose, Bart. (C.), elected for Cambridge '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of the late Mr. R. U. P. Fitzgerald, J.P., D.L., of Cork; *b.* '39; *E.* Westminster and Trinity Hall, Camb. (M.A. and LL.M. '63); J.P. and D.L. for co. Cork. Cork-Beg Island, co. Cork, and 35, Grosvenor Road, S.W. *Carlton.*
- Fitzmaurice**, Lord Edmond George Petty- (L.), elected for Wilts, North or Cricklade D., '98; also sat for Calne '68-85, when the seat was absorbed in the county; *s.* of Marquis of Lansdowne, and brother to the present Secretary of State for War; *b.* '46; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '72); called to the Bar '71; appointed '80 H.M. Commissioner on the European Commission for the organisation of Eastern Roumania, and in '83 was Plenipotentiary at the Danube Conference; Under Foreign Secretary '82-5; Chairman Quarter Sessions, Wilts, and has been a Boundary Commissioner under the Local Government Board. Leigh House, Bradford-on-Avon; Green Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
- \***FitzWygram**, General Sir F., Bart. (C.), elected for Hampshire, Fareham D., '95; sat for Hampshire, South, '84-5, Fareham D. '85-95; *s.* of the late Sir R. FitzWygram, Bart., of Walthamstow; *b.* '23; entered the 6th Dragoons '43; served in Crimea; exchanged to 15th Hussars '60; Major-General '69; Inspector-General of Cavalry and Commander of Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot '79-84; Lieutenant-General '83; retired from the list '89; J.P. and County Alderman for Hampshire; Lord of the Manor, Havant. Leigh Park, Havant, and 22, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. *Carlton.*
- Flannery**, J. Fortescue (L.U.), elected for Yorkshire, West Riding, Shipley D., '95; *s.* of Captain J. Flannery, of Egremont, Cheshire; *b.* '51; *E.* Liverpool School of Science; Consulting Engineer; M.I.C.E.; President Institute Marine Engineers; J.P. for Surrey and London. Gibson's Hill, Norwood, Surrey.
- Flavin**, Michael Joseph (N.), member for North Kerry, in succession to Mr. Sexton, since April '96. Is a merchant of Listowel and Tralee.
- \***Fletcher**, Sir H., Bart. (C.), elected for Sussex, Lewes D., '95; sat for Horsham '80-85, Lewes '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Sir H. Fletcher; *b.* '35; *E.* Eton; entered the 69th Foot '53; retired as Lieutenant Grenadier Guards '59; J.P. for Surrey; J.P. and D.L. for Sussex; Colonel Commanding Sussex Volunteer Infantry Brigade '97; Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen '85-6. Ham Manor, Angmering, Sussex. *Carlton, Turf, and Constitutional.*
- Flower**, E. (C.), elected for Bradford, West, '95; *s.* of Mr. John Flower; *b.* '65; a member of the London School Board. 6, Upper Phillimore Gardens, London.
- \***Flynn**, J. C. (N.), elected for Cork, North, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of Mr. D. Flynn, of Whitechurch, co. Cork; *b.* '52; *E.* privately, and at the Christian Brothers School, Cork; *m.* '86 Miss M. Malone, *d.* of P. Malone, Esq., of Rathmines, co. Dublin; merchant; Secretary to the Cork Evicted Tenants' Fund; imprisoned under the Crimes Act '88. 4, York Terrace, Cork.
- \***Folkestone**, J. Pleydell-Bouverie, Viscount (C.), elected for Wiltshire, Wilton D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of the 5th Earl of Radnor; *b.* '68; *E.* Harrow and Trinity College, Camb.; moved Address '97; Major 1st Wilts R.V.C. '91. Longford Castle, Salisbury, and 2, Balfour Place, Park Lane, W.
- \***Forster**, H. W. (C.), elected for Kent, Sevenoaks D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of Major Forster, of Southend Hall, Catford, and Exbury, Southampton; *b.* '66; *E.* Eton and New College, Oxford (3rd class honours in Jurisprudence). Southend Hall, Catford, Kent, and 2, Cadogan Terrace, S.W.
- \***Foster**, H. S. (C.), elected for Suffolk, Lowestoft D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of the late Mr. Samuel Foster; *b.* '55; *E.* Dane Hill House, Margate, and City of London School; Consul-General for Persia; Sheriff of London '91-2; member of the London School Board '85-91; member of the London C.C. '88-92; F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.S.S., F.S.A.; J.P. and D.L. for Suffolk; Lieutenant



for City of London. 40, St. George Square, S.W. *Carlton, Magistrates', Scottish Conservative, and City Carlton.*

\***Foster**, Sir Walter (L.), elected for Derbyshire, Ilkeston D., '95; sat for Chester City '85-6, Ilkeston D. '87-95; s. of the late Mr. B. Foster, of Drogheda; b. '40; E. Drogheda, Dublin, and on the Continent; gold medallist for distinguished merit and Vice-President of the British Medical Association; Emeritus Professor of Medicine, Queen's College, and Consulting Physician, General Hospital, Birmingham; D.C.L. (Durham); F.R.C.P. (London); J.P. for Warwickshire; Secretary of the Local Government Board '92-5; President of the Allotments Association; knighted '86. 65, Temple Row, Birmingham, and 30, Grosvenor Road, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal.*

**Foster**, Colonel W. H. (C.), elected for Lancashire, North, Lancaster D., '95; e. s. of the late Mr. William Foster, of Hornby Castle; b. '48; Director of John Foster & Son, Ltd., Queensbury; J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire (High Sheriff '91) and West Riding, Yorks. Hornby Castle, near Lancaster; Queensbury, near Bradford; and 25, Dover Street, Piccadilly, W.

\***Fowler**, Right Hon. Sir Henry (L.), elected for Wolverhampton, East, '95; sat for Wolverhampton '80-85, East '85-95; s. of the late Rev. J. Fowler, a well-known Wesleyan minister; b. at Sunderland '30; E. Woodhouse Grove School and St. Saviour's School, Southwark; admitted a Solicitor '52; elected to the Town Council of Wolverhampton; Mayor '63; first Chairman of the School Board '70. Later on he was induced to transfer his energies to politics, and began his Parliamentary career in '80 as the colleague of Mr. Villiers in the representation of Wolverhampton. In the House he soon attracted notice; was appointed a member of various commissions, and took office in '84 as Under-Secretary of the Home Department. In '86 he was made Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and appointed a P.C. From '88-91 he was Deputy-Chairman of Ways and Means; and in '92 he was given a place in the Cabinet as President of the Local Government Board. He took charge of the Parish Councils Bill till it became the Local Government Act in the '94 session. On the reconstruction of the Ministry caused by Mr. Gladstone's retirement, Mr. Fowler was made Secretary of State for India, and in '95 G.C.S.I., when the Rosebery Ministry resigned. Woodthorne, Wolverhampton. *Reform and Athenæum.*

\***Fox**, Dr. J. F. (N.), elected for King's County, Tullamore D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; b. '53; E. St. Coleman's College, Fermoy, and Queen's College, Cork; formerly tutor of St. Francis Xavier's College, New York (M.A.); practised in medicine at Troy, New York State (M.D., F.R.C.P., and F.R.C.S., Cincinnati); J.P. for co. Cork; member of the Executive Committee of National League of America; founded the National Federation of America. Wilmount Castle, Queenstown, Cork. *National Liberal.*

**Fry**, L. (L.U.), elected for Bristol, North, '95; sat for Bristol '78-85, North '85-92; s. of the late Mr. Joseph Fry; b. '32; admitted a Solicitor '54; Chairman of the Bristol School Board '71-80. Goldney House, Clifton, Bristol, and 13, Arlington Street, S.W.

**Galloway**, W. J. (C.), elected for Manchester, South-West, '95; s. of the late Mr. John Galloway, sen.; b. '68; E. Wellington College and Cambridge. The Cottage, Old Trafford, Manchester, and 47A, Portland Place, W. *Carlton, St. Stephen's, and Wellington.*

**Garfit**, W. (C.), elected for Boston '95; e. s. of Mr. William Garfit; b. '40; E. Harrow and Trinity College, Camb.; Director of the Capital and Counties Bank; J.P. and D.L. for Lincolnshire (High Sheriff '92). West Skirbeck House, Boston, and 7, Chesham Place, S.W.

**Gedge**, Sydney (C.), elected for Walsall '95; sat for Stockport '86-92; e. s. of the late Rev. S. Gedge; b. '20; E. King Edward VI.'s Grammar School, Birmingham, and Corpus Christi College, Camb. (M.A. '56); admitted a Solicitor '56; Governor of Christ's Hospital, and of Trent College; trustee of Wycliffe and Ridley Halls; chairman of W. T. Penley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd. 54, Victoria Street, and 11, Great George Street, S.W. *Carlton, Constitutional, and Bath.*

**Gibbons**, John Lloyd (L.U.), elected '98 in the place of Mr. Villiers, deceased, for Wolverhampton, South D.; s. of Mr. H. Gibbons, an agricultural chemist; b. '38; E. Aldridge Grammar School. A Broad Churchman and contributor to churches, chapels, and numerous charities. Ellowes Hall, Sedgeley.

\***Gibbs**, Hon. Alban G. H. (C.), elected for the City of London '95; sat for same constit. '62-5; e. s. of the first Lord Aldenham, of Elstree, Herts; b. '46; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. '73); member of the firm of Antony Gibbs & Sons, merchants. 82, Portland Place, W.

\***Gibbs**, Hon. Vicary (C.), elected for Hertfordshire, St. Albans D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of the first Lord Aldenham; b. '53; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; partner in the firm of Antony Gibbs & Sons, merchants, of London. Aldenham House, Elstree, Herts, and 15, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

\***Gibney**, James (N.), elected for co. Meath, North, '95; sat for same constit. '93-5; s. of Mr. Thomas Gibney, of Beltrasna, co. Meath; b. '47; is an Irish tenant farmer; J.P. co. Meath. Martinstown, Crossakiel, Kells, co. Meath.

**Gibson-Carmichael**, Sir T. D., Bart. (R.), elected for Edinburghshire, Midlothian D., '95; e. s. of the late Rev. Sir W. H. Gibson-Carmichael, 13th Bart.; b. '59; E. St. John's College, Camb. (M.A. '84); J.P. and D.L. for Peeblesshire and Edinburghshire. Skirling, Castle Craig, Dolphinton, Peeblesshire; Hailes House, Slateford, Edinburghshire; and 3A, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W. *Brooks's and Athenæum.*

**Giles**, C. T. (C.), elected for Cambridge, North or Wisbech D., '95; s. of the late Mr. Alfred Giles, M.P.; b. '50; E. Harrow and King's College, Camb. (M.A. '74); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '74; joined the Western Circuit; Harrow Cricket Eleven '68 and '69, and captain of King's College (Camb.) Cricket and Football Elevens '72; J.P. Surrey; Chairman Wimbledon and Putney Commons Conservators. Copse Hill House, Wimbledon; 2, Hare Court, Temple. *St. Stephen's and Carlton.*

\***Gilhooly**, J. (N.), elected for Cork, West, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of Mr. J. Gilhooly, late coastguard officer; b. '45;

- draper at Bantry; imprisoned under Crimes Act '88. Bantry, co. Cork.
- \***Gilliat**, J. S. (C.), elected for Lancashire, South-West, Widnes D., '95; sat for Clapham '86-92, Lancashire, Widnes D., '92-5; s. of the late Mr. J. K. Gilliat, of Fernhill, Berkshire; *b* '29; *E.* Harrow and University College, Oxford; senior partner in the firm of John Kirton Gilliat & Co., American merchants; Director of the Bank of England '62; Governor '83-5; J.P. for Herts; H.M. Lieutenant for City of London. Chorleywood Cedars, Rickmansworth, and 18, Prince's Gate, S.W.
- \***Gladstone**, Right Hon. Herbert J. (L.), elected for Leeds, West, '95; sat for Leeds '85-85, West '85-95; 4th s. of the late Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone; *b* '54; *E.* Eton and University College, Oxford (1st class in Modern History '76, M.A. '79); Lecturer in Modern History, Keble College; P.C.; private secretary to his father '80-81; Junior Lord of the Treasury '81-5; Deputy Commissioner of the Board of Works '85; Financial Secretary of the War Office '86; Under Home Secretary Aug. '92—March '94; First Commissioner of Works March '94—June '95. 4, Cleveland Square, S.W. *National Liberal and Reform.*
- Goddard**, D. F. (L.), elected for Ipswich '95; s. of Mr. Ebenezer Goddard, C.E., J.P.; *b* '50; *E.* privately at Hastings; Alderman of the Ipswich Corporation; Mayor '91. Oak Hill, Ipswich. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- \***Godson**, Sir A. F. (C.), elected for Kidderminster '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; s. of Mr. S. H. Godson, barrister, of Tenbury, Worcestershire; *b* '35; *E.* King's College, London, and Queen's College, Oxford (M.A.); Inner Temple '59; Oxford Circuit; J.P. for Worcestershire; knighted '98. Westwood Park, Droitwich, and 7, Fig Tree Court, Temple, E.C.
- Gold**, Charles (L.), elected for Essex, North or Saffron Walden D., '95; *b* '37; Director of Messrs. W. and A. Gibbey, Ltd., and J.P. for Essex; brother-in-law of Sir Walter Gibbey, Bart. The Limes, Stansted, Essex, and 17, Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.
- \***Goldsworthy**, Major-General W. T. (C.), elected for Hammersmith '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *b* '37; *E.* privately; served in Oude with Volunteer Cavalry of Havelock's Column '57; made Cornet 8th Hussars, passed with distinction through Abyssinian campaign, and retired as Major-General '85. 22, Hertford Street, W. *United Service and Carlton.*
- Gordon**, Hon. J. E. (C.), elected for Elgin and Nairn Shires '95; *e. s.* of the late Lord Gordon of Drumearn; *b* '50; *E.* Edinburgh Academy and University. 61, Prince's Gate, London; East Dene, Bonchurch, Isle of Wight; and Quinta, St. Anna, Madeira. *Carlton, Wellington, National, and Constitutional.*
- \***Gorst**, Right Hon. Sir J. E. (C.), elected for Cambridge University '95; sat for Cambridge '66-8, Chatham '75-92, Cambridge University '92-5; *b* '35; *E.* St. John's College, Camb.; Civil Commissioner of Waikato, New Zealand, '61-3; appointed O.C. '75, and ten years later became *Solicitor-General* in Lord Salisbury's first Government; was a member of the celebrated **Fourth Party**; appointed Under-Secretary for India '86, and created **Privy Councillor** '90; he was one of the English delegates at the Berlin Labour Conference held in '90; appointed **Financial Secretary to the Treasury** Nov. '91, holding that office until the retirement of Lord Salisbury's Government in '92; Lord Rector of Glasgow University '93; appointed Vice-President of the Council '95, and as such had a great deal to do with the conduct of the Education Bills of '96 and '97. Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. *Carlton.*
- \***Goschen**, Right Hon. G. J. (C.), elected for St. George's, Hanover Square, '95; sat for City of London '63-80, Ripon '80-85, Edinburgh, East, '85-6, St. George's, Hanover Square, '87-95; *b.* in London '31; *E.* Rugby under Dr. Tait, and at Oriel College, Oxford, taking a 1st class in Classics. Soon after he entered the firm of Fröhling & Goschen, and became a Director of the Bank of England in '56. In '65 he was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and in '66 Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet. In '68 he joined Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet as President of the Poor Law Board, and in '71 succeeded Mr. Childers as First Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. Goschen was unable to join Mr. Gladstone's Government in '80, owing to his opposition to the extension of the franchise, so he was appointed special Ambassador to the Porte, in which capacity he was instrumental in settling the Montenegrin and Greek frontier questions in '80 and '81. When Mr. Gladstone launched his Home Rule Bill, in '85, Mr. Goschen was among the first to enrol himself in the opposition. He, however, failed to secure his seat in Edinburgh at the '86 election. On the resignation of Lord R. Churchill in Dec. '86, Mr. Goschen accepted the **Chancellorship of the Exchequer** as a Liberal Unionist with the full sanction of Lord Hartington. He was defeated in the Exchange Division of Liverpool (Jan. 26th, '87), but in the following month was successful in the St. George's, Hanover Square, Division. The **Budgets** which he introduced in '88 and '89 were vigorously attacked by Mr. Gladstone because of their proposals with reference to the death duties. His scheme, however, for the reduction of the interest on the national debt was cordially accepted by all parties, and successfully brought to a conclusion in July '89. He is the author of several financial and political pamphlets, and of the well-known work on "The Theory of Foreign Exchange." He has also published a number of addresses on educational and social subjects, including two on the "Cultivation and Use of the Imagination," delivered at Liverpool '77, and at Edinburgh University, and one on "Intellectual Interest," delivered by him as Lord Rector to the students of Aberdeen University in '88. He is a Privy Councillor. He joined Lord Salisbury's Cabinet in June '95 as First Lord of the Admiralty, and was re-elected for St. George's, Hanover Square. Seacox Heath, Hawkhurst, and 69, Portland Place, W. *Athenaeum and Carlton.*
- Goschen**, G. J., jun. (C.), elected for Sussex, North or East Grinstead D., '95; *e. s.* of the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty; *b* '66; *E.* Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford; private secretary to the Governor of New South Wales '90-92; moved address '96. 30, Draycott Place, Cadogan Gardens, S.W.
- Goulding**, Edward A. (C.), elected for Wiltshire, East or Devizes D., '95; s. of the late Mr. William Goulding, Conservative M.P. for

- Cork; *b.* '63; *E.* Clifton and St. John's College, Camb.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '87; ex-President Cambridge Union; member of the London C.C. and Thames Conservancy. 4, Plowden Buildings, Temple.
- \***Gourley**, Sir E. T. (L.), elected for Sunderland '95; sat for same constit. '68-85, '86-95; *b.* '28; shipowner; Alderman and J.P. for Sunderland (thrice Mayor); J.P. and D.L. for co. Durham; Hon. Colonel 3rd Durham Rifles. Roker-on-Sea, Sunderland. *Union and Trafalgar Square.*
- Graham**, Harry R. (C.), elected for St. Pancras, West, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. J. B. Graham, of St. Leonard's; *b.* 50; *E.* privately in England and Germany, and Exeter College, Oxford (M.A. '76). Great traveller. 8, Marble Arch, W.
- Gray**, E. (C.), elected for West Ham, North, '95; *b.* 57; *E.* St. John's College, Battersea (M.A. Oxon.); ex-President of, and now Secretary to, the Education Committee of the National Union of Teachers. 99, Grosvenor Road, S.W. *Junior Constitutional.*
- Green**, Walford D. (C.), elected for Wednesbury '95; *e. s.* of the Rev. Walford Green, Wesleyan minister; *b.* '69; *E.* Leys School and King's College, Camb. (B.A. '91); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '95; *m.* '96 Annie, *d.* of C. F. Carpenter, Esq., of Bishop Teignton, South Devon. 64, Claverton Street, S.W., and 6, Pump Court, E.C. *Carlton and Isthmian.*
- \***Greene**, H. D. (C.), elected for Shrewsbury '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of Mr. B. B. Greene, J.P. for Berks; formerly Governor of the Bank of England; *b.* '43; *E.* Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '68, LL.M. '69); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '68; Oxford Circuit; Q.C. '85; Benchers '91; J.P. and D.L. for Shropshire; Recorder of Ludlow '92. 13, Connaught Place, W.
- Greene**, W. R. (C.), elected for Cambridgeshire, West or Chesterton D., '95; *e. s.* of Mr. E. W. Greene, J.P.; *b.* '69; *E.* Eton and Oriel College, Oxford (B.A.); J.P. for Suffolk. Nether Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.
- Gretton**, J., jun. (C.), elected for Derbyshire, South, '95; *s.* of Mr. J. Gretton, of Bass, Ratcliff, Gretton, & Co., Burton-on-Trent; *b.* '67; *E.* Harrow; Director of Bass & Co.; Major 2nd V.B. Staffordshire Regiment. Sudbury Hall, Derby, and 66, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. *R. G. S., Marlborough, and Carlton.*
- Greville**, Capt. the Hon. Ronald H. Fulke (C.), elected for Bradford, East, '96; *e. s.* of the 2nd Baron Greville and the well-known authoress Lady Greville; *b.* '64; *E.* Rugby; became Lieut. 1st Life Guards '86; Capt. '92; resigned commission '96; *m.* '91, Margaret Helen Anderson, step-daughter of Mr. W. M'Ewan, M.P. for Central Edinburgh. 11, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W. *Carlton and Turf.*
- \***Grey**, Sir E., Bart. (L.), elected for Northumberland, Berwick D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Grey, formerly Equerry to H.R.H. Prince of Wales; *b.* 62; *E.* Winchester and Balliol College, Oxford; Under Foreign Secretary Aug. '92-95; J.P. for Northumberland. Falloden, Chathill, Northumberland. *Brooks's.*
- \***Grice-Hutchinson**, Captain G. W. (C.), elected for Aston Manor '95; sat for same constit. '91-5; *s.* of the late Captain G. R. Hutchinson, R.E.; *b.* '48; *E.* Rugby and University College, Oxford; entered the army '71; Captain '79; served in the Zulu war '79; retired '80; Hon. Major late 3rd Lancashire Fusiliers; J.P. for Worcester. The Boynes, Upton-on-Severn.
- Griffith**, E. J. (L.), elected for Anglesey '95; *s.* of Mr. T. M. Griffith, of Ty Coch, Anglesey; *b.* '60; *E.* University College of Wales, Aberystwith, and Downing College, Camb.; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '87; joined Chester and North Wales Circuit; Fellow of Downing College, Camb., and ex-President of the Cambridge Union. 16, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, W., and Temple, E.C.
- \***Griffith-Boscawen**, A. S. (C.), elected for Kent, Tonbridge D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of Captain Griffith-Boscawen, of Trevalyn Hall, Wrexham; *b.* '65; *E.* Rugby and Queen's College, Oxford (M.A. 1st in Classics, 2nd in History '88); President of Oxford Union '88; Private Secretary to Chancellor of the Exchequer '95; J.P. Kent; Capt. 3rd Battalion Royal West Kent Regt.; *m.* '92, Miss Edith Williams. Harwaton, Speldhurst, near Tunbridge Wells, and 52, Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W. *Carlton, Junior Constitutional.*
- Gull**, Sir W. Cameron (L.U.), elected for Devonshire, North-West or Barnstaple D., '95; *s.* of the late Sir William Gull, the eminent physician; *b.* '60; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. '87); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '86; late member of the London School Board. Tapley Park, Instow, near Bideford, and 10, Hyde Park Gardens, W.
- \***Gully**, Right Hon. W. C. (L.), elected for Carlisle '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *s.* of the late Mr. J. M. Gully, M.D.; *b.* '35; *E.* Trinity College, Camb. (M.A.) '59; President of the Cambridge Union; Inner Temple '60; Q.C. '77; Benchers '79; Recorder for Wigan '86-95; elected Speaker April 10th, '95, and again Aug. 12th, '95. Speaker's House, Westminster, S.W. *Oxford and Cambridge, and Athenæum.*
- \***Gunter**, Colonel R. (C.), elected for Yorkshire, Barkston Ash D., '95; sat for Knaresborough '84-5, Barkston Ash D. '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. R. Gunter, of Earl's Court, South Kensington; *b.* '31; *E.* Rugby; entered 4th Dragoon Guards '51; retired as Captain '63, having served through the Crimean war; J.P. for West Riding, Yorks; Colonel 3rd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment '71; Hon. Colonel '86. The Grange, Wetherby, Yorks; and 86, Eaton Square, S.W. *Carlton, Army and Navy, and Yorkshire.*
- \***Haldane**, R. B. (L.), elected for Haddingtonshire '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. Robert Haldane, of Cloanden; *b.* '56; *E.* Edinburgh University (M.A. 1st class honours in Philosophy, Hon. LL.D. '98), and Gottingen University; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '79; Q.C. '90; Benchers '93; joint author and editor of "Essays in Philosophical Criticism," and joint translator of Schopenhauer's "World as Will and Idea"; appointed Commissioner to inquire into Featherstone disturbances '93. Cloanden, Auchterarder, Perthshire; and 10, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. *Brooks's and New Club, Edinburgh.*
- \***Hall**, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G. (C.), elected for Finsbury, Holborn D., '95; sat for Cambridge,



shire, Chesterton D., '85-92, Finsbury, Holborn D., '92-5; *b.* '43; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '66; Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, '77, '92; Q.C. '81; a Bencher of Middle Temple, '84; Recorder of London '92. 2, Mount Street, W. Recorder's Chambers, Guildhall, E.C. *Garrick, Marlborough, and Carlton.*

\***Halsey**, T. F. (C.), elected for Herts, Watford D., '95; sat for Herts, '74-85, Watford D. '86-95; s. of the late T. P. Halsey, M.P.; *b.* '39; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. and County Alderman for Herts; Major Herts Yeomanry Cavalry, '72-89; Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel '86; Deputy-Chairman of Herts Quarter Sessions; Chairman of Great Gaddesden School Board. Great Gaddesden Place, Hemel Hempstead. *Carlton.*

\***Hamilton**, Right Hon. Lord G. (C.), has been in Parliament since '68 until '85 for Middlesex, and since '85 for the Ealing Division; 3rd s. of the late Duke of Abercorn; *b.* at Brighton '45; *E.* Harrow. Was ensign Rifle Brigade '64-8, when he was transferred to the Coldstream Guards. Under-Secretary for India '74-8, and Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education '78-80; First Lord of Admiralty '85-6 and '86-92; Chairman of London School Board '94-5; Secretary of State for India July '95; is a P.C. 17, Montague Street, W. *Carlton.*

\***Hammond**, John (N.), elected for co. Carlow '95; sat for same constit. '91-5; s. of Mr. Edward Hammond, of Carlow; *b.* '42; Carlow merchant; J.P. for co. Carlow, and member of Local Town Commissioners and Poor Law Boards. 4, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

\***Hamond**, Sir Charles F. (C.), elected for Newcastle-on-Tyne '95; sat for same constit. '74-85; s. of Mr. G. F. Hamond, of Blackheath; *b.* '17; *E.* Proprietary College, Blackheath; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '65; Northern Circuit; J.P. and D.L. for Newcastle; Town Councillor and Alderman for 40 years. 20, Lovaine Place, Newcastle.

\***Hanbury**, Right Hon. R. W. (C.), elected for Preston '95; sat for Tamworth '72-8, Staffordshire, North, '78-80, Preston '85-95; s. of Mr. R. Hanbury, of Tamworth; *b.* '45; *E.* Rugby and Corpus Christi College, Oxford; J.P. and D.L. for cos. Derby, Staffordshire, and Warwickshire; late Captain Queen's Own Royal Yeomanry; Hon. Colonel 5th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers; Privy Councillor and Secretary to the Treasury '95. Ilam Hall, Ashbourne, Derbyshire. *Carlton.*

\***Hanson**, Sir R., Bart. (C.), elected for City of London '95; sat for same constit. '91-5; 2nd s. of the late Mr. Samuel Hanson, of London; *b.* '40; *E.* Rugby and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '67, LL.D. '87); merchant; Alderman of Billingsgate Ward '80; Sheriff for London and Middlesex '81-2; Lord Mayor '86-7; J.P.; Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London; J.P. and D.L. for Tower Hamlets and Middlesex; late member of the School Board and C.C.; Knight Commander of the Orders of Couronne de Chêne of the Netherlands, and Saviour of Greece; knighted '82; created a baronet '87; Hon. Colonel City of London Militia; Past Master of Merchant Taylors' and Shipwrights' Companies. 4, Bryanston Square, W.

\***Harcourt**, Right Hon. Sir W. V. (L.), elected for Monmouthshire, West, '95; sat for Oxford

City '68-80, Derby '85-95; s. of the late Rev. W. V. Harcourt, of Nuneham Park, Oxford; *g.* s. of a former Archbishop of York; *b.* '27; *E.* Trinity College, Camb. (1st class honours in Classical Tripos, and Senior Optime '51); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '54; Q.C. '66; appointed Whewell Professor of International Law, Camb., '69; *m.* '59, d. of Lady Theresa Lewis, by whom he has a son, Lewis (*b.* '63), and in '76 his second wife, Mrs. Ives, daughter of the late Mr. J. L. Motley, the historian, by whom he has a son, Robert (*b.* '78). Sir W. Harcourt entered Parliament as Liberal member for Oxford ('68-80). On seeking re-election after his acceptance of office in Mr. Gladstone's Administration he was defeated by Mr. Hall, who was subsequently unseated on petition. Meantime, by the voluntary retirement of Mr. Plimsol, a seat was found for Sir William Harcourt at Derby, for which constituency he sat till he was defeated at the general election in '95. He has held the following offices: Solicitor-General '73-4; Secretary of State for the Home Department '80-85; Chancellor of the Exchequer '86 and '92-5. His '94 Budget, which considerably extended the application of the principle of graduation to the Income Tax and reformed the Death Duties, is claimed by his friends as his greatest achievement. His leadership of his party in the '96 session was acknowledged by friend and foe to have been masterly. He took a prominent part in the proceedings of the British South Africa Committee during '97; and in '98, in a series of weighty letters to the *Times*, he attacked the Romanising movement in the Church of England. Under the *nom de plume* of "Historicus" he wrote to the *Times* the well-known letters on International Law. He is one of the most clever of parliamentary debaters and platform speakers. Is a P.C. and LL.D. Malwood, Lyndhurst, Hants. *Devonshire, Reform, etc.*

\***Hardy**, L. (C.), elected for Kent, Ashford D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *y.* s. of the late Sir John Hardy, Bart., of Burton-on-Trent; *b.* '54; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1st class History '76); J.P. for West Riding, Yorks; D.L. and J.P. Kent. Sandling Park, Hythe, Kent, and 42, Lowndes Square, S.W.

\***Hare**, T. L. (C.), elected for Norfolk, South-West, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of the late Sir Thomas Hare; *b.* '59; *E.* Eton; J.P. and D.L. for Norfolk; Lieutenant 24th Regiment '79-80, and 1st Battalion of Scots Guards '80-85. Stow Hall, near Downham, Norfolk.

\***Harrington**, T. C. (P.), elected for Dublin, Harbour D., '95; sat for Westmeath '83-5, Harbour D. '85-95; s. of Mr. D. Harrington, of Castletown; *b.* '51; *E.* Castletown, Catholic University, and Trinity College, Dublin; Secretary of the Irish National League; called to the Irish Bar '87; formerly part proprietor of the *Kerry Sentinel*; imprisoned under the Crimes Act. 6, Cavendish Row, Dublin, and Artane Lodge, co. Dublin.

\***Harwood**, G. (L.), elected for Bolton '95; s. of Mr. Richard Harwood, J.P.; *b.* '45; *E.* Chorlton High School and Owens College, Manchester (M.A. London); head of the firm of Richard Harwood & Son, Brownlow Fold Mills, Bolton; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn,

- '90; ordained by the Bishop of Manchester, and served as a deacon '86-9; author of "Dis-establishment," "The Coming Democracy," "From Within," and "A Candidate's Speeches." Arkwright Street, Bolton, and 9, Stanley Gardens, London, W. *Athenæum, Reform.*
- Haslett**, Sir James (C.), member for North Belfast since the decease of Sir E. Harland, in Jan. '96; s. of a Presbyterian minister; b. '32; is a chemist and druggist in Belfast; is a J.P. for, and has twice been Mayor of that city, and was member for the Western D. '85-6. Princess Gardens, Belfast.
- Hatch**, E. F. G. (C.), elected for Lancashire, (South-East), Gorton D., '95; s. of the late Mr. J. W. Hatch, by Matilda A., d. of the late Hugh Snell, of Collington, Cornwall; b. '59; *E.* privately; senior partner and founder of the firm of Hatch, Mansfield, & Co., of 1, Cockspur Street, S.W., and a Director of the Fine Arts Insurance Company; unsuccessfully contested Gorton D. of Lancashire '89 and '92. 11, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Ranelagh.*
- \***Hayden**, John Patrick (P.), elected for Roscommon (South D.), July '97; s. of Mr. Luke Hayden, of Roscommon; a journalist; is brother of the late Mr. Luke P. Hayden, of Roscommon, who sat for Leitrim (South), from '85-92, and Roscommon (South) '92-7; and was elected to succeed him on his decease in '97.
- \***Hazell**, Walter (L.), elected for Leicester July '95; sat for same constit. '94-5; only s. of the late Mr. Jonathan Hazell; b. '43; Chairman of Hazell, Watson, & Viney, Ltd.; joint founder of the Children's Fresh Air Mission, and of the Self-Help Emigration Society, Treasurer of the Peace Society, and worker in various social movements. 9, Russell Square, W.C. *National Liberal and City Liberal.*
- \***Healy**, M. (N.), elected for Cork City '95; sat for same constit. 85-95; s. of Mr. Maurice Healy, of Bantry; b. '59; *E.* Christian Brothers School, Lismore; Solicitor '82. Ashton Lawn and Southmall, Cork. *National Liberal.*
- \***Healy**, Thomas J. (N.), elected for Wexford, North, '95; sat for same constit. March '92-5; e. s. of Mr. Maurice Healy, of Bantry; br. of Timothy Healy; b. '54; *E.* National School, Lismore; admitted Solicitor '88. Fortview, Wexford, and 12, Westmorland Street, Dublin. *National Liberal.*
- \***Healy**, Timothy M. (N.), elected for Louth, North, '95; sat for Wexford '80-83, Monaghan '83-5, Londonderry, South, 85-6, Longford, North, '87-92, Louth North, '92-5; b. in Bantry, '55; joined Mr. Parnell in '80, when he lectured in America. Took an active part in the Land League agitation '80, and was arrested in the autumn for a speech at Bantry, and committed for trial, but was acquitted. Elected for Wexford borough without opposition. Took a very active part in the discussions of the Land Bill of '81, and obtained the insertion of words excluding the improvements of tenants from rent. The clause has since come to be known as the "Healy clause." Was brought on motion by the Crown before the Queen's Bench for a speech in '82, and ordered to find bail for good behaviour, or be imprisoned for six months. Refusing bail, he was imprisoned, but was released after he had served four months of his sentence. Returned for Monaghan in '83, and in '85 for both North Monaghan and South Derby; elected to sit for the latter. Failed to secure his return in '86, but in Feb. '87 was returned unopposed for North Longford. Called to the Irish Bar in '84. Author of "A Word for Ireland," and text books on the Land Acts. He took a prominent part in the struggle of '91 against Mr. Parnell's leadership, and is recognised as one of the ablest members of the Irish party, though considerable differences exist between him and some of his colleagues. He was expelled from the Parliamentary Committee in Nov. '95 by a majority of six, and his disapproval of Mr. Dillon's leadership has been plainly manifested since. *National Liberal.*
- \***Heath**, J. (C.), elected for Staffordshire, North-West, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; 2nd s. of Mr. R. Heath, of Biddulph Grange, Congleton; b. '52; *E.* Clifton College; ironmaster; J.P. for Staffordshire; Captain Staffordshire Yeomanry '76, Major '90, Lieut.-Col. '97, Col. '98. Crawley Court, Winchester, and 54, Cadogan Square, S.W.
- \***Heaton**, J. Henniker (C.), elected for Canterbury '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Heaton of Rochester; b. '48; *E.* Kent House Grammar School and King's College, London; engaged in pastoral pursuits, and part proprietor of one of the largest newspaper properties in Australia; N.S.W. Government Commissioner to Amsterdam Exhibition '83, and to Indian and Colonial Exhibition '86; represented the Tasmanian Government at the Berlin Telegraph Conference '85; the successful advocate of Imperial Penny Postage, which is to be brought into operation between Great Britain and certain of her colonies on Christmas Day '98; author of "Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time"; appointed by Mauritius to negotiate its new constitution '84; introduced telegraph money orders in England, parcel post to France, and carried out numerous other postal reforms; inaugurated Parliamentary chess matches between Great Britain and America. 36, Eaton Square, S.W. *Carlton, Portland, and Savage.*
- Hedderwick**, Thomas Charles Hunter (L.), who, on the retirement of the late Sir J. Pender, won for the Liberals the seat for the Wick Burghs, is the 2nd s. of the late Mr. Robert Hedderwick, Queen's Printer and Publisher, of Glasgow, and founder of the old *Glasgow Weekly Citizen*; b. '50; M.A. Glasgow Univ.; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '76, joining the North-Eastern Circuit; was a Member of the Executive Committee of the Eighty Club '87-92; J.P. for Lanarkshire. Biggar Park, Lanarkshire; The Manor House, Weston Turville, Bucks; 2, Garden Court, Temple. *Reform.*
- Helder**, A. (C.), elected for Whitehaven '95; s. of the late Mr. George Helder; b. '27; *E.* Pollards, Brompton, and St. Omer; admitted a Solicitor '49; senior partner of Brockbank, Helder, & Co., Whitehaven; a Director of H. R. Baines, Ltd. (*Graphic and Daily Graphic*); member of the Iron and Steel

- Institute; an A.S.A., F.R.H.S.; member of the Cumberland C.C. Corkickle, Whitehaven. *Carlton and Constitutional.*
- Hemphill**, Right Hon. C. Hare (L.), elected for Tyrone, North, '95; s. of the late Mr. John Hemphill, of Rathkeany, co. Tipperary; *E. Trinity College, Dublin, Scholar (1st Gold Medallist and 1st Classical Moderator);* called to the Irish Bar '45; Q.C. '60; Serjeant-at-Law '82; Bench of Honourable Society of King's Inns; Solicitor-General for Ireland '92-5; member of Privy Council in Ireland '95; J.P. for Dublin, Tipperary, and Wicklow. Clifton House, Shankill, co. Dublin, and 65, Merrion Square, Dublin. *Reform, Devonshire, National Liberal, St. Stephen's Green Royal St. George Yacht.*
- Henderson**, Alexander (C.), elected for Staffordshire (West D.) '98; s. of Mr. George Henderson, of Langholm, Dumfries; b. '50; *E. privately;* a member of the stockbroking firm of Greenwood & Co., Austin Friars; a director of the Great Central Railway and Manchester Ship Canal; a part proprietor of the Shelton Iron Works, North Staffordshire; J.P. Berks; a member of the Shire Horse Society. Buscot Park, Faringdon, Berks, and Prince's Gate, S.W.
- Hermion-Hodge**, R. T. (C.), elected for Oxfordshire, South or Henley D., '95; sat for Accrington '86-92; e. s. of Mr. G. W. Hodge, of Newcastle-on-Tyne; b. '51; *E. Clifton College and Worcester College, Oxford (M.A. '81);* Major Oxfordshire Hussars; ex-County Alderman; J.P. Oxfordshire; assumed the name of Hermion '85. Wyfold Court, Reading. *White's and Carlton.*
- Hickman**, Sir A. (C.), elected for Wolverhampton, West, '95; sat for same constit. '85-6 and '92-5; fought Wolverhampton unsuccessfully in '80 against the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers and Sir H. H. Fowler; s. of the late Mr. G. R. Hickman, of The Moat, Tipton; b. '30; *E. King Edward VI.'s School, Birmingham; J.P. and D.L. for Staffordshire;* member of the Council of Mining Association of Great Britain, of the Iron and Steel Institute and of the associated Chamber of Commerce; ex-President of the British Iron Trades Association; knighted '91. Wightwick, Wolverhampton; Castle Leod, Strathpeffer; and 22, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.
- Hicks-Beach**, Right Hon. Sir Michael (C.), elected for Bristol, West, '95; sat for East Gloucestershire '64-85, West Bristol '85-95; b. '37; *E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford.* Is a J.P. and D.L. for Gloucestershire. Parliamentary Secretary to Poor Law Board March to Aug. '68; Under-Secretary for Home Office Aug. to Dec. '68; Chief Secretary for Ireland '74-8 and '86-7; Secretary of State for Colonies '78-80; Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons in the first Salisbury Administration. On his lordship's return to power in '86 Sir Michael resumed the Chief-Secretaryship for Ireland, but after a few months resigned, owing to failing eyesight. After travelling for some time on the Continent he returned to his parliamentary duties, and re-entered the Cabinet as President of the Board of Trade in Feb. '88, a post which he held till the change of administration in Aug. '92. Chancellor of the Exchequer since June '95. Is a P.C. and D.C.L. His recent Budget state-

- ments have been generally admitted to show great financial ability. Coln St. Aldwyns, Fairford, Gloucestershire, and 11, Downing Street, Whitehall. *Carlton and Athenæum.*
- Hill**, Right Hon. A. Staveley (C.), elected for Staffordshire, Kingswinford D., '95; sat for Coventry '68-74, West Staffordshire '74-85, Kingswinford D., '86-95; P.C.; s. of the late Mr. H. Hill, J.P.; b. '25; *E. King Edward VI.'s School, Birmingham, and St. John's College, Oxford (of which formerly Fellow); D.C.L. '55;* called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '51; Q.C. '68; Bench '68; Treasurer '86; Recorder for Banbury '66; Judge-Advocate Fleet and Counsel to Admiralty '75; Deputy High Steward Oxford University '74; Examiner in Law and Modern History, Oxford, '58; Hon. LL.D. Toronto University; J.P. and D.L. for Staffordshire. Oxley Manor, near Wolverhampton; and 4, Queen's Gate, S.W.
- Hill**, Captain Arthur (C.), elected for West Down '98; s. of the late representative of this constituency, Lord Arthur Hill, upon whose retirement Captain Arthur was returned unopposed, after about the shortest time it is possible for a seat to be vacant; b. '73; *E. privately;* Captain in the 5th Battalion (Royal South Down Militia) Royal Irish Rifles. 74, Eaton Place, S.W.
- Hill**, Colonel Sir E. S. (C.), elected for Bristol, South, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; s. of the late Mr. C. Hill, Bristol; b. '34; *E. Bishop's College, Clifton, and on the Continent; m. '66, Fanny, d. of the late Gen. Tickell, C.B.; J.P. for Glamorganshire (High Sheriff '85) and Cardiff;* Colonel Comdt. Glamorganshire Artillery Volunteers '64; President of Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom '81; President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce '88-91; K.C.B. '92; K.C. of Swedish Order of Wasa. Rookwood, Llandaff; Hazel Manor, Compton Martin, Somerset; and 1, St. James's Street, S.W. *Carlton.*
- Hoare**, E. B. (C.), elected for Hampstead '95; sat for same constit. '88-95; e. s. of Canon Hoare, of Tunbridge Wells, by Maria Eliza, d. of Sir Benjamin Brodie, the eminent surgeon; b. '41; *E. Tunbridge School and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '67);* Director of Lloyd's Bank, Colonial Bank. Tenchley, Surrey.
- Hoare**, S. (C.), elected for Norwich '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; e. s. of the late J. Gurney Hoare; b. '41; *E. Harrow and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '66);* J.P. for Norfolk and Middlesex; H.M. Lieutenant for City of London; Lord of Manor Sidestrand. Sidestrand Hall, Norfolk; Cliff House, Cromer; and 7, Hereford Gardens, W. *Athenæum and Carlton.*
- Hobhouse**, H. (L.U.), elected for Somerset, East, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. H. Hobhouse; b. '54; *E. Eton and Balliol College, Oxford (1st class Classics '75);* called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '80; J.P. and C.C. for Somerset; unpaid Ecclesiastical Commissioner; author of "Outline of Local Government and Local Taxation," "The County Councillors' Guide," and of a work on the Corrupt Practices Act. Hadsden House, Castle Cary, Bath. *Reform and Athenæum.*
- Hogan**, J. F. (A.P.), elected for Tipperary, Mid, '95; sat for same constit. '93-5; b. '55; *E. at St. Patrick's College, Melbourne, and entered Education Department, Victoria.*



Afterwards became a journalist, and has written "The Irish in Australia," "The Australian in London," etc. Since '87 has been residing in England. Published a biography of "Robert Lowe, Viscount Sherbrooke" ('92). Took an active part in the organisation of the new Colonial party, and at its inaugural meeting on Aug. 23rd, '93, was unanimously elected Secretary. This party held several meetings during '98, which were attended and addressed by a number of visiting Colonial statesmen, including five ministers of the Canadian Cabinet. Early in '96 Mr. Hogan published "The Sister Dominions: Through Canada to Australia by the New Imperial Highway." Early in '98 he published "The Gladstone Colony," a book that attracted much attention by giving for the first time a full account of the colonising experiment that Mr. Gladstone initiated at Port Curtis, Australia, in '47, when he was Colonial Secretary in the Ministry of Sir R. Peel. Montague Mansion, Great Russell Street, W.C.

**Holborn, J. G. (L.)**, elected for Lanarkshire, North-West, '95; is a tin-plate worker. Leith Walk, Edinburgh.

\***Holden, Sir A. (L.)**, elected for Yorkshire, Buckrose D., '95; sat for Bradford, East, '85-6, Buckrose D. '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Sir Isaac Holden, Bart.; *b.* '33; *E.* Edinburgh and Wesley College, Sheffield; member of the firm of Isaac Holden & Sons, manufacturers; J.P. for Bradford; Mayor '78-81, '86-7; formerly member of the School Board and Alderman. Nun Appleton, Bolton Percy, Yorks; and Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal.*

**Holland, Hon. L. R. (C.)**, elected for Tower Hamlets, Bow and Bromley D., '95; *s.* of 4th Viscount Knutsford; *b.* '65; *E.* Harrow and King's College, Camb. (B.A. '86); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '89; joined South-Eastern Circuit, but does not practise; member of London C.C. '95-7. 15, Savile Row, W. *Carlton and Bachelors.*

\***Hornby, W. H. (C.)**, elected for Blackburn '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *s.* of the late Mr. W. H. Hornby, M.P., of Blackburn; *b.* '41; *E.* privately; head of the firm of W. H. Hornby & Co.; Director of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway; J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire. Pleasington Hall, Blackburn. *Carlton.*

**Horniman, F. J. (L.)**, elected for Penryn and Falmouth '95; *s.* of the late Mr. John Horniman; *b.* '35; *E.* Friends College, Croydon; F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., etc.; member of W. H. and F. J. Horniman, Ltd.; founder of "The Horniman Museum." Forest Hill, Surrey Mansion, Brighton; Coombe Cliff, Croydon; and 20, Hyde Park Terrace, W.

\***Houldsworth, Sir W. H., Bart. (C.)**, elected for Manchester, North-West, '95; sat for Manchester '83-5, North-West '85-95; *s.* of the late Mr. H. Houldsworth, Manchester; *b.* '34; *E.* St. Andrews; cotton spinner; J.P. for Lancashire and Cheshire; County Alderman for Lancashire; Member of the Royal Commissions on Trade Depression, Gold and Silver, and Liquor Licensing Laws; created a baronet '87. Knutsford, Cheshire; Coodham, Kilmarnock, N.B.; and 35, Grosvenor Place, S.W. *Conservative.*

**Houston, J. Blakiston (C.)**, elected for North Down '98; *e. s.* of the late Mr. R. B. Blakiston Houston; *b.* '29; J.P. and D.L. co. Down, and was High Sheriff '60. Has been in the South Down Militia; and has frequently appeared on English platforms at contested elections. Orangefield, Belfast.

\***Houston, R. P. (C.)**, elected for Liverpool, West Toxteth D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *b.* '53; *E.* Liverpool College; is a well-known Liverpool shipowner and merchant. The Lawn, Aigburth; 10, Dale Street, Liverpool; and 44, Park Lane, W. *Carlton and Junior Carlton.*

\***Howard, J. (C.)**, elected for Middlesex, Tottenham D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; and *s.* of the late Mr. J. E. Howard, F.R.S. Tottenham; *b.* '34; *E.* University College, London (B.A. London); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '56; iron tube manufacturer; J.P. and County Alderman for Middlesex; H.M. Lieutenant for City of London. 18, Kensington Court, W., and 90, Cannon Street, E.C. *Carlton.*

**Howell, W. T. (C.)**, elected for Denbigh District '95; *s.* of the Very Rev. David Howell, B.D., Dean of St. David's; *b.* '62; *E.* Wrexham Grammar School, Shrewsbury School, and New College, Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '87; joined the South Wales and Chester Circuit; Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Cardigan. 7, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. *Carlton.*

\***Howorth, Sir H. H. (C.)**, elected for Salford, South, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *s.* of the late Mr. H. Howorth, merchant, of Lisbon; *b.* '42; *E.* Rossall School; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '67; Northern Circuit; J.P. for Lancashire; Vice-President of the Manchester Conservative Association; author of "A History of the Mongols"; K.C.I.E. '92; D.C.L. Bentcliffe, Eccles, Manchester, and 30, Collingham Place, S.W.

\***Hozier, Hon. James (C.)**, elected for Lanarkshire, South, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *e. s.* of 1st Lord Newlands, of Mauldslee Castle; *b.* '51; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; Clerk in Foreign Office '74; Diplomatic Secretary to Lord Salisbury's Special Embassy to Constantinople '76; retired from Foreign Office '78; private secretary to Lord Salisbury '78-80 and '85-6; J.P. and D.L. for Lanarkshire. Mauldslee Castle, Lanarkshire, and 22, Berkeley Square, W.

**Hubbard, The Hon. Evelyn (C.)**, elected for the Brixton D. of Lambeth in Jan. '96, on the succession of the Marquis of Carmarthen to the Dukedom of Leeds; *y. s.* of the first Lord Addington; *b.* '52; is a member of the firm of John Hubbard & Co., Russia merchants; a Director of the Bank of England; a member of the Public Works Loans Commission; and is on the Commission of Lieutenancy for the City of London. 38, Lennox Gardens, S.W.; The Rookery, Downe, Kent.

\***Hudson, G. B. (C.)**, elected for Hertfordshire, Hitchin D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of the late Rev. T. D. Hudson, of Frogmore Hall; *b.* '45; *E.* Rugby and Exeter College, Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '72; South-Eastern Circuit; J.P. and D.L. for Hertfordshire; Alderman of Hertfordshire C.C. Frogmore Hall, Hertford, and 15, Gloucester Square, W. *Carlton and New University.*

- \***Hughes**, Colonel E. (C.), elected for Woolwich '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of Mr. William Hughes, Woolwich; *b.* '32; *E.* King Edward VI.'s Grammar School, Birmingham; Solicitor '60; member of the London School Board '82-8; Metropolitan Board of Works '83-8; London C.C. for Woolwich '88 and '95; Lieutenant-Colonel and Kent Artillery Volunteers '77-88; Hon. Colonel since '89; V.D. '32, Green's End, Woolwich. *Carlton and Constitutional.*
- \***Humphreys-Owen**, Arthur Charles (L.), elected for Montgomeryshire '95; sat for same constit. '94-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. Erskine Humphreys, barrister; *b.* '36; *E.* Harrow and Trinity College, Camb.; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '64; J.P. and D.L. for Montgomeryshire; Deputy-Chairman of Quarter Sessions and Chairman of C.C., and of the Central Welsh International Education Board; assumed additional name of Owen '76.
- \***Hutton**, A. E. (L.), elected for Yorkshire, Morley D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Mr. John Hutton, J.P., of Eccleshill; *b.* '65; *E.* Mill Hill School and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '90); manufacturer. Crowhus, Rawdon, near Leeds; 7, Park Place, St. James's, S.W. *Devonshire.*
- Hutton**, J. (C.), elected for Yorkshire, North Riding, Richmond, '95; represented Northallerton '68-74; *e. s.* of the late Mr. John Hutton, of Solberge; *b.* '47; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. and D.L.; Chairman of Yorks, North Riding, Quarter Sessions and C.C. Solberge, Northallerton. *Carlton.*
- \***Jackson**, Right Hon. W. L. (C.), elected for Leeds, North, '95; sat for Leeds, '80-85, North '85-95; s. of the late Mr. W. Jackson, of Leeds; *b.* '40; *E.* partly at a Moravian school; Chairman of the G.N. Railway; in '86 his services to his party led to his appointment as Financial Secretary to the Treasury; P.C. '90; Chief Secretary for Ireland '91-2; Chairman of the British South Africa Committee of Inquiry '97. Allerton Hall, near Leeds, and 27, Cadogan Square, S.W. *Carlton and Athenæum.*
- \***Jacoby**, J. A. (L.), elected for Derbyshire, Mid, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. Moritz Jacoby, of Nottingham; *b.* '32; *E.* privately; lace manufacturer; J.P. for Nottingham; Sheriff '77-8; member of the Town Council '76; President of the Nottinghamshire Chamber of Commerce; F.S.S.; appointed '96 Chairman British South Africa Co. The Park, Nottingham, and 45, Queen's Gate, S.W. *Devonshire.*
- Jameson**, Major J. E. (A.P.), elected for West Clare '95; s. of the late Mr. J. Jameson, of Dublin; *b.* '52; *E.* Wimbledon and Sandhurst College; served with 18th Royal Irish, 20th Hussars, and Queen's Own Worcestershire Hussars; formerly an Inspector of Factories. 46, Queen's Gate, London.
- \***Jebb**, Prof. R. C. (C.), elected for Cambridge University '95; sat for same constit. '91-95; *b.* at Dundee '41; *E.* St. Columba's College, co. Dublin, Charterhouse School, London, and Trinity College, Camb. (Senior Classic '62); Public Orator of his University '69; Professor of Greek University of Glasgow '75; Hon. LL.D. of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, and Harvard, and Doctor of Philosophy, Bologna University. In '89 Dr. Jebb was elected Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge in succession to the late Dr. Kennedy. Amongst the most important of his works are an edition of "Sophocles," "The Attic Orators," "Introduction to Homer," "Theophrastus," and a "Life of Richard Bentley." It is mainly through his efforts that a British School of Classical and Archæological Studies was established at Athens. The hon. degree of D.C.L. was conferred on him by Oxford University June '91; Corresponding Member of the Archæological Institute of the German Empire; Knight of the Order of the Saviour (Greece); Member of Royal Commission on Secondary Education '94, of London Univ. Commission '98; Chairman of Parliamentary Committee on Burial Laws '97-8. Elected in '91 to represent Cambridge University in Parliament on the decease of Mr. Raikes. Springfield, Cambridge. *Oxford and Cambridge, and Athenæum.*
- \***Jeffreys**, A. F. (C.), elected for Hampshire, North, '95; sat for same constit. '87-95; 2nd s. of the late Lieutenant Jeffreys, R.N.; *b.* '48; *E.* Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. Mathematical honours '72); Inner Temple '72; *m.* '77 Amy C., *d.* of G. J. Fenwick, Esq.; J.P. and D.L. for Hampshire; alderman of the Hampshire C.C.; Chairman ('95) of the Central Chamber of Agriculture. Burkhams House, Alton, Hants. *Carlton.*
- Jenkins**, Sir J. J. (L.U.), elected for Carmarthen Boroughs '95; sat for same constit. '82-6; s. of the late Mr. Jenkins Jenkins, of Morriston; *b.* '35; J.P. and D.L. for Glamorganshire; High Sheriff '89; J.P. for Carmarthenshire and Swansea; Mayor of Swansea '69-70, '79-80, '80-81; knighted '82; Chairman or Director of various South Wales railways; member of the governing body Intermediate and Technical Education, Borough of Swansea; President of the Royal Inst. of South Wales '89-90. The Grange, Swansea. *Reform.*
- Jessel**, Captain Herbert M. (L.U.), elected for St. Pancras (South); *y. s.* of the late Right Hon. Sir G. Jessel, Master of the Rolls, and son-in-law of the late Right Hon. Sir Julian Goldsmid, whom he was elected to succeed in the representation of the above constit.; *b.* '66; *E.* Rugby and New College, Oxford; joined the 17th Lancers '86; served in India '87-90, retired '96; is Captain of the Royal Berks Yeomanry Cav. 50, Mount Street, W.
- \***Johnson-Ferguson**, J. E. (L.), elected for Leicestershire, Loughborough D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-6 and '92-5; s. of the late Mr. J. Johnson, J.P., of Kenyon Hall; *b.* '49; *E.* privately and at St. John's College, Camb. (32nd Wrangler '72, M.A. '75); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '77; J.P. for Lancashire and Lanarkshire. Kenyon Hall, Lancashire; Wiston Lodge, Biggar; Springkell, Dumfriesshire; and 55, Cadogan Square, S.W.
- \***Johnston**, W. (C.), elected for Belfast, South, '95; sat for Belfast '68-78, South '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. J. B. Johnston, of Ballykilbeg; *b.* '29; *E.* Trinity College, Dublin (M.A. '56); called to the Irish Bar '72; Inspector of the Irish Fisheries '78-85; author of "Nightshade," etc. Ballykilbeg, co. Down.
- \***Johnstone**, J. H. (C.), elected for Sussex, Horsham D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of the late Rev. G. D. Johnstone, rector of Creed, Cornwall; *b.* '50; *E.* Trinity College,

- Camb. (B.A. '71); called to Bar, Inner Temple, '74; unsuccessfully contested St. Austell D., Cornwall, '85. Bignor Park, Pulborough. *Carlton, Athenæum, and United University.*
- \*Joicey, Sir J., Bart. (L.), elected for Durham, Chester-le-Street D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of Mr. G. Joicey, of Newcastle-on-Tyne; b. '46; E. Gainford School, near Darlington; one of the largest coal owners in the north of England; proprietor of the *Newcastle Daily Leader*; Director of the N.E. Railway; J.P. and D.L. for co. Durham, J.P. for Northumberlandshire, and J.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne. Longhirst, Morpeth, Northumberland; Gregynog, Montgomeryshire; and 58, Cadogan Square, S.W.
- Jolliffe, Hon. H. G. Hylton (C.), elected for Somerset, Wells D., '95; e. s. of 2nd Lord Hylton; b. '62; E. Eton and Oriel College, Oxford (M.A. '91); m. '96 Lady Alice, d. of 3rd Marquis of Bristol; J.P. Somerset; a second Secretary Diplomatic Service (retired). 1, West Halkin Street, S.W.
- \*Jones, D. Brynmor (L.), elected for Swansea district '95; sat for Gloucestershire, Stroud D., '92-5; e. s. of the late Rev. T. Jones, of Swansea; sometime Chairman of the Congregational Union, England and Wales; b. '52; E. University College, London (LL.B. London); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '76; joined South Wales and Chester Circuit; J.P. for Gloucestershire; Judge of County Courts, Mid Wales Circuit, '85-6, and Gloucester Circuit '86-92, Q.C. '93; member of the Welsh Land Commission; member of the Court of and Standing Counsel to the University of Wales. 27, Bryanston Square, W., and 12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. *Reform and Devonshire.*
- Jones, W. (L.), elected for Carnarvonshire, Arfon D., '95.
- \*Jordan, J. (N.), elected for Fermanagh, South, '95; sat for co. Meath, South, '93-5, Clare, West, '85-92; s. of Mr. Samuel Jordan, farmer, of co. Fermanagh; b. '30; E. National School and Royal School, Enniskillen; provision merchant, curer, and tenant farmer, Enniskillen; four times Chairman of Enniskillen Town Commissioners. 12 and 13, High Street, Enniskillen.
- \*Kay-Shuttleworth, Right Hon. Sir U. J., Bart. (L.), elected for Lancashire, Clitheroe D., '95; sat for Hastings '69-80, Clitheroe D. '92-5; P.C.; e. s. of the late Sir J. P. Kay-Shuttleworth; b. '44; E. Harrow and London University; Under-Secretary for India '86; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster '86; Secretary to the Admiralty Aug. '92-95; J.P. for Lancashire; J.P. and D.L. for Westmorland; member of the London School Board '80-82; member of the Reformatories and Industrial Schools Royal Commission '82. Gawthorpe Hall, Burnley; Barbon Manor, Kirkby Lonsdale; and 28, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Reform and Athenæum.*
- \*Kearley, H. E. (L.), elected for Devonport '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Mr. G. E. Kearley, of Uxbridge, Middlesex; b. '56; E. Surrey County School, Cranleigh; member of the firm of Kearley & Tonge, tea merchants. 41, Grosvenor Place, S.W. *Reform and Devonshire.*
- Kemp, G. (C.), elected for Lancashire, South-East, Heywood D., '95, s. of Mr. George Tawke Kemp and Emily Lydia, d. of Henry Kelsall, The Butts, Rochdale; b. '66. E. Shrewsbury (scholar of Shrewsbury) and Trinity College, Camb. (B.A.); Honours (Classical Tripos); played for Camb. Univ. (cricket) '85-6-7-8, also at tennis; Captain Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry; is a well-known cricketer; member of the Lancashire Cricket Eleven; member of the Lancashire County Council '91-5; m. Lady Beatrice, 3rd d. of the Earl of Ellesmere. Beechwood, Rochdale. *White's, and Boodle's.*
- \*Kennaway, Right Hon. Sir J. H., Bart. (C.), elected for Devon, Honiton D., '95; sat for Devon, East, '70-85, Honiton D., '85-95; e. s. of the late Sir J. Kennaway; b. '37; E. Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford (1st class Law and History); M.A. '62; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '64; J.P. and D.L. for Devon; Colonel 3rd Volunteer Battalion of Devon Regiment '94; P.C. Escot, Ottery St. Mary. *Athenæum and National.*
- \*Kenrick, W. (L.U.), elected for Birmingham, North, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. A. Kenrick, J.P., of West Bromwich; b. '31; E. Brighton and University College, London (gold medal in Chemistry); ironfounder; J.P. and Alderman for Birmingham (Mayor '77); m. sis. of the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain. The Grove, Park Road, Harborne, Staffordshire, and 71, St. Ermin's Mansions, S.W.
- Kenyon, J. (C.), elected for Bury '95; s. of Mr. James Kenyon, of Crimble; b. '46; E. Bury Grammar School and Liverpool College; woollen and cotton manufacturer at Bury. Walshaw Hall, Bury, Lancashire. *Conservative.*
- \*Kenyon-Slaney, Colonel W. (C.), elected for Shropshire, Newport D., '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; s. of the late Lieutenant-Colonel W. Kenyon-Slaney; b. '47; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; entered army '67; Grenadier Guards; Major and Lieutenant-Colonel '83; Egyptian Campaign '82; retired as Colonel '87; J.P. and D.L. for Salop; m. Lady Mabel, d. of the Earl of Bradford Hatton Grange, Shifnal, Salop. *Carlton.*
- \*Kilbride, D. (N.), elected for Kerry, South, '95; sat for same constit. '87-95; s. of Mr. Thomas Kilbride, of Luggacurren, Queen's Co.; b. '48; E. Clongowes Wood College, Kildare; tenant farmer under Marquis of Lansdowne at the Wood, Luggacurren, but was evicted; imprisoned under Crimes Act '89; was returned '95 for South Kerry and North Galway, but decided to sit for the former constituency. Duke Street, Athy, co. Kildare, and 38, Claverton Street, S.W.
- \*Kimber, H. (C.), elected for Wandsworth '95; sat. for same constit. '85-95; s. of Mr. J. Kimber, of Canonbury; b. '34; E. privately and University College, London; solicitor, '88; 1st prizeman Incorporated Law Society; Director of the Capital and Counties Bank; Chairman of the South Indian Railway, the Natal Land and Colonisation Company, etc. Lansdowne Lodge, West Hill, Putney, S.W. *Carlton, St. Stephen's, Constitutional, City Carlton.*
- \*King, Sir H. S. (C.), elected for Hull, Central, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; e. s. of the late H. S. King, J.P., of Chigwell; b. '52; E. Charterhouse and Balliol College, Oxford (M.A. '80); banker and East Indian agent;



- K.C.I.E.; H.M. Lieutenant for City of London. 25, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.
- \***Kinloch, Sir J. G., Bart. (L.)**, elected for Perthshire, East, '95; sat for same constit. '89-95; *e. s.* of the late Sir G. Kinloch; *b.* '49; *E.* Cheltenham and Trinity College, Camb.; J.P. for Perthshire and Forfarshire; D.L. for Perthshire. Kinloch House, Meigle, Perth. *Devonshire and Reform.*
- \***Kitson, Sir James, Bart. (L.)**, elected for Yorkshire, Colne Valley D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; 2nd s. of the late Mr. J. Kitson, of Leeds; *b.* '35; *E.* University College, London; iron and steel manufacturer; Lord Mayor of Leeds '97; Chairman of the Yorkshire Banking Company; Director of the North Eastern Railway; J.P. for Leeds and West Riding, Yorks; President of the Iron and Steel Institute '89-90-91; formerly President of the National Liberal Federation; formerly President of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce; member of the Royal Commission Paris Exhibition 1900. Gledhow Hall, near Leeds, and 105, Pall Mall, S.W.
- \***Knowles, L. (C.)**, elected for Salford, West, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. J. Knowles, J.P., C.A., and D.L. (High Sheriff of Lancashire '92-3), of Westwood, Pendlebury; *b.* '57; *E.* Rugby and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. and LL.M.); D.L., F.G.S., F.Z.S., etc.; trustee of two livings; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '82; Northern Circuit; member of the Select Committee of Town Holdings; Chairman of the Select Committee on the Plumbers' Registration Bill '92; unpaid private secretary to Mr. Ritchie when President of the Local Government and President of the Board of Trade since '87; President of the Cambridge University Athletic Club '78-9; formerly Hon. Secretary to the Guinness Trust; joint editor of the 2nd edition of "Greenwood's Real Property Statutes"; appointed Second Church Estates Commissioner Sept. '95; Hon. Secretary to the Lancashire Conservative M.P. Association. Westwood, Pendlebury; 4, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; and 45, Upper George Street, Bryanston Square. *Carlton and Junior Carlton, and Union and Conservative, Manchester.*
- \***Knox, E. F. V. (N.)**, elected for Londonderry City '95; sat for Cavan, West, '90-95, when he was elected for Cavan, West, and Londonderry, and selected to sit for Londonderry; *e. s.* of the late V. E. Knox; *b.* '65; *E.* Keble College, Oxford (B.A. '86, Fellow of All Souls' '86); barrister. 5, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C., and 15, Bryanston Mansions, York Street, W.
- \***Labouchere, H. (L.)**, elected for Northampton '95; sat for Windsor, '65-6, Middlesex '67-8, Northampton '80-95; *b.* '31; *E.* Eton; entered the Diplomatic Service '54, through the influence of his uncle, the late Lord Taunton, and was successively attaché at Washington, Munich, Stockholm, Frankfort, St. Petersburg, Dresden, and Constantinople, where he became Second Secretary in '63. He retired in the following year. *m.* Miss Henrietta Hodgson, a well-known actress. Edits and owns *Truth*. Mr. Labouchere is noted for his vivacious speeches and lively repartee—gifts which render him popular in the House of Commons. He is an advanced but independent Radical. He was one of the strongest opponents of the administration of the British South Africa Company during the proceedings of the Committee that inquired into the Raid in '97. 5, Old Palace Yard, S.W., and Pope's Villa, Twickenham.
- Lafone, A. (C.), elected for Bermondsey '95; sat for same constit. '86-92; *s.* of the late Mr. Samuel Lafone, of West Derby, Liverpool; *b.* '21; J.P. for Middlesex; member of the first London School Board. Hanworth Park, Hounslow.
- \***Lambert, G. (L.)**, elected for Devonshire, South Molton D., '96; sat for same constit. Nov. '91-5; *s.* of the late Mr. George Lambert, of Spreyton; *b.* '66; *E.* North Tawton Grammar School; farms a portion of his own estate; tenant farmer of 300 acres; Lord of the Manor of Spreyton; late Poor Law Guardian; member of the Devon C.C.; moved address '93; member of the Agricultural Commission '93. Spreyton, Bow, North Devon, and 6, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- \***Langley, Alderman Batty (L.)**, elected for Sheffield, Attercliffe D., '95; sat for same constit. July '94-5; has been for many years a member of the City Council of Sheffield; is a well-known Nonconformist; has been Mayor of Sheffield; and is in a large way of business as a timber merchant in the town. *National Liberal.*
- Laurie, Lieutenant-General J. Wimburn (C.), elected for Pembroke and Haverfordwest '95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. J. Laurie, M.P.; *b.* '35; *E.* Harrow, Dresden, and Sandhurst; entered the army in '53; served in the Crimean campaign, in the Indian Mutiny, in the Transvaal '81, the North-West Territories of Canada '85, and in the Servo-Bulgarian war '85-6; J.P. for Nova Scotia and North-West Territories; D.C.L. King's College, Windsor; member of Paddington Vestry; member of the Executive Council of the City Polytechnic, City and Guilds Institute, and Northampton Institute; Prov. Grand Master of Freemasons, South Wales, W.D. 47, Porchester Terrace, W.; Oakfield, Nova Scotia. *Carlton.*
- Lawrence, Sir Edwin Durning-, Bart. (L.U.). See *Durning-Lawrence.*
- \***Lawrence, W. F. (C.)**, elected for Liverpool, Abercromby D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of the late Rev. C. W. Lawrence, of St. Luke's, Liverpool; *b.* '44; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. '72); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '71; J.P. for Wiltshire. Cowesfield House, Whiteparish, Salisbury. *Carlton and Athenæum.*
- \***Lawson, J. Grant (C.)**, elected for Yorkshire, Thirsk D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; Parliamentary Charity Commissioner '95; 2nd s. of the late A. S. Lawson, J.P. and D.L. for Aldborough Manor; *b.* '56; *E.* Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. '82); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '81; one of the Deputy-Chairmen of Committees of the House. Does not practise. Knavesmire Lodge, York; Nuttall Hall, Lancashire; and 14, Arlington Street, S.W.
- \***Lawson, Sir W., Bart. (L.)**, elected for Cumberland, Cockermouth D., '95; sat for Carlisle '59-65, '68-85, Cockermouth D. '86-95; *b.* at Brayton Hall, Cumberland, Sept. 4th, '29; succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, who was a gentleman of strong temperance and anti-slavery principles. Re-

turned in '59 as member for Carlisle, and lost his seat for that borough in consequence of the introduction into the House of Commons of his "Bill for the Legislative Suppression of the Liquor Traffic" on March 4th, '64. He was, however, again returned in '68 for the same city, which he continuously represented till the general election of '85, when, Carlisle becoming a one-member constituency, he stood for the Cocker-mouth Division of Cumberland, but was defeated by ten votes. At the general election in the following year he was returned for that division by a large majority, and again at the general election in '92 and '95. Sir Wilfrid Lawson has thrice successfully proposed his *Local Option* (*q.v.*) Resolution. Elected President of the *United Kingdom Alliance* on the death of Sir W. C. Trevelyan. Brayton, Carlisle, and 23, Hans Place, S.W. *Reform and Wellington.*

\***Lea**, Sir Thomas, Bart. (L.U.), elected for Londonderry, South, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95, Kidderminster '68-74, Donegal '79-85; s. of the late Mr. G. B. Lea, of Kidderminster; *b.* '41; *E.* privately; J.P. for Worcestershire. Sea Grove, Dawlish; The Larches, Kidderminster; and 49, Roland Gardens, S.W. *Reform.*

**Lecky**, Right Hon. W. E. H. (L.U.), Dublin University; *b.* near Dublin in March '38; *E.* at Trinity College, Dublin. After his college career he devoted himself to literature, specially to history, in which sphere he has gained many distinguished successes. The universities of Oxford and Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, and St. Andrews, have all conferred hon. degrees upon him, and many of his works have appeared in translations on the Continent. The chief of them are his "History of England in the Eighteenth Century," "History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe," "The Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland," the "History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne," and "Democracy and Liberty" published in '96. A volume of poems appeared in '91. He was returned for Dublin University in Dec. '95, in succession to Mr. Plunket, who had been elevated to the peerage, and was made a P.C. '97.

\***Lees**, Sir Elliott, Bart. (C.), elected for Birkenhead '95; sat for Oldham '86-92, Birkenhead Oct. '94-5; unsuccessfully contested Rochdale '85, Pontefract '93; only surviving s. of the late Mr. T. E. Lees, J.P., D.L., of Woodfield, Oldham; *b.* '60; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; Captain Dorset Yeomanry Cavalry; created a baronet '97; M.A. Oxford. South Lytchet Manor, Poole, and 14, Queen Anne's Gate, Carlton.

\***Leese**, Sir J. F. (L.), elected for Lancashire, Accrington D., '95; sat for same constit. '92; re-elected on his appointment as Recorder Dec. '93; and s. of Mr. Joseph Leese, of Manchester; *b.* '45; *E.* privately (B.A. London) and at Cambridge; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '68; Northern Circuit; Q.C. '91; Recorder of Manchester '93; knighted July '95. Red House, Sidmouth, Devon; 80, Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W., and 2, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.

\***Legh**, Hon. T. W. (C.), elected for Lancashire, Newton D., '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *e. s.* of Lord Newton, of Lyme Park; *b.* '57; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A.);

entered diplomatic service '80, but retired '86; J.P. for Cheshire. Lyme Park, Stockport, and 7, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. *White's.*

**Leigh-Bennett**, H. C. (C.), elected for Surrey, Chertsey D., Feb. '97; *b.* '52; *e. s.* of the late Rev. H. Leigh-Bennett, J.P.; *E.* Winchester and New College, Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple. *United University.*

\***Leighton**, S. (C.), elected for Shropshire, Oswestry D., '95; sat for Shropshire, North, '76-85, Oswestry D. '85-95; and s. of Sir Baldwin Leighton, 7th Bart.; *b.* '37; *E.* Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford (M.A. '64); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '61; Oxford Circuit; J.P. and D.L. for Shropshire; J.P. for Montgomeryshire; F.S.A.; Hon. Commissioner of the South Australia Paris Exhibition '78. Sweeney Hall, Oswestry. *Athenæum and Carlton.*

\***Leng**, Sir John (L.), elected for Dundee '95; sat for same constit. '89-95; and s. of the late Mr. A. Leng, of Hull; *b.* 28; *E.* Hull Grammar School; sub-editor of the *Hull Advertiser* '47-50; editor and joint proprietor of the *Dundee Advertiser* '51; established the *People's Journal*; J.P. for Forfar, Fife; D.L. for Dundee; knighted '93. Kinbrae, Newport, Fife, N.B.

\***Leuty**, T. R. (R.), has sat for Leeds, East, since May '95; s. of the late Mr. T. Leuty, of Leeds; *b.* '53; *E.* Bramham College, Yorkshire; linen manufacturer; member of the Leeds C.C. (Mayor '94). Headingley Lodge, near Leeds.

\***Lewis**, J. H. (L.), elected for Flint Boroughs '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Mr. Enoch Lewis, shipowner, of Mostyn Quay; *b.* '58; *E.* Denbigh Grammar School, Montreal University, and Exeter College, Oxford (M.A.); County Alderman of the Flintshire C.C.; Chairman of the Flintshire Joint Education Committee and of the County Governing Body of Intermediate Schools. Penucha, Caerwys, Holywell, Flintshire; 9, Addison Court Gardens, W. *National Liberal.*

**Llewellyn**, E. H. (C.), elected for Somersetshire, North, '95; sat for same constit. '85-92; s. of the late Mr. Llewellyn Llewellyn, of North Devon; *b.* '47; *E.* Rugby; J.P. for Somerset. Langford Court, Langford, East Somerset.

**Llewellyn**, Sir J. T. D. (C.), elected for Swansea Town '95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. John Dillwyn-Llewellyn, of Penllergare; *b.* '36; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. '59); J.P., D.L., and County Alderman for Glamorganshire; High Sheriff '78; J.P. for Carmarthenshire and Brecknockshire; created a baronet '90. Penllergare, Swansea, and 39, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.

\***Lloyd-George**, D. (L.), elected for Carnarvon '93; sat for same constit. '90-95; s. of the late Mr. W. George, of Liverpool; *b.* '63; *E.* Llanystumdwy National Schools and under private tuition; admitted a Solicitor '84; practises at 13, Wallbrook, E.C. Brynaweton, Criccieth, and 9, Palace Mansions, West Kensington, W.

\***Lockwood**, Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. M. (C.), elected for Essex, West or Epping D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of the late General Mark Wood, and *g. s.* of Mr. W. J. Lockwood, verderer of Epping Forest, whose name he resumed; *b.* '47; *E.* Eton; entered the Coldstream Guards '66; retired as Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel '83; J.P. and C.C. for

- Essex; moved Address '98. Bishop's Hall, Romford, Essex, and 5, Audley Square, W.
- \***Loder, G. W. E. (C.)**, elected for Brighton '95; sat for same constit. '89-95; 4th s. of the late Sir R. Loder, Bart., of Whittlebury; *b.* '61; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A., LL.B.); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '88; J.P. and D.L. for Sussex; private secretary to Mr. Ritchie '88-92, and to Lord George Hamilton since '95. Abinger House, Brighton, and 48, Cadogan Square, S.W.
- \***Logan, J. W. (L.)**, elected for Leicestershire, Harbrough D., '95; sat for same constit. '91-5; s. of the late Mr. John Logan, of Newport; *b.* '45; *E.* College School, Gloucester, and in Germany; head of the firm of Logan & Hemingway, railway contractors; A.M.I.C.E. East Langton Grange, Market Harbrough; 17, 18, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W.; and 6, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall.
- \***Long, Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. (C.)**, elected for Worcestershire, Evesham D., '95; sat for same constit. from Jan. '95; s. of the Venerable Charles Maitland Long, Archdeacon of East Riding of Yorks; *b.* '42; served in the Royal Artillery from '60-86; J.P. and D.L. for Worcestershire, and Chairman of the Parish Council. Severn Bank, Severn Stoke, Worcestershire.
- \***Long, Right Hon. W. H. (C.)**, elected for Liverpool, West Derby D., '95; sat for Wiltshire, North, '80-85, Devises D. '85-92, Liverpool, West Derby D., '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. Richard Penruddocke Long, M.P. for Wiltshire, North, '65-8; *g. s.* of the late Mr. Walter Long, M.P. for Wiltshire, North, for 30 years; *b.* '54; *E.* at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, '86-92; appointed President of the Board of Agriculture '95; J.P. for Somersetshire and Wiltshire; D.L. for Wiltshire; patron of three livings; member of the Agricultural Commission. 17, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.; Rood, Ashton, Trowbridge. *Carlton and Turf.*
- \***Lopes, H. Y. B. (C.)**, elected for Grantham '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; only s. of Sir Massey Lopes, of Devonshire; *b.* '59; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '88; J.P. and C.C. for Devonshire; Lieutenant 1st Devonshire Yeomanry Cavalry. 16, Ovington Square, S.W.
- Lorne, Right Hon. Sir John D. S. Campbell, Marquis of (L.U.)**, elected for Manchester, South, '95; sat for Argyllshire '68-78; *e. s.* of George, 8th Duke of Argyll; *b.* '45; *E.* Eton, St. Andrews University, and Trinity College, Camb.; *m.* '71, H.R.H. Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, 4th d. of her Majesty the Queen; K.T., G.C.M.G.; private secretary to the Duke of Argyll '68-71; Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada '78-83; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle since '92; D.L. Dumbartonshire, '96; Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant 1st Argyll and Bute Artillery Volunteers '66-84; Hon. Colonel 5th Volunteer Battalion (10th Lanark) Highland Light Infantry '71-90; Hon. Col. 15th Argyll Light Infantry, Ontario, Canada, '98. Killkatrine, Argyllshire, and Rosneath, Dumbartonshire.
- \***Lough, (T. L.)**, elected for Islington, West, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; 4th s. of the late Mr. M. Lough, co. Cavan; *b.* '50; *E.* Royal School, Cavan, and Wesleyan Con-
- nexional School, Dublin; *m.* '80, Edith H., d. of the late Rev. John Mills, since which time he has been a wholesale tea merchant in Eastcheap; was one of the founders and for some time Hon. Secretary of the Home Rule Union; member of the Royal Archaeological Society, Ireland, and of the Statistical Society; author of "England's Wealth, Ireland's Poverty"; a Liberal advocating Home Rule for Ireland, and the "Newcastle" and "London Liberal" programmes with Labour Reform, etc. Drummully House, co. Cavan, and 29, Hyde Park Gate, S.W. *Reform, National Liberal, Eighty, and City Liberal.*
- Lowe, Frank William (C.)**, elected unopposed for Birmingham, Edgbaston D., '98; s. of the late Mr. William Lowe, a solicitor of Birmingham; *b.* '52; *E.* Birmingham Grammar School and Univ. of London; admitted as a Solicitor '76, but has retired from practice; President of the Birmingham and Edgbaston Debating Society; J.P. City of Birmingham; Vice-Chairman of the Midland Union; elected '93 President of the Birmingham Conservative Association. Mr. Lowe in '85 contested the East D. of Birmingham, and in '92 stood for the Harbrough D. of Leicester, but in both cases was unsuccessful. Dovedale, Edgbaston.
- Lowles, J. (C.)**, elected for Shoreditch, Haggerston D., '95; s. of Mr. George Lowles, of Frant; *b.* '50; founded the *Hackney Mercury*; Trustee of Spurstowe Charity; represented Hackney (Central) on the London C.C. '89-92; largely interested in the Colonies. Hill Crest, Darenth Road, Stamford Hill, N.
- \***Lowther, Right Hon. J. (C.)**, elected for Kent, Thanet D., '95; sat for York City '65-80, Lincolnshire, North, '81-5, Thanet D. '88-95; *y. s.* of Sir C. H. Lowther, of Swillington, Yorkshire; *b.* '40; *E.* Westminster and Trinity College, Camb.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '64; J.P., D.L., and County Alderman for Yorks, North Riding; Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board '68; Under-Secretary of the Colonies '74-8; Chief Secretary for Ireland '78-80; P.C. Wilton Castle, Redcar, and 59, Grosvenor Street, W.
- \***Lowther, Rt. Hon. J. W. (C.)**, elected for Cumberland, Penrith D., '95; sat for Rutland '83-5, Penrith D. '86-95; *e. s.* of the Hon. W. Lowther, M.P.; *b.* '55; *E.* Eton, King's College, London, and Trinity College, Camb. (LL.M. '82); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '79; D.L. and J.P. for Cumberland; unpaid Charity Commissioner '87-91; Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs '91-2; British Representative of the Venice International Sanitary Conference '92; Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy-Speaker since Aug. '95; P.C. '98. 16, Wilton Crescent, S.W. *Carlton.*
- Loyd, A. K. (C.)**, elected for Berkshire, North or Abingdon D., '95; s. of the late Mr. T. Kirkman Loyd, of the Bengal Civil Service; *b.* '47; *E.* Brighton College; passed for Indian Civil Service '67; prizeman in English Law and Hindi Language at further examinations; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '68; resigned appointment to Indian Civil Service '69; joined Norfolk Circuit, and afterwards Midland Circuit; Q.C. '92; Benchers '94; Secretary of the Macclesfield Corrupt Practices Commission '80-81; joint editor of recent editions of Sir John Byles's work on Bills of Exchange; J.P. for Berks. Hodcott, West



- Ilsey, Berks; 60A, Cadogan Square, S.W.; and Temple, E.C.
- \***Lubbock**, Right Hon. Sir J., Bart. (L.U.); elected for London University '95; sat for Maidstone '70-80, London University '80-95; *b.* in London '34; *E.* Eton; entered ('48) his father's bank in Lombard Street, becoming a partner in '56. More than twenty public measures of importance (the principal being the *Bank Holidays Act* and the *Bills of Exchange Act*) owe their existence mainly to his influence and exertions. He has recently devoted himself to the promotion of the *Shops Early Closing Bill*. Sir John is also distinguished as a *scientist*. In '63 he published "Pre-historic Times," in '70 the "Origin of Civilisation and the Primitive Condition of Man," and in '88 "The Senses, Instincts, and Intelligence of Animals, with special reference to Insects"; "The Beauties of Nature," the "Use of Life," and other works, one of which, "The Pleasures of Life," has attained to its thirty-fifth edition, besides being translated into thirteen foreign languages. He is also the author of various works on Ants, Bees, and Wasps. He has received the hon. degrees of D.C.L. from Oxford and LL.D. from Dublin, Cambridge, and Edinburgh, M.A. from Warzburg, and held the office of *Vice-Chancellor of the University of London*, which he resigned in '80, on becoming the parliamentary representative of the University. He was returned at the head of the poll for the City Division for the London C.C. Jan. 17th, '89, and was subsequently elected *Vice-Chairman* of that body. Was *Chairman*, following Lord Rosebery, from '90 to '92. President of the Bankers' Association and Gold Standard Defence Association. He is a P.C. High Elms, Farnborough, Kent, and 2, St. James's Square, S.W. *Athenaeum*.
- Lucas-Shadwell**, W. (C.), elected for Hastings '95; *s.* of the late Mr. W. D. Lucas-Shadwell, J.P., D.L., of Fairlight, Hastings; *b.* '52; *E.* Pembroke College, Camb.; J.P. and D.L. for Sussex; active in political and philanthropic work in London and elsewhere. The Hall, Fairlight, Hastings. *Carlton, New University, and Constitutional*.
- \***Luttrell**, H. C. F. (L.), elected for Devonshire, Tavistock D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; 2nd *s.* of Mr. George F. Luttrell, of Dunster Castle; *b.* '57; *E.* Cheltenham College; held a Commission in the Rifle Brigade '77-87. Dunster Castle, Somersetshire. *Arthur's, Reform, and Eighty*.
- \***Lyell**, Sir Leonard, Bart. (L.), elected for Orkney and Shetland '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lyell; *b.* '50; *E.* privately and at Berlin and London Universities; J.P. for Forfarshire. Kinnordy, Kirriemuir, N.B., and 48, Eaton Place, S.W. *Athenaeum and Reform*.
- \***Lyttelton**, Hon. A. (L.U.), elected for Warwick and Leamington '95; sat for same constit. May '95; *y. s.* of George William, 4th Baron Lyttelton; *b.* '57; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (B.A. '78); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '81; joined the Oxford Circuit; Recorder of Hereford '93-4, and of Oxford from Nov. '94; seconded Address '97. 16, Great College Street, Westminster. *Brooks's*.
- MacAleese**, D. (N.), elected for Monaghan, North, '95; *s.* of Mr. Daniel MacAleese; *b.* '33; *E.* at a National school; journalist, newspaper proprietor, and editor; formerly editor of the *Belfast Morning News* and *Ulster Examiner*.
- \***Macartney**, W. G. E. (C.), elected for Antrim South, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s.* of Mr. J. W. E. Macartney, M.P., of co. Tyrone '74-85; *b.* '52; *E.* Eton and Exeter College, Oxford (B.A., 1st class honours '75); *m.* '97, *Ettie, e. d.* of the late J. E. Scott, of Outlands, Devonport; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '78; South-Eastern Circuit; appointed Secretary to the Admiralty '95. Clogher Park, Tyrone, and Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W. *Carlton*.
- \***Macdonna**, J. C. (C.), elected for Southwark, Rotherhithe D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. G. de Landre Macdonna, of West Kirby; *b.* '36; *E.* Trinity College, Dublin; ordained '59; held three curacies and four livings, but resigned in '83 under Clergy Relief Act; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '89; is Parliamentary Secretary to the Right Hon. R. W. Hanbury, M.P., Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Hilbre House, West Kirby, Cheshire, and 12, Bloomfield Terrace, S.W. *Carlton, Garrick, Ranelagh, and Bath*.
- Maclean**, J. Mackenzie (C.), elected for Cardiff '95; sat for Oldham '85-92; *s.* of Mr. A. Maclean, of Liberton, Edinburgh; *b.* '35; journalist, and proprietor of the *Western Mail*; Chairman of the London and Northern Assets and Debenture Corporations, etc.; author of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," etc.; President Institute of Journalists '96-7, 40, Nevcrn Square, Earl's Court, S.W.
- \***Maclure**, Sir John W., Bart. (C.), elected for Lancashire, Stretford D., '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; 2nd *s.* of the late John Maclure, of Manchester; *b.* '35; *E.* Manchester Grammar School; J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire; J.P. for Manchester; Director of numerous public companies; Trustee and Treasurer of the Cotton Districts Convalescent Fund; Hon. Secretary of the Cotton Famine Fund '62-6; F.R.G.S., F.S.S.; is P.G.D. of Freemasons in England; a Knight of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem; cr. a Bart. '98. The Home, Whalley Range, near Manchester; Victoria Mansions, 26, Victoria Street, Westminster. *Carlton, Conservative, and Junior Carlton*.
- \***MacNeill**, J. G. Swift (N.), elected for Donegal, South, '95; sat for same constit. '87-95; *s.* of Rev. J. G. Swift MacNeill, Chaplain of the Richmond Bridewell, Dublin; *b.* '49; *E.* Christ Church, Oxford; called to the Irish Bar '76; Munster Circuit; appointed Q.C. '93; Professor of Constitutional and Criminal Law, King's Inns, Dublin; author of "The Irish Parliament, What it was, and What it did," etc. Blackhall Street, Dublin, and 4, Halsey Street, S.W. *National Liberal*.
- Maddison**, F. (L.), elected for Sheffield, Brightside D., Aug. '97; *b.* '56; formerly a compositor at Hull; twice ('92 and '95) unsuccessfully contested the Central division as a Liberal and Labour candidate. Mr. Maddison was one of the men's leaders in the Hull docks dispute in '93. He was associated for some years with the *Railway Review*, the official organ of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants; has been chairman of the Hull branch of the Typographical Association; was President of the Trade Union Congress '86; and is now President of the Labour

Association, a body formed to promote Co-operative Production.

\***M'Arthur, W. A. (L.)**, elected for Cornwall, St. Austell D., '95; sat for same constit. '87-95; Buckrose, Yorkshire, '86, but unseated on scrutiny; *e. s.* of Alexander M'Arthur, M.P.; *b.* '57; *E.* privately; partner in the firm of W. & A. M'Arthur, Australian merchants; Director of the Bank of Australasia; D.L. for London; Commissioner for New South Wales to Colonial Exhibition '86; has been Hon. Secretary and Unofficial Whip to the Committee of Radical members; a Junior Lord of the Treasury Aug. '92—July '95, and second Liberal Whip since March '94. 4, Third Avenue, Hove. *Devonshire, Reform, City Liberal, National Liberal.*

**McArthur, Charles (L.U.)**, elected for Liverpool (Exchange D.), Nov. '97; *s.* of Charles McArthur, of Port Glasgow; *b.* '44, at Kingsdown, Bristol; *E.* Bristol Grammar School; has been for many years an Average Adjuster, and has filled the office of Chairman of the Association of Average Adjusters; was for four years President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce; J.P. Liverpool. Exchange Buildings, Liverpool.

**M'Calmont, Harry L. B. (C.)**, elected for Cambridgeshire, East or Newmarket D., '95; *s.* of Mr. H. B. B. M'Calmont, of Lincoln's Inn; *b.* '61; *E.* Eton; entered 6th Foot '81, Scots Guards '85; retired '89; J.P. and D.L. for Cambridgeshire; Major 4th Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment since '90; owner of Isinglass and other famous horses. Cleeveley Park, Newmarket; Bishop's Wood, near Ross, Herefordshire; and 11, St. James's Square, S.W.

\***M'Calmont, Colonel J. M. (C.)**, elected for Antrim, East, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; 2nd *s.* of the late Mr. J. M'Calmont, of Abbeylands, Belfast; *b.* '47; *E.* Eton; served in 8th Hussars '66-74; retired captain '74; aide-de-camp to Earl Cowper and to the late Duke of Marlborough when Viceroy of Ireland; J.P. Antrim; Hon. Colonel of the Antrim Artillery. Holywood House, Belfast, and 89, Jermyn Street, S.W. *Carlton; Kildare Street, Dublin; and Ulster, Belfast.*

**McCalmont, Major-General H. C. B. (C.)**, elected for Antrim, North, '95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. James M'Calmont, of Abbeylands; *b.* '45; served in the 7th Hussars in the Red River expedition '70; aide-de-camp to General Sir Garnet Wolseley, Ashanti War, '73; High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, Cyprus, '78-9, and, Natal, Zulul War '79-80; Mil. Attaché Russo-Turkish War '77-8; Brigade-Major Egyptian War '82; commanded Light Camel Regiment Soudan War '85; Colonel '85; C.B. '85; J.P. for co. Antrim and Dublin. Abbeylands, White Abbey, Belfast.

\***M'Cartan, M. (N.)**, elected for Down, South, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *s.* of Mr. J. M'Cartan, Castlewella; *b.* '51; *E.* St. Malachy's College, Belfast, and French College, Blackrock, co. Dublin; admitted Solicitor '82. 67, Denbigh Street, S.W.; Belfast. *National Liberal.*

\***McCarthy, Justin (N.)**, elected for Longford, North, '95; sat for Longford '79-85, Longford, North, '86-95; *s.* of the late Mr. Michael J. McCarthy; *b.* '30; *E.* privately. In '53 he commenced his career as a journalist in connection with a Liverpool paper, and in '60 joined the staff of the *Morning Star*

as parliamentary reporter, becoming ('64) chief editor. In '68 he severed his connection with the *Morning Star*, and subsequently visited the United States. On his return in '72 he joined the editorial staff of the *Daily News* from which he retired in '86, but which he has since rejoined. Mr. McCarthy represented Longford '79-85. He unsuccessfully contested Derry at the general election of '85, but was returned by a large majority for Longford. In '86 he again contested Derry against Mr. (now Sir) C. E. Lewis, who was returned by a majority of three. On petition, however, Mr. McCarthy was declared to be the sitting member. On the disruption of the Irish Parliamentary party in Dec. '90 he was elected Chairman of that section which repudiated the leadership of Mr. Parnell. At the '92 election he was unsuccessful at Derry, but was returned for North Longford, and again in '95. In '96 he resigned the chairmanship of the party in the House of Commons. He is also well known as a novelist and historian, and, besides being the author of "A Fair Saxon," "Dear Lady Disdain," "Linley Rochford," "Camiola," etc., he has written "A History of Our Own Times," "The Epoch of Reform," and "History of the Four Georges." In '88 Mr. McCarthy brought out "The Right Honourable" and "The Ladies' Gallery" (both of which he wrote in conjunction with Mrs. Campbell Praed). He published a short life of Sir R. Peel in March '91, in Sept. '92 "The Dictator," "Red Diamonds" in '93, "Life of Leo XIII." in '96, "The Riddle Ring" in '96, vol. 5 of "History of Our Own Times" in '97, and in '98 "The Story of Gladstone's Life." 11, Roxburgh Road, Westgate-on-Sea. *Devonshire, Junior Travellers, and National Liberal.*

\***M'Dermott, P. (N.)**, elected for Kilkenny, North, '95; sat for same constit. Oct. '91-5; *s.* of Mr. John M'Dermott, miller and farmer; *b.* '59; *E.* Deroober School, co. Galway. Whitegate, co. Galway, and 38, Claverton Street, S.W. *National Liberal.*

\***M'Donnell, Dr. M. A. (N.)**, elected for Queen's Co., Leix D., '95; sat for same constit. 92-5; *s.* of the late Mr. M. S. M'Donnell, of Shraigh, co. Mayo; *b.* '54; *E.* St. Ignatius Jesuit College, Queen's University, Ireland (M.D. '76); Queen's College, Galway; and Richmond Hospital, Dublin (M.Ch. and L.M. '76); formerly Surgeon of the Liverpool Cancer and Skin Hospital. 145, Harley Street, W.

\***M'Ewan, W. (L.)**, elected for Edinburgh, Central, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; D.L. for Edinburgh City. 25, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh; 16, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, S.W.

**McGhee, Richard (N.)**, returned for South Louth in succession to the late Dr. Ambrose, March '96; *b.* '51; is a commission agent; helped in '89 to found the Dockers' Union of Glasgow. Clankilvoragh, Lurgan.

\***M'Hugh, Edward (N.)**, elected for Armagh, South, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; Managing Director in the firm of B. and E. M'Hugh & Co., Ltd., Irish linen manufacturers, Belfast.

\***M'Hugh, P. A. (N.)**, elected for Leitrim, North, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *b.* '58; *E.* for the priesthood; Science and Classical Master at Summerhill College, Athlone, and Sligo

- College, '80-86; proprietor, editor, and publisher of the *Sligo Champion*; Mayor of Sligo '88, '95, '96, '97, and '98; twice imprisoned under the Crimes Act. Castle Street, Sligo.
- \***M'Iver**, Sir Lewis, Bart. (L.U.), elected for Edinburgh, West, '95; sat for Torquay '85-6, and Edinburgh, West, from May '95; *e. s.* of Mr. John M'Iver; *b.* '46; *E.* Elgin Academy, Kensington Grammar School, and Bonn University; created a baronet '96; served in Madras Civil Service '68-84; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '78; Hon. Colonel 1st Edinburgh City Volunteer Artillery. Sarisbury, Southampton; 25, Upper Brook Street, W.; and 27, Palmeira Square, Brighton. *Brooks's, East India United Service, etc., etc.*
- McKenna**, R. (L.), elected for Monmouthshire, North, '95; *s.* of the late Mr. William Columban McKenna; *b.* '63; *E.* abroad, King's College, London, and Trinity Hall, Camb. (B.A. '85); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '87. 29, Wellington Court, Albert Gate, S.W.
- McKillop**, J. (C.), elected for Stirlingshire '95. Polmont Park, Stirlingshire.
- \***M'Laren**, C. B. B. (L.), elected for Leicestershire, Bosworth D., '95; sat for Stafford '80-86, Bosworth D. '92-5; 3rd s. of the late Mr. D. M'Laren, M.P.; *b.* '50; *E.* Edinburgh University (Tyndale-Bruce Prize for Metaphysics, and Hamilton Scholarship; M.A., with 1st class honours, '70); Bonn and Heidelberg Universities; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '74; Northern Circuit; Q.C. '97; Chairman of Palmer's Shipbuilding Co. and of Tredegar Iron and Coal Co.; Director of Metropolitan Railway Co., and of various iron and coal companies. Hilders, Haslemere, and 45, Harrington Gardens, S.W. *Reform, Savile, and National Liberal.*
- \***McTaggart-Stewart**, Sir M. J., Bart. (C.), elected for Kirkcudbrightshire '95; sat for Wigtown Burghs '74-80, Kirkcudbrightshire '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. M. H. Stewart, of Southwick, Kirkcudbright; *b.* '34; *E.* Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '62; J.P. and D.L. for Kirkcudbrightshire; J.P. for Wigtownshire; Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Brigade Ayr and Galloway Artillery Volunteers '74-88; Colonel '88; created a baronet '92. Ardwell, Stranraer, Wigtownshire; Southwick, Dumfries; and 1, Whitehall Gardens, S.W. *Carlton, Athenæum, and New, Edinburgh.*
- \***Macleod**, John (L.), elected for Sutherlandshire '95; sat for same constit. Oct. '94-5; *s.* of Mr. J. Macleod, fishcurer, of Helmsdale; *b.* '63; *E.* Glasgow; was trained in gold-assaying in London, and afterwards obtained experience in gold-mining in North Wales; established *The Highland News*, of which he is editor and proprietor; was a member of the Deer Forests Commission, and is Secretary of the Highland Land League. Gartymore, Helmsdale, Sutherlandshire, and Hamilton Street, Inverness.
- \***Maden**, J. H. (L.), elected for Lancashire, Rosendale D., '95; sat for same constit. Jan. '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. Henry Maden, of Bacup; *b.* '62; *E.* Grammar School, Manchester; Chairman of the firm of J. Maden & Son, Ltd., cotton spinners and manufacturers; President of the Bacup Liberal Council; J.P. for Lancaster; First Freeman of Bacup; Mayor of Bacup '96-7. Rockcliffe House, Bacup. *National Liberal, Devonshire, and Reform.*
- Malcolm**, Ian (C.), elected for Suffolk, North-West or Stowmarket D., '95; *s.* of Colonel E. D. Malcolm, R.E., C.B.; *b.* '68; *E.* Eton and Oxford; served in the diplomatic service at Berlin and Paris. 7, Park Place, St. James's, S.W. *Carlton, Marlborough, and Bachelors'.*
- \***Mandeville**, F. (N.), elected for Tipperary, South, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *b.* '52. Is a landowner in and J.P. for co. Tipperary; brother of the late Mr. John Mandeville, of Mitchelstown, who was imprisoned in Tullamore Gaol while Mr. Balfour was Chief Secretary. Ballydine Castle, Kilsheelan, Tipperary; Orchardstown, Clonmel; and Ballyquirkeen, Carrick-on-Suir.
- Manners**, Captain Lord Edward W. J. (C.), Leicestershire, East or Melton D., '95; *s.* of John, 7th Duke of Rutland, G.C.B.; *b.* '64; *E.* Wellington College and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst; served in the Rifle Brigade. 207, Piccadilly, W. *Carlton and Turf.*
- \***Maple**, Sir J. Blundell, Bart. (C.), elected for Camberwell, Dulwich D., '95; sat for same constit. '87-95; *s.* of Mr. John Maple, of Tottenham Court Road; *b.* '45; *E.* Craufurd College and King's College School, London; Governor of Messrs. Maple & Co., Ltd.; London County Councillor for South St. Pancras since '95. Childwick Bury, St. Albans; Falmouth House, Newmarket; and Clarence House, Regent's Park, N.W. *Carlton and St. Stephen's.*
- \***Mappin**, Sir F. T., Bart. (L.), elected for Yorkshire, West Riding, South Hallamshire D., '95; sat for East Retford '80-85, Hallamshire D. '85-95; *s.* of the late Mr. Joseph Mappin, of Sheffield; *b.* '21; *E.* in Sheffield; Chairman of T. Turton & Sons, Sheaf Works, Sheffield; D.L., J.P. for Yorks, West Riding, and Sheffield; Mayor '77-8; Master Cutler '55-6; created a baronet '86; a town trustee and the town regent; President of the Sheffield Technical School; Chairman of the Sheffield Gas Company; Director of the Midland Railway; Juror of the Paris International Exhibition '78; Officer of the Legion of Honour; M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E. Thornbury, Sheffield, and 38, Prince's Gate, S.W. *Reform, Devonshire, and National Liberal.*
- Marks**, H. H. (C.), elected for Tower Hamlets, St. George's-in-the-East D., '95; *s.* of the Rev. Professor D. W. Marks; *b.* '55; *E.* l'Athénée Royale, Brussels, and University College, London; founder and chief proprietor of the *Financial News*; member of the London C.C.; J.P. Kent. Callis Court, St. Peter's, Thanet, and 6, Cavendish Square, W.
- \***Martin**, R. B. (L.U.), elected for Worcestershire, Droitwich D., '95; sat for Tewkesbury '80-85, Droitwich D. '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. R. Martin, of Overbury Court, Tewkesbury; *b.* '38; *E.* Harrow and Exeter College, Oxford (M.A.); London banker; J.P. for Kent, Worcestershire, and Gloucestershire; F.R.G.S.; formerly President of the Institute of Bankers; Treasurer of the Royal Statistical Society. Overbury Court, Tewkesbury, and 10, Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W. *Windham and Athenæum.*
- Massey-Mainwaring**, Hon. W. F. B. (C.), elected for Finsbury, Central, '95; 5th s. of Eyre, 3rd Baron Clarina; *b.* '45; *E.* Trinity College, Dublin (B.A. and LL.B. '66, Junior Mode-



rator and Silver Medallist); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '68, and joined the Home Circuit; D.L. for Lincolnshire. 30, Grosvenor Place, S.W. *Carlton Junior Carlton Constitutional, Junior Constitutional, and Burlington Fine Arts.*

\***Maxwell**, Right Hon. Sir H. E., Bart. (C.), elected for Wigtonshire '95; sat for same constit. '80-95; *e. s.* of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Sir W. Maxwell; *b.* 45; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; Junior Lord of the Treasury '86-92; P.C. '97; J.P. and D.L. for Wigtonshire; Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel 3rd Battalion (Militia) Royal Scots Fusiliers; Director of the Glasgow and S.W. Railway and London and Provincial Bank; Fellow of the Royal and other scientific societies; author of works in history, archæology, fiction, and miscellaneous literature; Vice-President of the Scottish Antiquaries. Monreith, Whauphill, Wigtonshire, and 49, Lennox Gardens, S.W.

**Mellor**, Col. J. J. (C.), elected for Lancashire, South-East, Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth D., '95; *s.* of the late Mr. J. Mellor, of Oldham; *b.* '30; J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire; F.R.A.S.; Director of the Metropolitan and S.-E. Railways; Hon. Col. retired 1st V.B.L.F. The Woodlands, Whitefield, near Manchester, and Queen's Anne's Mansions. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, and St. Stephen's.*

\***Mellor**, Right Hon. J. W. (L.), elected for Yorkshire, Sowerby D., '95; sat for Grantham '80-86, Sowerby D. 92-5; *e. s.* of the late Right Hon. Sir J. Mellor; *b.* '35; *E.* Trinity Hall, Camb. (B.A., 8th Senior Optime '57, M.A. '60); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '60; Midland Circuit; Q.C. '75; Benchers '77; was Recorder of Grantham, but resigned '74; Judge-Advocate General '86; J.P. and D.L. for Somersetshire; J.P. for Devonshire; P.C. '86; Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons '93-5; appointed '97 member of the Royal Commission on Water Supply for London, and '98 member of the Royal Commission on the Patriotic Fund. Culmhead, Pitminster, Taunton, and 68, St. George's Square, S.W. *Brooks's.*

**Melville**, Beresford V. (C.), elected for Stockport '95; *s.* of Rev. D. Melville, canon of Worcester; *b.* '57; *E.* Marlborough and Brasenose College, Oxford (B.A. '84); J.P. for Kent, Surrey, and London. Ford Manor, Lingfield, Surrey, and 16, Grosvenor Square, W.

**Mendl**, Sigismund Ferdinand (L), elected for Plymouth '93, upon the death of Mr. C. Harrison; *e. s.* of Mr. Ferdinand Mendl, merchant; *b.* '66; *E.* Harrow and Univ. College, Oxford; B.A. '87, M.A. '90; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '88, but does not practise; a member of the firm of F. Mendl & Co., grain importers and shipowners; unsuccessfully contested Plymouth at last general election. 14, Devonshire Street, Portland Place, W.

\***Meysey-Thompson**, Sir H., Bart. (L.U.), elected for Staffordshire, Handsworth D., '95; sat for Knaresborough '80 (unseated on petition), Lincolnshire, Brigg D., '85-6, Handsworth D. 92-5; *s.* of the late Sir H. S. Meysey-Thompson, M.P.; *b.* '45; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb.; J.P. for North Riding, Yorks; J.P. and D.L. for West Riding, Yorks; Director of the N.-E. Railway; *m.* '85, d. of Sir H. Pottinger, Bart. Kirby Hall, York, and 2, Hamilton Place, W.

**Milbank**, Powlett C. J. (C.), elected for Radnorshire '95; *s.* of Sir Frederick Acclom Milbank, Bart.; *b.* '52; *E.* Eton College; J.P., D.L., and C.C. for North Riding, Yorks; J.P. for Radnorshire; L.L. for Radnorshire in place of Lord Ormathwaite resigned. Norton Manor, Presteign.

\***Mildmay**, F. B. (L.U.), elected for Devonshire, Totnes D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s.* of Mr. H. B. Mildmay, of Flete; *b.* '61; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (B.A.), J.P. for Devonshire; Captain West Kent Yeomanry, Flete, Ivy Bridge, South Devon; Shoreham Place, Sevenoaks, Kent; and 46, Berkeley Square, W. *Marlborough, Turf, Brooks's, and Travellers'.*

\***Milner**, Sir F. Bart. (C.), elected for Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw D., '95; sat for York City '83-5, Bassetlaw D. '90-95; and *s.* of the late Sir W. M. E. Milner, Bart.; *b.* '49; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. and D.L. for West Riding, Yorks; succeeded to baronetcy '80; *s.* William Frederick Victor Mordaunt *b.* '93. 11, Hereford Gardens, W. *Carlton.*

**Milton**, William Charles De Mure Wentworth Fitzwilliam, Viscount (L.U.), elected for Wakefield '95; *e. s.* of the late Viscount Milton; *b.* '72; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb.; Captain 4th Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry; aide-de-camp to Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy of India, '93-4; J.P. for West Yorkshire and co. Wicklow; seconded Address '88. Wentworth Woodhouse, Rotherham. *Bachelors', Pratt's, York, Kildare Street, Dublin, Brooks's, and Turf.*

**Milward**, Colonel V. (C.), elected for Warwickshire, South-West or Stratford-on-Avon D., '95; *s.* of the late Mr. Henry Milward, of Redditch; *b.* '40; Director of Henry Milward and Sons, Ld., the *Birmingham Gazette* Co., and the Metropolitan Life Assurance Society; J.P. and D.L. for Worcestershire, and High Sheriff '86; J.P. for Warwickshire; Worcestershire C.A.; has volunteer decoration. The Holloway, Redditch. *Carlton and Constitutional.*

\***Minch**, M. J. (N.), elected for Kildare, South, '92; sat for same constit. '92-5; *b.* '56; *E.* French College, Blackrock, co. Dublin; merchant in Athy; Town Commissioner; Chairman of the Board of Guardians; J.P. for co. Kildare and Queen's co. Rockfield House, Athy.

\***Molloy**, B. C. (N.), elected for King's co., Birr D., '95; sat for King's co. '80-85, Birr D. '86-95; *s.* of the late Mr. Kedo Molloy, of Cornolare, King's co.; *b.* '43; *E.* St. Edmund's College, Herts, and at France and Bonn; formerly captain in the French army; Private Chamberlain at the Vatican; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '72. 5, Paper Buildings, Temple. *National Liberal.*

**Monckton**, E. P. (C.), elected for Northamptonshire, North, '95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. Edward Henry Craddock Monckton, of Fineshade Abbey; *b.* '40; *E.* Trinity College, Camb., called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '68; J.P. for Northamptonshire, Rutland, and Liberty of Peterborough; High Sheriff for Rutland '83; C.C. for King's Cliffe Division of county; was Lieutenant-Colonel 3rd Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, retired Sept. '95; member of the House of Laymen; Recorder of Northampton. Fineshade Abbey, Stam-

ford; Laundimer House, Oundle; and Queen Anne's Mansions, Westminster. *Carlton and Junior Carlton.*

**Monk, C. J. (L.U.),** elected for Gloucester '95; sat for same constit. April—Aug. '59 (unseated on petition) and '65-85; s. of the late Right Rev. Dr. J. H. Monk, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; b. '24; *E. Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '50);* called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '50; J.P. and D.L. for Gloucestershire; Director of the Suez Canal; Chancellor of Bristol '55-84 and of Gloucester '59-84; President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom '81-4. Bedwell Park, Hatfield, Herts, and 5, Buckingham Gate, S.W.

**\*Montagu, Sir Samuel, Bart. (L.)** elected for Tower Hamlets, Whitechapel D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of Mr. L. Samuel, of Liverpool; b. '32; received Montagu as his surname by royal license; *E. privately* and at what is now Liverpool Institute; established the firm of Samuel Montagu & Co., foreign bankers; J.P. for London and co. of Southampton; D.L. for the Tower Hamlets; member of the Jewish Board of Deputies, etc.; President of the Jewish Working Men's Club. South Stoneham House, Hampshire, and 12, Palace Gardens, W.

**Moon, Edward R. P. (C.),** elected for St. Pancras, North, '95; e. s. of Mr. Robert Moon, of the Inner Temple; b. '58; *E. Winchester College (head boy '76-7) and New College, Oxford (1st in Classical Moderations '78; M.A. '84);* called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '84, and joined the Northern Circuit, as well as practising in Chancery; has ceased to practise. 32, Egerton Gardens, S.W. *Athenæum, Carlton, and Oxford and Cambridge.*

**\*More, R. J. (L.U.),** elected for Shropshire, Ludlow D., '95; sat for South '65-8, Ludlow D. '85-95; s. of the late Rev. T. F. More, of Linley Hall, Shropshire; b. '36; *E. Shrewsbury School and Balliol College, Oxford; B.C.L. and M.D. '62;* called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '63; J.P. and D.L. for Shropshire; High Sheriff '81; J.P. for Montgomeryshire; Lord of various Shropshire manors. Linley Hall, Bishop's Castle. *Brooks's and Oxford and Cambridge.*

**\*Morgan, Colonel Hon. F. C. (C.),** elected for Monmouthshire, South, '95; sat for Monmouthshire '74-85, South '82-5; 3rd s. of 1st Baron Tredegar; b. '34; *E. Winchester;* served in Rifle Brigade through Crimean war; medal (four clasps), Order of Medjidie, and Turkish medal; retired Captain '58; J.P. and D.L. for Monmouthshire; J.P. for Glamorganshire; Hon. Colonel and Volunteer Battalion South Wales Borderers '81. Rupirra Castle, Newport, Monmouthshire. *Carlton, and Army and Navy.*

**\*Morgan, J. L. (L.),** elected for Carmarthen-shire, West, '95; sat for same constit. '89-95; y. s. of the late Rev. W. Morgan, Professor of Theology, of Presbyterian College, Carmarthen; b. '61; *E. Tettenhall College, Wolverhampton, and Trinity Hall, Camb. (B.A. '83);* called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '84; joined the South Wales Circuit. 4, Harcourt Buildings, E.C. *Carmarthen.*

**\*Morgan, W. P. (L.),** elected for Merthyr Tydvil '95; sat for same constit. '88-95; b. '44; for some time in lawyer's office at Newport; emigrated to Queensland, speculated in

mines, and practised as a lawyer; returned to England '85, and has since interested himself in gold-mining in North Wales; known as the "Gold King." Aber Eden, near Dolgelly, North Wales, and 1, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

**Morley, C. (L.),** elected for Brecknockshire '95; s. of the late Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P.; b. '47; *E. Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '74);* Hon. Secretary to the Royal College of Music; elected Chairman National Education Association '98. Shockerwick House, Bath, and 46, Bryanston Square, W. *Reform, Athenæum, Brooks's, and Travellers'.*

**\*Morley, Right Hon. John (L.),** elected for Montrose Burghs '96; b. at Blackburn '38; *E. Cheltenham and Lincoln College, Oxford;* called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '73, but eventually took to literature rather than the law. For some time he edited the *Literary Gazette*, and from '67 to '83 he conducted the *Fortnightly*. He edited the *Pall Mall Gazette* '80-83, and *Macmillan's Magazine* '83-5. His literary career was then in part abandoned for politics. In '83 he was elected for Newcastle-on-Tyne, and when Mr. Gladstone propounded his Home Rule scheme he found in Mr. Morley, whom he made Chief Secretary for Ireland, one of his ablest and most enthusiastic supporters. He fought hard then and during the tenure of power by the Conservative Government, and in '92 he was re-appointed Chief Secretary. His Irish administration ('92-5) was most successful; but at the general election of '95 he was defeated at Newcastle, which seat he had held for 12 years. On the retirement of Mr. Shiress Will, he was, in Feb. '96, returned for the Montrose Burghs, and was thus enabled to resume his parliamentary career. Mr. Morley's literary works include a number of books on the French philosophers of the eighteenth century, an essay on Compromise; Lives of Cobden, of Edmund Burke, and of Walpole, and a Romanes lecture on Machiavelli '97; while he is designated as the writer of the authoritative Life of Mr. Gladstone; Hon. LL.D. of Glasgow and Cambridge Universities; Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford; is Trustee of the British Museum, a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and F.R.S.; P.C. 57, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.

**Morrell, G. H. (C.),** elected for Oxfordshire, Mid or Woodstock D., '95; sat for same constit. '91-2; e. s. of the late Rev. G. K. Morrell, D.C.L.; b. '45; *E. Rugby and Exeter College, Oxford, M.A., B.C.L.;* called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '71; J.P., D.L., and County Alderman for Oxfordshire; High Sheriff '85; J.P. for Berkshire; Lieutenant-Colonel and Hon. Colonel (V.D. '95) 1st Volunteer Battalion (University) Oxfordshire Light Infantry '79-98, when he retired. Headington Hill Hall, near Oxford, and Streatley House, on Thames, Berks. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, and New University.*

**\*Morris, Samuel (N.),** elected for Kilkenny, South, '95; sat for same constit. Sept. '94-5; s. of Mr. George Morris, merchant, of Fiddown, co. Kilkenny; b. '46; *E. O'Shea's Grammar School, Carrick-on-Suir. Newrath House, Waterford. National Liberal.*

**Morrison, Walter (L.U.),** elected for Yorkshire, West Riding, Skipton D., '95; sat for Plymouth '61-74, Skipton D. '86-92; s. of the late

- Mr. James Morrison, formerly M.P. for Ipswich; *b.* '36; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford (M.A. '62); J.P. for West Riding, Yorks; High Sheriff '83; Hon. Colonel 33rd Volunteer Battalion West Riding Regiment since '71; connected with financial and mercantile companies. Malham Tarn, Langcliffe Settle, and 77, Cromwell Road, S.W.
- Morton, Arthur Henry Aylmer (C.)**, elected for Deptford '97; s. of the late Mr. Edw. Morton, of Hyde Park Gate; *b.* '63; *E.* Eton and King's Coll., Camb., where he was Senior Dean and Bursar; was for some 14 years Head Master of Farnborough School, and is a Governor of St. Olave's School, Greycoat Hospital, and Regent Street Polytechnic; has been for some years member of the County Council, Vice-Chairman of the Housing of the Working Classes Committee, and a member of the Technical Education Board; unsuccessfully contested East Leeds '92, and North Manchester '95.
- \*Morton, E. J. C. (L.)**, elected for Devonport '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of the late Mr. J. C. Morton; *b.* '56; *E.* Harrow School and St. John's College, Camb. (M.A. '83); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '85; North-Eastern Circuit; formerly Secretary of the Home Rule Union. 47, Halsey Street, S.W.
- Moss, S. (L.)**, elected for Denbighshire, East D., Sept. '97; *b.* '58; *E.* Oxford; read in an equity barrister's chambers in London; for three years a classical master in the south of France; member of the Bar (Chester and North Wales Circuit), and has a local practice at Chester; Assistant Boundary Commissioner '87; and formerly member of the Denbighshire C.C., and has been Vice-Chairman and Chairman; member of the Chester Town Council; author of "English Land Laws."
- Moulton, John Fletcher (L.)**, elected for Cornwall, Launceston D., '98; sat for Clapham D. of Battersea '85-6, and Hackney South '94-5; s. of Rev. J. E. Moulton, a Wesleyan minister; *b.* '44; *E.* New Kingswood School, Bath, and St. John's College, Camb (graduating as Senior Wrangler; and also became First Smith's prizeman and Fellow of Christ's College); called to Bar, Middle Temple, '74; Q.C. '85; M.A. (Lond.) '68, when he was Gold Medallist for mathematics; elected member of Senate of London Univ. '98. Enjoys a very large practice at the Bar, especially in patent cases.
- \*Mount, W. G. (C.)**, elected for Berkshire, Newbury D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. W. Mount; *b.* '24; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '49; J.P. and D.L. for Berkshire, and Chairman of the Berkshire Quarter Sessions and C.C.; High Sheriff '77; J.P. for Hants; Lord of the Manor, Wasing. Wasing Place, Reading. *Carlton.*
- \*Mowbray, Right Hon. Sir J., Bart. (C.)**, elected for Oxford University '95; sat for Durham '53-68, Oxford University '68-95; s. of Mr. R. S. Cornish, of Exeter; *m.* Elizabeth, *d.* of Mr. G. I. Mowbray, whose name he assumed; *b.* '15; *E.* Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. '39, hon. D.C.L. '69); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '41; Western Circuit; Judge-Advocate-General and Judge Marshal '58-9 and '66-8; Church Estates Commissioner '66-8 and '71-92; Chairman of the Standing Orders Committee and Committee of Selection; J.P. and D.L. for Durham; J.P. and County Alderman for Berkshire; P.C. '58; on the death of Mr. Villiers early in the year Sir John succeeded to the position of "Father" of the House. Warrennes Wood, Mortimer, near Reading, and 47, Onslow Gardens, S.W. *Carlton.*
- \*Munro-Ferguson, R. C. (L.)**, elected for Leith Burghs '95; sat for Ross and Cromarty '84-5; Leith D. '86-95; *e. s.* of the late Colonel R. Munro-Ferguson, of Raith, Kirkcaldy; *b.* '60; *E.* Royal Military College, Sandhurst; Lieutenant Grenadier Guards; J.P. and D.L. for Fifeshire; D.L. for Ross-shire; Captain 1st Fife Light Horse Rifle Volunteers '85; private secretary to Lord Rosebery when Foreign Secretary '86 and '92-4; a Lord of the Treasury March '94-June '95. Raith House, Kirkcaldy; Novar, Ross-shire; and 46, Cadogan Square, S.W. *Brooks's.*
- \*Muntz, P. A. (C.)**, elected for Warwickshire, Tamworth D., '95; sat for Warwickshire, North, '84-5, Tamworth D. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. G. F. Muntz Umberslade, Liberal M.P. for Birmingham for 16 years; *b.* '39; *E.* privately; managing director of Muntz's Metal Co.; J.P. for Warwickshire '66. Dunsmore, near Rugby. *Carlton.*
- Murnaghan, George (A.P.)**, elected for Tyrone, Mid., '95; *b.* '47; *m.* '77; landed proprietor and dairy farmer; J.P. for co. Tyrone. Lisanelly House, Omagh.
- \*Murray, Rt. Hon. A. G. (C.)**, elected for Bute-shire '95; sat for same constit. '91-5; s. of the late Mr. T. G. Murray, of Stenton; *b.* '49; *E.* Harrow and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '75); called to the Scottish Bar '74; Sheriff of Perthshire '90-91; Q.C. '91; Solicitor-General for Scotland '91-2 and '95-6; appointed Lord-Advocate '96; P.C. '96; D.L. city and co. of Edinburgh. Rothesay Terrace, Edinburgh; Stenton, Perthshire; and Kensington Palace Mansions, S.W. *Carlton.*
- Murray, C. J. (C.)**, elected for Coventry '95; sat for Hastings '80-83; *e. s.* of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Augustus Murray, K.C.B.; *b.* '51; *E.* Eton; attaché of British Embassy at Rome and St. Petersburg; D.L. for Ross-shire; Captain Highland Volunteer Artillery. Loch Carron, Ross-shire, and 27, Berkeley Square, W.
- \*Murray, Colonel C. Wyndham (C.)**, elected for Bath '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Rev. T. B. Murray, Prebendary of St. Paul's; *b.* '44; *E.* Marlborough College; entered the army '62; D.A.Q.M.G., Intelligence Branch, Dublin, '76-7; Brigade Major Aldershot '78-9; member of the Boundary Commission in Turkey '78; served in Zulu war '79, Afghan war '80, Marri expedition '81, Egyptian campaign and battle of Tel-el-Kebir '82, Bechuanaland expedition '85; retired '90; H.M. Hon. Corps Gentlemen-at-Arms '91. 10, Rutland Gate, S.W. *Carlton, and Army and Navy.*
- \*Myers, W. H. (C.)**, elected for Winchester '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. Charles Myers, of Swanmore House; *b.* '54; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford (1st class Classics '75, 3rd class Lit. Hum. '77, M.A. '80); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '81; joined Western Circuit, but does not practise; D.L. and J.P. for Hants, and C.C. for Droxford D. Swanmore House, Bishop's



- Waltham, Hants. *Carlton, Wellington, and Oxford and Cambridge.*
- Naylor-Leyland**, Sir Herbert Scarisbrick, Bart. (L.), elected for Lancs., Southport D. '98; represented Colchester '92-5; s. of Col. T. Naylor-Leyland, of Denbighshire; b. '64; E. Royal Military College, Sandhurst; Lieut. Life Guards '82; Capt. '91; resigned '95, in which year he was created a baronet. From '92-5 Sir Herbert represented Colchester, when changing his politics and becoming a Liberal and Home Ruler, he resigned his seat, but without attempting to secure re-election. At the following general election he stood for Southport, but was defeated by Mr. Curzon; on the retirement of Mr. Curzon, however, he won the seat for the Liberals. Hyde Park House, Albert Gate, S.W.; Lexden Park, Colchester.
- Newark**, Charles William Sydney, Visct. (C.), elected unopposed for Notts, Newark D. '98, which constituency he represented '85-95; e. s. of 3rd Earl Manvers; b. '54; E. Eton; served in the Grenadier Guards '72-80, and was for some time Capt. in South Notts Yeomanry Cavalry; J.P. and D.L. Notts 5, Cadogan Square, S.W.
- Newdigate**, F. A. (C.), elected for Warwickshire, Nuneaton D. '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Newdigate; b. '62; E. Eton; late of the Coldstream Guards; travelled the Colonies and India '85-7; m. '88, the Hon. E. S. L., youngest d. of the late Lord Bagot; J.P. for Warwickshire and D.L. for Derbyshire. West Hallam, Derby; Weston-in-Arden, Nuneaton; and 1, Tilney Street, Park Lane, W. *Carlton and Cosmopolitan*
- Nicholson**, W. Graham (C.), elected for Hants, Petersfield D., June '97; b. '62; e. s. of Mr. William Nicholson, of Basing Park, Hants, who himself sat for Petersfield '66-74, '80-85; E. Harrow and Trinity College, Camb.; Captain of 3rd Hants Regiment.
- Nicol**, D. N. (C.), elected for Argyllshire '95; s. of the late John Nicol, M.D., of Ardmarnoch; J.P. for co. Argyll and Ayr; b. Oct. '43; E. Glasgow University and Queen's College, Oxford (M.A. '72); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '70; joined Northern Circuit, but does not now practise; J.P., D.L., C.C., and a Commissioner of Supply for Argyllshire; m. '74, Anne Millicent, d. of the late Sir E. Bates, Bart., of Manydown Park, Hampshire. Ardmarnoch, Tighnabruaich, Argyllshire, and 80, Harley Street, W. *Carlton, and New Club, Edinburgh.*
- Northcote**, Hon. Sir H. Stafford, Bart. (C.), elected for Exeter '95; sat for same constit. '80-95; and s. of the 1st Earl of Idlesleigh; b. '46; E. Eton and Merton College, Oxford (M.A. '73); clerk of the Foreign Office '68-80; attached to the Marquis of Ripon's mission to arrange the Alabama Treaty '71; Secretary to Commission under the Treaty of Washington '71-3; private secretary to Lord Salisbury on his embassy to Constantinople '76-7, and to the Chancellor of the Exchequer '77-80; Financial Secretary to the War Office '85-6; Surveyor-General of Ordnance '86-7; unpaid Charity Commissioner '91-2; C.B. '80; baronet '87. 25, St. James' Place, W. *Carlton, Athenaeum, St. Stephen's and St. James's.*
- Norton**, Captain C. W. (L.), elected for Newington, West, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Rev. W. Norton, M.A., late rector of "Baltinglass," Ireland; b. '50; E. Trinity College, Dublin (double prizeman), and Royal Military College, Sandhurst; entered the army '70; served in 5th Royal Irish Lancers; passed Sandhurst Staff College '79; Brigade Major of Cavalry at Aldershot '81-2; retired '82. 51, Queen's Gate, S.W.
- Nussey**, T. W. (L.), elected for Pontefract '95; sat for same constit. '93-5; s. of Mr. Thomas Nussey, of Bramley Grange, Thorne, near Leeds; b. '68; E. Leamington and Trinity Hall, Camb. (B.A. '90); called to the Bar '93; J.P. and D.L. for North Riding, Yorks; unsuccessfully contested Maidstone '92; m. '97, Edith, only d. of Mrs. Daniel, of Saxfield, Scarborough. The Rushwood, Tanfield, Bedale, Yorks; and 2, Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Inner Temple, London. *Brooks's.*
- O'Brien**, J. F. X. (N.), elected for Cork City '95; sat for Mayo, South, '85-95; resigned South Mayo June '95, to contest Cork City, for which he was elected, and again at the general election July '95; b. '31; formerly tea and wine merchant in Dublin; tried in '67 for high treason, and sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered; sentence commuted to penal servitude for life, and subsequently released. 49, South Side, Clapham Common, S.W.; 39, Victoria Street, S.W.
- O'Brien**, Patrick (P.), elected for Kilkenny City '95; sat for Monaghan, North, '86-92; s. of Mr. James O'Brien; b. '53. *National Club, Dublin.*
- O'Brien**, P. J. (N.), elected for Tipperary, North, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of Mr. J. O'Brien, merchant, Nenagh; b. '35; E. locally; merchant; Chairman of the Nenagh Town Commissioners '80-87, '90-93; Chairman of the Board of Guardians since '85. Castle Street, Nenagh, Tipperary, and 158, York Road, Lambeth, S.E.
- O'Connor**, A. (N.), elected for Donegal, East, '95; sat for Queen's co. '80-85; Donegal, East, '85-95; e. s. of the late Dr. W. O'Connor, M.D., of Kerry and London; b. '44; E. St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, Durham; clerk in the War Office; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '83; South-Eastern Circuit; Public Works Loan Commissioner; one of the Deputy Chairmen of Committees of the House, and one of the panel of Chairmen of Standing Committees; and Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee '96. Rowan Road, Hammersmith, and 5, Essex Court, Temple, E.C.
- O'Connor**, James (N.), elected without opposition for Wicklow, West, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Mr. Patrick O'Connor, Glen of Imaal, co. Wicklow; b. '36; is a journalist. *National Liberal.*
- O'Connor**, T. P. (N.), elected for Liverpool, Scotland D., '95; sat for Galway Borough '80-85, Scotland D. '85-95; b. Athlone '48; graduated M.A. of Queen's University. From an early age has been engaged in literary work both in Dublin and London. Was elected for Galway at the general election of '80 as a Home Ruler. Visited America for the Land League in '81, and was present at the Irish-American Convention. In '85 he was elected for the Scotland D. of Liverpool, and for Galway Borough, but chose to represent the former constituency, which again returned him in '92. Has written "Lord Beaconsfield: a Biography," "Gladstone's House of Com-

- mons," "The Parnell Movement," "Some Old Love Stories," a biography of Mr. Parnell, and many tales and essays. Was the founder, in '88, and the first editor of the *Star*, but severed his connection with this newspaper in July '90. Founded the *Sunday Sun* in May '91, in June '93 brought out the *Sun* as a London evening paper, and in '98 started a social journal entitled *M.A.P.* Oakley Lodge, Chelsea, S.W. *National Liberal, City Liberal, and The Bath.*
- \***O'Keeffe**, F. A. (N.), elected for Limerick City Sept. '95; sat for same constit. '88-95; s. of the late Mr. Lawrence O'Keeffe, High Sheriff of Limerick; b. '56; *E. Jesuit School, Limerick, Clongowes Wood College, and Trinity College, Dublin*; admitted a Solicitor '78; Mayor of Limerick '87-8 and '89. 12, The Crescent, Limerick.
- O'Kelly**, J. (P.), elected for Roscommon, North, '95; sat for the County '80-85, and the North Division '85-92; s. of the late Mr. John O'Kelly, of Roscommon; b. '45; *E. Dublin University and College of Sorbonne, Paris*; served in French army; ex-editor *New York Herald*; war correspondent in Cuba '73; subsequently he engaged in the war against the Sioux chief "Sitting Bull"; failed in an attempt to join the Madhi in the Soudan '85; now editor *Irish Daily Independent.*
- \***Oldroyd**, M. (L.), elected for Dewsbury '95; sat for same constit. '88-95; 3rd s. of Mr. M. Oldroyd, Dewsbury; b. '43; *E. privately, and at New College, St. John's Wood*; Chairman of M. Oldroyd & Sons, Ltd., woollen manufacturers and merchants; J.P. for Dewsbury, and Alderman '83; Mayor '87-8; J.P. for West Riding, Yorks. Hyrlands, Dewsbury, and 38, Hyde Park Gate, S.W.
- O'Malley**, W. (A.P.), elected for Galway, Connemara D., '95; b. '57; *E. Model School, Galway, and St. Mary's College, London*; journalist; late business manager of the *Star*; now of the *Sun* and *Weekly Sun*, London. 12, Cauley Avenue, Clapham Common, S.W. *National Liberal.*
- \***O'Neill**, Hon. R. T. (C.), elected for Antrim, Mid, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; 2nd s. of 1st Baron O'Neill; b. '45; *E. Harrow and Brasenose College, Oxford (M.A.)*; J.P. for Antrim, J.P. and D.L. for co. Londonderry (High Sheriff '71); formerly Major 4th Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Tullymore Lodge, Ballymena, and 3, Regent Street, S.W.
- Orr-Ewing**, C. L. (C.), elected for Ayr District '95; s. of the late Sir Archibald Orr-Ewing, Bart.; b. '60; *E. Harrow; m. '98, Lady Augusta Boyle, e. d. of 7th Earl of Glasgow*. Red House, Ayr, N.B.; 4, Balfour Place, Park Lane, W. *Carlton, Bachelors', and New Club, Edinburgh.*
- Oswald**, J. F. (C.), elected for Oldham '95; s. of the late Mr. William Oswald; b. '38; *E. Islington Proprietary School and St. Edmund Hall, Oxford*; admitted a solicitor '61; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '69; Q.C. and Benchet, Gray's Inn, '93; member of Incorporated Council of Law Reporting; author of "Contempt of Court." 111, Harley Street, W., and 6, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. *Carlton.*
- \***Palmer**, Sir C. M., Bart. (L.), elected for Durham, Jarrow D., '95; sat for Durham, North, '74-85, Jarrow D. '85-95; y. s. of the late George Palmer, Newcastle-on-Tyne; b. '22; *E. Newcastle and France*; coalowner; founder of the town of Jarrow; first Mayor '75; J.P. and D.L. for Durham and North Riding, Yorks; Hon. Colonel Newcastle-on-Tyne and Durham Engineer Volunteers '68-88; Hon. Colonel Engineer Volunteer Submarine Miners Royal Engineers '85; created a baronet '86. Grinkle Park, Loftus-in-Cleveland, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and 37, Curzon Street, W. *Liberal, Reform, and Brooks's.*
- Parkes**, E. (L.U.), elected for Birmingham, Central, '95; s. of Mr. Israel Parkes, of Edgbaston; b. '48; *E. Wesley College, Sheffield*; ironmaster; member of the City Council of Birmingham; Chairman of the Markets and Fairs Committee; J.P. for the City of Birmingham. Oak Grange, Hermitage Road, Edgbaston.
- Parnell**, J. H. (P.), elected for Meath, South, '95; s. of the late Mr. John Henry Parnell, of Avondale, and b. of the late Mr. C. S. Parnell; b. '43. Avondale, Rathdrum, co. Wicklow.
- \***Paulton**, J. M. (L.), elected for Durham, Bishop Auckland D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. A. W. Paulton, of Manchester, Secretary of the Anti-Corn Law League; b. '57; *E. London International College and Trinity Hall, Camb. (B.A., honours in Classical Tripos '79)*; private secretary to the late Mr. Childers when Home Secretary. Boughton Hall, Woking, Surrey, and 4, West Chapel Street, W. *Brooks's.*
- \***Pearson**, Sir W. D., Bart. (R.), elected for Colchester '95; sat for same constit. since Feb. '95; s. of Mr. George Pearson, J.P., of Buckendonbury, Hertford; b. '56; *E. privately*; head of the firm of S. Pearson & Son, contractors for public works; created a baronet May '94. Paddockhurst, Sussex, and 16, Airlie Gardens, Kensington, W.
- Pease**, A. E. (L.), elected for Yorkshire, Cleveland D., Jan. '97; sat for York '83-92; a. s. of Sir J. Pease, Bart., M.P.; b. '57; partner in the firm of J. & J. W. Pease, bankers; Director of Pease & Partners, Ltd.; J.P. North Riding, Yorks, and D.L. for London and North Riding, Yorks. Pinchinthorpe House, Gisborough, Yorkshire. *Brooks's and National Liberal.*
- Pease**, Herbert Pike (U.), elected for Darlington '98; s. of Mr. Arthur Pease, the late member for this borough; b. '67; *E. Trinity Hall, Camb.*; is nephew of Sir J. Whitwell Pease, Bart., of Pease & Partners, Ltd., of which firm Mr. Pike Pease is a Director; Managing Director of Normanby Ironworks; J.P. and D.L. North Riding, Yorks. Undercliffe, Great Ayton, Yorks. *Brooks's, Hyde Park.*
- \***Pease**, J. A. (L.), elected for Northumberland, Tyneside D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; y. s. of Sir J. W. Pease, M.P.; b. '60; *E. Grove House, Tottenham and Trinity College, Camb. (B.A. '81, M.A. '85)*; m. Ethel, only d. of Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, Bart., M.P., V.C., etc.; D.L. for Durham; J.P. for Durham and North Riding, Yorks; Durham C.C.; Mayor of Darlington, '89; Director of Pease & Partners, Ltd.; Parliamentary Secretary to Right Hon. J. Morley '93-5. Snow Hall, Gainford, Darlington, and 6, Upper Grosvenor Street, W. *Brooks's.*
- \***Pease**, Sir J. W. Bart. (L.), elected for Durham, Barnard Castle D., '95; sat for Durham, South, '65-85, Barnard Castle D. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. Joseph Pease, of Darlington; b. '28; *E.*

- privately; coal and ironstone mine owner; Chairman of Pease & Partners, Ld.; Chairman of the N.-E. Railway; J.P. and D.L. for Durham and North Riding, Yorks; President of the Peace Society; created a baronet '82. Hutton Hall, Guisborough, Yorkshire, and 44, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
- Pender, Sir James, Bart. (C.)**, elected for Northamptonshire, Mid, '95; *e. s.* of the late Sir John Pender, M.P., of Foot's Cray Place, Kent; *b.* '41; *E.* University College School and University College, London; J.P. for Linlithgowshire and Northamptonshire; Lord of the Manor of Thornby; Director of the Globe Telegraph and Trust Co., Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co., and other electrical companies. Thornby Hall, Rugby; 2, Mount Street, Berkeley Square. *Carlton, Naval and Military, and Turf.*
- \*Penn, J. (C.)**, elected for Lewisham '95; sat for same constit. '91-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. John Penn, of Lee; *b.* '48; *E.* Harrow and Cambridge. 22, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.
- \*Perks, R. W. (L.)**, elected for Lincolnshire, Louth D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Rev. G. T. Perks, M.A., President of the Wesleyan Conference; *b.* '49; *E.* New Kingswood School, Bath, King's College, London, and London University; Solicitor '75; member of the firm of Fowler, Perks, & Co., London; Associate of I.C.E. Littlestone, Kent; 9, Clement's Lane, E.C.; and 11, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.
- Philipps, John Wynford (L.)**, elected for Pembrokehire '98; sat for Mid Lanark '88-92 and '92-4; *e. s.* Rev. Canon Sir Erasmus Philipps, vicar of Warminster; *b.* '60; *E.* Felstead School and Keble College, Oxon (M.A. 3rd class Hist. honours '85); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '86; Chairman Costa Rica Railway, and takes great interest in agricultural pursuits. 24, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.; Lydstep Haven. *Wellington and National Liberal.*
- Phillpotts, Captain A. S. (C.)**, elected for Devonshire, Torquay D., '95; *s.* of the late Captain Henry Phillpotts, of Torquay; *b.* '44; *E.* Chudleigh Grammar School and Naval Academy, Gosport; served in the royal navy 58-92, and was distinguished during the Abyssinian war; J.P. for Devonshire and Torquay. Phillpottstown, Navan; Chelston Cross, Torquay.
- \*Pickard, B. (L.)**, elected for Yorkshire, Normanston D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of Mr. T. Pickard, miner, of Kippax, near Leeds; *b.* '42; *E.* Kippax Grammar School; at 12 worked in the pits; Assistant Secretary of the West Yorkshire Miners' Association '73; Secretary '76; Secretary of the Yorkshire Miners' Association '81; formerly member of the Wakefield School Board; County Alderman for West Riding, Yorks; President of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain; one of the leaders of the Eight Hours Movement. Barnsley, Yorkshire.
- \*Pickersgill, E. H. (L.)**, elected for Bethnal Green, South-West, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of the late Mr. Thomas Pickersgill, architect, of York; *b.* '50; *E.* York Grammar School; clerk of the G.P.O. Savings' Bank Department '68-85; B.A. (London) '72; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '84; member of the London C.C. for Central Hackney. 238, Amherst Road, E.
- \*Pierpoint, R. (C.)**, elected for Warrington '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of the late Mr. Benjamin Pierpoint, J.P., of Warrington; *b.* '45; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. '71); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '73; J.P. for Cheshire. St. Austin's, Warrington, and Morris Chambers, 45, Glasshouse Street, W. *Windham and Carlton.*
- \*Pinkerton, J. (N.)**, elected for Galway City '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *s.* of Mr. John Pinkerton, of Ballymoney; *b.* '45; *E.* privately; tenant farmer; J.P. for Antrim; formerly member of the Coleraine Board of Guardians; contested North Antrim unsuccessfully in '85. Secon, Ballymoney, co. Antrim.
- Pirie, Captain Duncan Vernon (L.)**, returned for North Aberdeen in May '96, on the resignation of Mr. Hunter; *e. s.* of Mr. Gordon Pirie, of Château de Varennes, France; he entered the army in '79; retired '98; serving in the Egyptian campaign of '82, the Soudan expedition of '84 and the Nile expedition of '84-5 (twice mentioned in despatches); A.D.C. to Governor of Ceylon '90-93; Captain 3rd Hussars; contested West Renfrewshire '95.
- Platt-Higgins, F. (C.)**, elected for Salford, North, '95; *s.* of Mr. James Higgins, J.P., of Salford; *b.* 40; *E.* Cheltenham College and Berlin; J.P. for Cheshire; Alderman of the Cheshire C.C. Holmleigh, Bowden, Cheshire.
- \*Plunkett, Right Hon. Horace (C.)**, elected for co. Dublin, South, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of Baron Dunsany; *b.* '54; *E.* Eton and University College, Oxford (B.A. '78); J.P. for co. Meath; D.L. for co. Radnor; member of the Congested District Board, Ireland; founder and chairman of the Recess Committee; P.C. for Ireland. 104B, Mount Street, W. *Kildare Street and Carlton.*
- Pollock, H. F. (L.U.)**, elected for Lincolnshire, Holland or Spalding D., '95; *s.* of Mr. George Frederick Pollock, the Queen's Remembrancer; *b.* '57; *E.* Winchester College; admitted a Solicitor '78. Cumberland Place, Regent's Park.
- \*Powell, Sir F. S., Bart. (C.)**, elected for Wigan '95; sat for same constit. 57-9, Cambridge '63-8, North-West Riding, Yorks, '72-4, Wigan '85-95; *s.* of the late Rev. B. Powell, of Wigan; *b.* '27; *E.* St. John's College, Camb. (B.A., Classical and Mathematical honours '50, Fellow '51, M.A. '53); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '53; Northern Circuit; J.P. for Lancashire, and J.P. and D.L. for West Riding, Yorks; created a baronet May '92. Horton Old Hall, Bradford, and 1, Cambridge Square, Hyde Park, W.
- \*Power, P. J. (N.)**, elected for Waterford, East, '95; sat for Waterford '84-5, East '85-95; *s.* of Mr. Pierse Power, of Tramore; *b.* '50; *E.* Stonyhurst College, Blackburn, Lancashire; J.P. for Waterford; Chairman of the Board of Guardians. Newton House, Tramore, Waterford, and 13, Templeton Place, S.W.
- Pretyman, Captain E. G. (C.)**, elected for Suffolk, South-East, Woodbridge D., '95; *e. s.* of Rev. Canon F. Pretyman, J.P., of Lincoln; *b.* '59; *E.* Eton and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; served in the Royal Artillery '80-89; J.P. for Suffolk; J.P. and D.L. for Lincolnshire. Orwell Park, Ipswich, and Riby Grove, Stallingborough, Lincolnshire. *Carlton, Turf, and Naval and Military.*



- \***Price, R. J. (L.)**, elected for Norfolk, East, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *y. s.* of the late Mr. E. Price, of Highgate; *b.* '54; *E.* Cholmeley School, Highgate, and University College Hospital; M.R.C.S. '76; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '83. 104, Sloane Street, S.W.
- \***Priestley, B. (L.)**, elected for Yorkshire, Pudsey D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *b.* '31; *E.* privately; member of the firm of Briggs, Priestley, & Co., worsted manufacturers, Bradford. Ferncliffe, Apperley Bridge, near Leeds, and Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.
- Priestley, Sir William Overend (C.)**, elected in May '96 for Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities in succession to Sir Charles Pearson, who had been appointed a Scottish judge; *s.* of Joseph Priestley, of Leeds, and *g.g.n.* of the discoverer of oxygen; *b.* '29; *E.* at Edinburgh, King's College, London, and at Paris. Settled in London as a physician, and has been lecturer at Middlesex Hospital; professor of obstetric medicine, King's College; physician accoucheur to the late Princess Alice and to the Princess Christian; has been examiner to the Universities of Cambridge and London, the Victoria University, and the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. Westbrook Hall, Horsham, and 17, Hertford Street, Mayfair.
- \***Provand, A. D. (L.)**, elected for Glasgow, Blackfriars D., '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *s.* of Mr. G. Provand, of Glasgow; *b.* '38; *E.* privately; India and China merchant shipper of Manchester. 2, Whitehall Court, S.W. *Reform.*
- Pryce-Jones, Edward (C.)**, elected for Montgomery District '95; *e. s.* of Sir Pryce Pryce-Jones, of Dolerw, Newtown, M.P.; *b.* '61; *E.* Jesus College, Camb. (M.A. '93); *m.* '86, Beatrice, *d.* of the late Mr. Herbert Hardie, of Orford House, Cheshire; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '92; J.P. and C.C. for Montgomeryshire; retired '95 from the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry after 15 years with the rank of Major; Lieutenant-Colonel and Officer Commanding 5th Volunteer Battalion South Wales Borderers, having raised the same in '97; Chairman of the Newtown L.B.H. '92-93-94; Governor of Aberystwyth and Bangor University Colleges; member of University Court of Wales. Caerhowell, Montgomery, and Hôtel Métropole, W. Carlton, Oxford and Cambridge, *St. Stephen's*, and *Ranelagh*.
- Purvis, R. (L.U.)**, elected for Peterborough '95; *b.* '44; *E.* Marlborough School and Downing College, Camb. (B.A. '70, M.A. and LL.M. '75, LL.D. '81); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '73; joined the North-Eastern Circuit. Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W., and 11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. *Oxford and Cambridge.*
- Pym, C. Guy (C.)**, elected for Bedford '95; *s.* of Rev. Wollaston Pym, rector of Willian, Herts, and *g.s.* of the late Mr. Francis Pym, M.P., of the Hazels, Beds; *b.* '41; *E.* Rossall School, Lancashire; entered the navy '55; War Office '59; retired '74; took a leading part in the athletic movement in '61, and was distinguished as an athlete; D.L. and J.P. for Beds. Cæsar's Camp, Sandy, Beds, and 35, Cranley Gardens, S.W.
- \***Quilter, Sir Cuthbert, Bart. (L.U.)**, elected for Suffolk, Sudbury D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. W. Quilter, of Norfolk Street, Park Lane, W.; *b.* '41; *E.* privately; Director (and one of the founders) of the National Telephone Co.; D.L. and J.P. for Suffolk, and County Alderman for West Suffolk; Vice-Commodore of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club; President Suffolk Horse Society. Bawdsey Manor, Woodbridge, and 74, South Audley Street, W.
- \***Randell, D. (L.)**, elected for Glamorganshire Gower D., '95; sat for same constit. '88-95; *s.* of the late Mr. John Randell, merchant, of Llanelly; *b.* '54; *E.* Llanelly and New Wands-worth; admitted a Solicitor '77; practises at Llanelly; Hon. Secretary of the Llanelly Chamber of Commerce; member of the Board of Health and Harbour Commissioners; County Alderman for Carmarthenshire. 223, Camden Road, N.W.
- \***Rankin, Sir James, Bart. (C.)**, elected for Herefordshire, North, '95; sat for Leominster Borough '80-85, Herefordshire, North, '86-95; *s.* of the late Mr. Robert Rankin, of Bromborough Hall, Cheshire; *b.* '42; *E.* Trinity College, Camb. (B.A., 1st class Natural Science Tripos '65, M.A. '68); J.P. and D.L. for Herefordshire; chief steward of the City of Hereford; High Sheriff '73; J.P. for Hereford; promoter of the Old Age Pensions movement; created a Bart. '98. Bryngwyn, Hereford, and 35, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. *Carlton and New University.*
- \***Rasch, Major F. C. (C.)**, elected for Essex, South-East, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *s.* of the late Mr. F. C. Rasch, of Woodhill; *b.* '47; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb.; entered the army, and served in 6th Dragoon Guards; J.P. and D.L. for Essex; Major 4th Battalion Essex Regiment, Woodhill, Danbury, Chelmsford. *Windham, and Naval and Military.*
- \***Reckitt, H. J. (L.)**, elected for Lincolnshire, North Lindsey or Brigg D., '95; sat for Pontefract Feb.-June '93; unseated on petition; contested Thirsk and Walton D. of Yorks '92; *e. s.* of Sir James Reckitt, Bart., of Brough; *b.* '68; *E.* Olivers Mount School, Scarborough, and King's College, Camb.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '92; J.P. East Riding, Yorks. Winestead Hall, Hull. 88, Jermyn Street. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- \***Redmond, J. E. (P.)**, elected for Waterford City '95; sat for New Ross '81-5, Wexford, North, '85-91, Waterford '91-2, Waterford City '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. W. A. Redmond, M.P. for Wexford '72-80; *b.* '56; *E.* Clongowes Wood College, Kildare, and Trinity College, Dublin; entered Civil Service; clerk in Vote Office, House of Commons; called to the Bar, Gray's Inn, '86. Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin.
- \***Redmond, W. (P.)**, elected for Clare, East, '95; sat for Wexford Borough '83-5, Fermanagh, North, '85-92, Clare, East, '92-5; 2nd *s.* of the late Mr. W. A. Redmond, M.P.; *E.* Clongowes College; imprisoned under Crimes Act '88.
- \***Reid, Sir R. T. (L.)**, elected for Dumfries Burghs '95; sat for Hereford '80-85, Dumfries Burghs '86-95; *s.* of the late Sir J. J. Reid, Chief Justice of the Ionian Islands; *b.* '46; *E.*

Cheltenham and Balliol College, Oxford (Ireland Scholar, 1st class Lit. Hum., B.A. '69); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '71; Oxford Circuit; Q.C. '82; Benchers '90; Solicitor-General May—Oct. '94; Attorney-General Oct. '94—June '95. 1, Chapel Place, Delahay Street, S.W. *Garrick and Devonshire.*

\***Renshaw, C. B. (C.)**, elected for Renfrewshire, West, '95; sat for same const. '92-5; 3rd s. of the late T. C. Renshaw, Q.C.; b. 48; E. St. Clere, Sevenoaks, and in Germany; manufacturer; J.P., D.L., and C.C. for co. Renfrew; Commissioner of Supply; F.R.G.S. Barochan, Houston, N.B.

\***Rentoul, J. A. (C.)**, elected for Down, East, '95; sat for same const. '90-95; e. s. of the late Rev. A. Rentoul, D.D., and M.D., of Manor Cunningham, co. Donegal; E. Cookstown Academy, Queen's College, Galway, Royal University, Ireland (1st University Exhibition '74, LL.D. 1st place '75, senior Scholarships in Arts and Law), and Royal University, Berlin; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '84; 1st place and 100-guinea Scholarship; Q.C. '95; South-Eastern Circuit; has been a member of the London C.C. for Woolwich. 23, Old Queen Street, Westminster, and 1, Pump Court, Temple, E.C. *Carlton.*

**Richards, H. C. (C.)**, elected for Finsbury, East, '95; s. of Mr. Frederick Richards, J.P., of St. Leonards-on-Sea; b. '51; E. City of London School; called to the Bar, Gray's Inn, '81; Benchers '98; Q.C. '98; joined the South-Eastern Circuit; Chairman of the City Churches Protection Society; Senior Counsel for Postmaster-General at the Central Criminal Court since '98. 1, West Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea, and 2, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, City Carlton, Constitutional, Junior Constitutional, Sussex County, Hastings Conservative.*

**Richardson, Joseph (L.)**, elected for Durham, South-East D., '98, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir H. Havelock-Allen; also sat for South-East Durham '92-5; E. York, and started as an apprentice at the Bishopwearmouth Ironworks, Sunderland; later he went to the Tees and associated himself with the earliest of the iron shipbuilding yards on that river, eventually becoming head of the firm of Messrs. Richardson, Duck, & Co., which position he still holds. A member of the Society of Friends; four times Mayor of Stockton, and has been High Sheriff of the Co. of Durham, besides filling many other municipal offices. Potts Hall, Northallerton.

**Richardson, Sir Thomas (L.U.)**, elected for Hartlepool '95; e. s. of the late Mr. Thomas Richardson, M.P., of Kirklevington; b. '46; E. Rossall and Cambridge (B.A. '70); J.P. and D.L. for co. Durham; Alderman and J.P. of the borough of Hartlepool (Mayor '86-8); Past President of the North-East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders. Kirklevington Grange, Yarm, Yorks.

**Rickett, J. Compton (L.)**, elected for Scarborough '95; e. s. of the late Mr. Joseph Rickett, of East Hoathly; b. '47; E. King Edward VI.'s School, Bath; Director of Rickett, Smith, & Co., Ltd., and other coal companies, Sun Flour Mills Co., Ltd., etc.; author of "The Christ that is to be," "The Quickening of Caliban," etc.; D.L. for North Riding, Yorks. *Barham*

House, East Hoathly, Sussex; 58, Esplanade, Scarborough; and 100, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, W. *Reform, National Liberal, and City Liberal.*

\***Ridley, Right Hon. Sir M. W., Bart. (C.)**, elected for Lancashire, Blackpool D., '95; sat for Northumberland, North, '68-85, Blackpool '86-95; P.C.; e. s. of the late Sir M. W. Ridley; b. '42; E. Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford (1st class Classics '65); Fellow of All Souls' '65-73; Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department '78-80; Financial Secretary of the Treasury '85-6; J.P. and D.L. for Northumberland; Hon. Colonel Northumberland Yeomanry '86; Secretary of State for the Home Department '95; appointed an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England, '95. Blagdon, Cramlington, Northumberland, and 10, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. *Carlton, Athenæum, and Travellers'.*

\***Ritchie, Right Hon. C. T. (C.)**, elected for Croydon '95; sat for Tower Hamlets '74-85, St. George's D. '85-92, and Croydon from May '95; s. of the late Mr. W. Ritchie, of Broughty Ferry; b. '38; Director of the Union Bank of London, and of the Royal Exchange Assurance; J.P. for Middlesex and London; Secretary to the Admiralty '85-6; President of the Local Government Board '86-92; President of the Board of Trade '95. He made strenuous efforts to effect a settlement of the great engineering dispute in '97. Welders, Gerrard's Cross, R.S.O., Bucks, and Wetherby Lodge, Wetherby Gardens, S.W.

\***Roberts, J. Bryn (L.)**, elected for Carnarvonshire, Eifion D., '95; sat for same const. '85-95; e. s. of the late Daniel Roberts, Bryn Adda; b. '43; E. Cheltenham Grammar School; admitted Solicitor '68; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '89; J.P., D.L., and County Alderman for Carnarvonshire, and Deputy-Chairman of the Quarter Sessions. Bryn Adda, Bangor, North Wales, and 17, Orchard Street, W. *National Liberal and Reform.*

\***Roberts, J. H. (L.)**, elected for Denbighshire West, '95; sat for same const. '92-5; e. s. of Mr. J. Roberts, M.P.; b. '63; E. Trinity College, Camb. (B.A., honours in History '48); timber merchant; J.P. and C.C. for Denbighshire; member of the Executive North Wales Liberal Federation; Treasurer of the Bangor Normal College. Bryngwenallt, Abergele, Denbighshire, and 87, Ashley Gardens, S.W.

\***Robertson, E. (L.)**, elected for Dundee '95; sat for same const. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. E. Robertson, of Kinnaird, Perthshire; b. '46; E. St. Andrews University and Lincoln College, Oxford (University Scholar and Prize-man '71); Fellow of Corpus Christi College '74; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '71; Northern Circuit; formerly Professor of Roman Law, University College, London; LL.D. (St. Andrews); Civil Lord of the Admiralty from Aug. '92-95. Admiralty, S.W. 4, Essex Court Temple. *Reform.*

**Robertson, T. H. (C.)**, elected for Hackney, South, '95; s. of the late Mr. Thomas Storm Robertson, M.D., F.R.C.S.; b. '49; E. Magdalen College, Oxford (B.A. '72); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '73. Huntington Castle, co. Carlow, and The Cedars, South Hackney.

\***Robinson, B. (C.)**, elected for Dudley '95; sat for same const. '86-95; s. of the late Mr. W.

- Robinson, of Dudley; *b.* '36; *E.* Rugby; formerly practised as Solicitor; Captain Worcestershire Yeomanry. Barford House, Warwick, and 40, Eaton Square, S.W. *Carlton.*
- \***Robson, W. S. (L.),** elected for South Shields '95; sat for Bow and Bromley D., Tower Hamlets, '85-6; *s.* of the late Mr. R. Robson, J.P., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; *b.* '52; *E.* Gonville and Caius College, Camb. (B.A.); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '80; joined North-Eastern Circuit; Q.C. '92; Recorder of Newcastle-upon-Tyne '95. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 60, Chester Square, S.W.
- \***Roche, J. (N.),** elected for Galway, East, '95; sat for same constit. '90-95; *s.* of Mr. W. Roche, of Woodford; *b.* '48; miller and farmer; local leader of tenantry on the Woodford Estate of the Marquis of Clanricarde; several times imprisoned. Woodford, Loughrea, co. Galway, and 15, Montague Place, Russell Square, W.C.
- Roche, Hon. J. B. Burke (N.),** member for East Kerry since March '96; 2nd *s.* of first Baron Fermoy, and *bro.* and *h.-p.* to the present lord; *b.* '52; *E.* Trinity College, Camb. 60, St. James's Street, S.W.
- \***Rollit, Sir Albert Kaye (C.),** elected for Islington, South, '95; sat for same constit. '86-92, '92-5; *s.* of the late Mr. John Rollit, Hull; *b.* '42; *E.* King's College, London; B.A., LL.D. (London); Gold Medallist, Fellow and member of Senate, London; Fellow and Governor of King's College; D.C.L. (Durham and Montreal); Solicitor '63; Prizeman of the Incorporated Law Society; senior partner of Rollit & Sons, London and Hull, also Bailey & Leatham, steamship owners, Hull, London, Newcastle, and Manchester; Director of National Telephone Co.; Alderman for Hull; Sheriff '76; Mayor '83-5; J.P. for London; D.L. for West Riding, Yorks, York City, and Tower of London; Commissioner of Lieutenantancy for the City; President of the Association of Municipal Corporations; President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and the London Chamber of Commerce; President British Commission Brussels International Exhibition '97; Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Engineer Militia (Humber D.) Submarine Miners, Royal Engineers; Elder Brother of Trinity House '91; knighted '85; Hon. Freeman of Hull '90, Huddersfield '94, and Hon. Freeman of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters, London; Board of Trade Representative on the Humber Conservancy; *m.* Mary Duchess of Sutherland Nov. 12th, '96. He holds several foreign orders of knighthood, including Knight-Commander of the Iron Crown of Italy, of Leopold of Belgium, and of the Double Dragon of China. Cogan House, Hull; 3, Mincing Lane, E.C.; The Willows and Sutherland Grange, near Windsor; 45, Belgrave Square, W.; and Tampa, Florida, U.S.A. *Carlton, Constitutional, City Carlton, and Ranelagh.*
- \***Rothschild, Baron F. J. de (L.U.),** elected for Bucks, Aylesbury D., '95; sat for Aylesbury '85-95; 2nd *s.* of the late Baron Anselm de Rothschild, of Vienna; *b.* '39; J.P. and D.L. for Bucks; High Sheriff '83; founded the Evelina Hospital, Southwark Bridge Road, in memory of his wife. Waddesdon Manor, near Aylesbury, and 143, Piccadilly, W. *Reform and Turf.*
- \***Round, J. (C.),** elected for Essex, Harwich Dr. '95; sat for Essex, East, '68-85; Harwich D. '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Rev. J. T. Round, of Colchester; *b.* '42; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A.); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '68; J.P., D.L., and County Alderman for Essex; formerly Major West Essex Militia; was elected to first House of Layman. Birch Hall, Colchester, and 31, De Vere Gardens, W. *Carlton.*
- Royds, C. M. (C.),** elected for Rochdale '95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. William Edward Royds; *b.* '42; J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire (High Sheriff '89); Lieutenant-Colonel and Hon. Colonel Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry Cavalry; Hon. Colonel 2nd Volunteer Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers; Chairman of the Williams Deacon, Manchester and Salford Banks and Rochdale Canal Co. Greenhill, near Rochdale. *Carlton and United Service.*
- Russell, Major-General F. S. (C.),** elected for Cheltenham '95; *s.* of the late Mr. James Russell, Esq., of Aden, Aberdeenshire; *b.* '40; *E.* Radley and Balliol Colleges, Oxford (B.A. '62); entered the army '63; A.D.C. to Commander of the Forces in Ireland '69-70; served in the Ashantee Expedition; Instructor in Tactics Royal Military College '75-6; Intelligence Department '78-9; served in Zulu and Boer wars; commanded 1st Royal Dragoons '85-7; military attaché at Berlin '89-91; C.M.G. '91; Brigadier-General commanding Aberdeen Defence Brigade '92. Aden House, Aberdeenshire, and Buchan Ness Cottage, Peterhead. *Arthur's, Army and Navy, Carlton, New (Cheltenham), New (Edinburgh), and Royal Northern (Aberdeen).*
- \***Russell, T. W. (L.U.),** elected for Tyrone, South, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *s.* of Mr. David Russell, of Cupar, Fife; *b.* '41; *E.* Madras Academy, Cupar; J.P. for co. Dublin; appointed Parliamentary Secretary of the Local Government Board '95. St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, and 99, Ashley Gardens, S.W. *Devonshire and Ulster Reform.*
- Rutherford, J. (C.),** elected for Lancashire, North-East, Darwen D., '95; *s.* of Mr. John Rutherford, J.P., of Blackburn; *b.* '54; *E.* Royal Grammar School, Lancaster, and Glasgow University; a brewer; Mayor of Blackburn '89; Major Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry; D.L. Lancaster. Beardwood, Blackburn, and 101, Mount Street, W.
- Ryder, John Herbert Dudley (C.),** elected for Gravesend '98; *s.* of Hon. Henry Dudley Ryder, D.L., J.P.; *b.* '64; *E.* Trinity Coll., Cambridge; formerly held a commission in the Staffordshire Yeomanry; J.P. London, D.L. Staffordshire; a partner in Coutts' Bank; *m.* '87, Hon. Mabel, dau. of the late Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P. 9, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.; Lyne Grove, Virginia Water.
- Samuel, H. S. (C.),** elected for Tower Hamlets, Limehouse, '95; *s.* of the late Mr. H. S. Samuel; *b.* '53; *E.* Eastbourne College and St. John's College, Camb. (B.A. '75). 87, Lancaster Gate, W. *Carlton and Junior Carlton.*
- Samuel, J. (L.),** elected for Stockton-on-Tees '95; *s.* of Mr. Thomas Samuel, of Tredegar, Monmouthshire; *b.* '53; for many years engaged in the iron and steel trades; at present



a grocer; Town Councillor since '82; Mayor '84-5; C.C. since '89; J.P.; member of the Durham Standing Joint Committee and Tees Conservancy Commissioners. 57 and 59, Portrack Lane, Stockton-on-Tees. *National Liberal*.

\***Sandys**, Colonel T. M. (C.), elected for Lancashire, Bootle D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Captain T. Sandys, R.N.; b. '37; *E. Shrewsbury School*; served in Hon. E. I. Company's Military Service through Indian Mutiny, stationed in Bengal; retired from army as Captain 7th Royal Fusiliers after 20 years' service; formerly Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant 3rd (Militia) Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, and recently retired with hon. rank of Colonel Sept. '97; D.L. for Lancashire. Graythwaite Hall, near Ulverston, and 87, Jermyn Street, S.W. *Carlton, Constitutional, and United Service*.

\***Saunderson**, Colonel E. J. (C.), elected for Armagh, North, '95; sat for co. Cavan '65-74; Armagh, North, '85-95; s. of the late Colonel A. Saunderson; b. '37; served in the Royal Irish Fusiliers some years; retired with rank of Major; Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel 4th Battalion (Militia) of the same regiment '86; J.P. and D.L. for Cavan; High Sheriff '59. Castle Saunderson, Belturbet, Cavan, and 46, Clarges Street, W. *Brooks's*.

\***Savory**, Sir J., Bart. (C.), elected for Westmorland, Appleby D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; e. s. of the late Mr. J. Savory; b. '43; *E. Harrow*; J.P. and D.L. for Berkshire and Westmorland; Alderman for City of London '83; Sheriff for London and Middlesex '81-2; Lord Mayor '90-91; created a baronet on occasion of German Emperor's visit; Lord of the Manors of Wharton and Nateby, Westmorland. Buckhurst Park, Sunninghill, Berks, and 33, Upper Brook Street, W. *National and Carlton*.

\***Schwann**, C. E. (L.), elected for Manchester North, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; 5th s. of the late Mr. F. Schwann, of Gloucester Square, Hyde Park; b. '44; *E. Owens College*, Manchester, and London University College; merchant; formerly President of the Manchester Reform Club and National Reform Union; was Director of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce; interested in Indian and Armenian affairs. 4, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Reform*.

\***Scoble**, Sir A. R. (C.), elected for Hackney, Central, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; 2nd s. of the late Mr. J. Scoble, of Kingsbridge; b. '31; *E. City of London School*; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '56; Advocate-General and Member of the Legislative Council, Bombay, '72-7; Legal member of the Council of India '86-91; Q.C. '76; Benchers '79; C.S.I. '80; K.C.S.I. '90. Chivelston, Wimbledon Common. *Athenæum and Carlton*.

**Scott**, C. P. (L.), elected for Lancashire, South-West Leigh D., '95; s. of the late Mr. Russell Scott, of London; b. '46; *E. privately* and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford (M.A. '72); editor of the *Manchester Guardian*; J.P. for Manchester; Governor of Owens College, Victoria University, Manchester Grammar School, and the Hulme Trust. The Firs, Fallowfield, Manchester, *Reform and National Liberal*.

**Scott**, Sir Samuel (C.), elected unopposed for the Western D. of Marylebone '98; s. of the late Sir E. H. Scott; *E. Eton* and Royal Military Coll., Sandhurst; formerly a Lieut. Horse Guards; Deputy-Lieut. Inverness. Sundridge Park, Bromley, Kent; North Harris, N.B.

\***Scott-Montagu**, Hon. J. W. E. D. (C.), elected for Hampshire, New Forest D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; e. s. of 1st Lord Montagu, of Beaulieu, verderer of the New Forest; b. '66; *E. Eton* and Oxford; m. '89, Lady Cecil Victoria Constance, e. d. of the 9th Marquis of Lothian; Captain 4th Volunteer Battalion Hampshire Rifles '83; J.P. Hants. Beaulieu, Southampton. *Carlton, Beefsteak, and Bachelors*.

\***Seale-Hayne**, Right Hon. C. (L.), elected for Devonshire, Ashburton D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; P.C.; s. of Mr. Charles H. Seale-Hayne, of Fuge, Dartmouth, b. '33; *E. Eton*; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '57; J.P. for Devon and Middlesex; Hon. Colonel 3rd Battalion Devonshire Regiment '95; first Chairman of the Dartmouth Harbour Commission; appointed Paymaster-General Aug. '92. Kingswear Castle, Dartmouth; Pitt House, Chudleigh; and 6, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal*.

**Seely**, C. H. (L.U.), elected for Lincoln '95; e. s. of Colonel Charles Seely, M.P., of Nottinghamshire; b. '59; *E. Harrow* and Trinity College, Camb. (B.A. '81, 1st class Mathematical honours, M.A. '84); colliery owner; J.P. for Nottinghamshire and Hampshire; Major 5th Volunteer Battalion Hampshire Regiment. Langford Hall, Newark, and 1, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.

\***Seton-Karr**, H. (C.), elected for St. Helens '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. G. B. Seton-Karr, of the Indian Civil Service, who was resident commissioner at Baroda during the Mutiny; b. '53; *E. Harrow* and Corpus Christi College, Oxford (2nd class honours in Law, M.A. '80); m. (1) Edith, d. of W. Pilkington, Esq., of Liverpool, (2) Jane, d. of W. Thorburn, Esq., of Edinburgh; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '79; Northern Circuit; J.P. for Roxburghshire. Kippilaw, St. Boswell's, N.B., and 12, Lower Sloane Street, S.W. *Carlton, and New Club, Edinburgh*.

**Sharpe**, W. E. T. (C.), elected for Kensington, North, '95; s. of the late Mr. C. Sharpe, of Birr; b. '33; *E. Trinity College, Dublin* (M.A.); entered the Ceylon Civil Service '57; Government agent for Central Province and member of the Legislative Council, Ceylon, '86; retired '89; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '80. 11, Ladbroke Square, W.

\***Shaw**, C. E. (L.), elected for Stafford '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; e. s. of the late Mr. E. D. Shaw, of Wolverhampton; b. '59; *E. Tettenhall College, Wolverhampton*; entered the firm of J. Shaw & Sons, merchants, of Wolverhampton, '77; entered Balliol College, Oxford, '86, but returned to take up the control of the firm '87; life member of the Eighty Club, and member of the Bath, National Liberal, and Reform Clubs; ex-Captain D Company 3rd South Staffordshire Battalion; ex-member of the Wolverhampton Town Council. Rickerscote, Stafford.

- \***Shaw, T. (L.)**, elected for Hawick Burghs '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Mr. A. Shaw, of Dunfermline, Fifeshire; *b.* '50; *E.* High School, Dunfermline, and Edinburgh University; M.A. (honours in Philosophy) '74; Hamilton Fellow of Mental Philosophy; LL.B. '75; Lord Rector's Historical Prize-man; called to the Scottish Bar '75; Advocate-Depute for Western Circuit '85-6; Q.C. '91; Solicitor-General for Scotland '94; D.L. Edin. '95. 17, Abercrombie Place, Edinburgh, and Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- \***Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (C.)**, elected for Renfrewshire, East, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *e.s.* of Sir M. R. Shaw-Stewart, Bart., Ardgowan; *b.* '54; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; formerly Captain 4th Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; J.P. and D.L. for Renfrewshire; J.P. and D.L. for Stirlingshire; member of the Royal Commission on the Highlands and Islands '92. Carnock, Larbert, Stirlingshire, and 28, Bruton Street, W. *Carlton.*
- Shee, James John (N.)**, elected for Waterford Sept. '95, on the resignation of Mr. Alfred Webb; land and labour reformer; a Solicitor of Carrick-on-Suir. Newtown, Carrick-on-Suir.
- \***Sheehy, D. (N.)**, elected for Galway, South, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; 2nd s. of Mr. R. Sheehy, of 24, Rutland Square, Dublin; *b.* '44; *E.* Jesuit Seminary, Limerick, and Irish College, Paris; joined his father's business at Mallow '67; Secretary of the Irish National Federation. 15, Montague Place, Russell Square, W.C.
- \***Sidebotham, J. W. (C.)**, elected for Cheshire, Hyde D., '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *e.s.* of the late Mr. J. Sidebotham, of Bowdon; *b.* '57; *E.* privately and at Owens College, Manchester; Mus. Bac. Oxford '79; J.P. for Cheshire. The Thorns, Bowdon, Cheshire, and 83, Elizabeth Street, S.W.
- \***Sidebottom, T. H. (C.)**, elected for Staleybridge '95; sat for same constit. '74-80, '85-95; *e.s.* of the late Mr. W. Sidebottom, of Etherow House; *E.* Manchester Grammar School and privately; Manchester merchant and cotton spinner; J.P. for Derby and Cheshire, and D.L. for Derbyshire; *m.* '86, Edith, *e.d.* of the late James Murgatroyd, of Warley, Didsbury; received freedom of Borough of Staleybridge for distinguished services '97. Etherow House, Hollingworth, Cheshire. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, Constitutional, and Conservative, Manchester.*
- \***Sidebottom, Lieutenant-Colonel W. (C.)**, elected for Derbyshire, High Peak D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *y.s.* of the late Mr. W. Sidebottom, Hadfield; *b.* '41; *E.* privately; J.P. for Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Glossop; Mayor of Glossop '73-4; Lieutenant-Colonel 4th Volunteer Battalion Cheshire Regiment. Harewood Lodge, Mottram-in-Longendale, Cheshire.
- Simeon, Sir J. S. B. (L.U.)**, elected for Southampton '95; *e.s.* of Sir John Simeon; *b.* '50; served in the Rifle Brigade '68-71; J.P. for Hampshire; D.L. and County Alderman for the Isle of Wight; Director of the L. & S.-W. Railway. Swainston, Newport, I. of W., and 12, Wilton Crescent, S.W. *Brooks's and Travellers'.*
- Sinclair, Captain J. (L.)**, elected for Forfarshire Jan. '97; sat for Dumbartonshire '92-5; *e.s.* of the late Captain George Sinclair; *b.* '65; *E.* Edinburgh Academy, Wellington, and Sandhurst; entered the army '79; served with Soudan Expedition '85, and retired '87; A.D.C. to the Earl of Aberdeen (when Viceroy of Ireland) '85, and has been Secretary to the noble Earl, Governor-General of Canada; served on the London County Council '89-92. 101, Mount Street, W.
- Sinclair, L. (C.)**, elected for Essex, Romford D., Feb. '97; is English by descent from both the father's and the mother's side, though he was born in Paris, whither his father had proceeded and become naturalised. Mr. Sinclair (whose name was formerly Schlesinger) went to Australia at an early age, engaged in commerce, and, having made a considerable fortune, returned to England.
- Skewes-Cox, T. (C.)**, elected for Kingston, Surrey, '95; s. of Mr. William Nicholas Cox, of Richmond; *b.* '49; assumed surname of Skewes '75; admitted a Solicitor '81; J.P.; Mayor of Richmond '92; member of the Surrey C.C.; Chairman of the Richmond Horticultural Society. Heron House, Richmond, Surrey, and 8, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
- \***Smith, A. H. (C.)**, elected for Christchurch '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e.s.* of Mr. Abel Smith, M.P., of Woodhall Park, Herts; *b.* '62; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '88); J.P. for Herts; Captain Hertfordshire Yeomanry '90; appointed private secretary (unpaid) to the Right Hon. Walter H. Long, President of the Board of Agriculture, '95. Watton-at-Stone, Hertford, and 35, Chesham Place, S.W.
- \***Smith, J. P. (L.U.)**, elected for Lanarkshire, Partick D., '95; sat for same constit. '90-95; *e.s.* of the late Mr. A. Smith, F.R.S., of Jordan Hill; *b.* '54; *E.* Winchester and Trinity College, Camb. (4th Wrangler '77, Smith's prizeman and Fellow of Trinity); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '80; Oxford Circuit; J.P., D.L., and C.C. for Renfrewshire; J.P. and D.L. for Glasgow; J.P. for Lanarkshire; 1<sup>st</sup> Mallow of Winchester. Jordan Hill, Renfrewshire, and 11, Cadogan Mansions, Sloane Square, S.W.
- \***Smith, S. (L.)**, elected for Flintshire '95; sat for Liverpool '82-5, Flintshire '86-95; *e.s.* of the late J. Smith, of Borgue, Kirkcudbright; *b.* '36; *E.* Borgue Academy and Edinburgh University; retired cotton broker and merchant of Liverpool; J.P. for Liverpool and Kirkcudbright; President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce '76-7. Carleton, Prince's Park, Liverpool; Orchill, West Perthshire; 11, Delahay Street, S.W. *Reform.*
- \***Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (C.)**, elected for Strand '95; sat for same constit. '91-5; *e.s.* of the late Right Hon. W. H. Smith; *b.* '68; *E.* Eton and New College, Oxford; *m.* '94, Lady Esther C. G. Gore, *d.* of the Earl and Countess of Arran; Treasurer King's College, London; partner in the firm of W. H. Smith & Son '90; appointed Chairman of the Metropolitan Unionist members ('96) in succession to Lord Glenesk. 3, Grosvenor Place, S.W., and 186, Strand.
- Soames, Arthur Wellesley (L.)**, elected for Norfolk (South D.) '98; unsuccessfully contested

Ipswich '92, and again in '95; s. of the late Mr. Aldwin Soames, of Brighton; *b.* '52; *E.* Brighton and Trinity Coll., Camb. (B.A. '76, M.A. '80); an architect; Chairman of East Marylebone Liberal and Radical Association. Park Crescent, Marylebone.

**Souttar, R. (L.)**, elected for Dumfriesshire '95; s. of Mr. W. Souttar, of Aberdeen; *b.* '48; *E.* Aberdeen Gymnasium and Oxford (M.A. and B.C.L. '91); President of the Oxford Y.M.C.A.; contested Oxford '92. 24, Penywern Road, S.W.

\***Spencer, Ernest (C.)**, elected for West Bromwich '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *y.* s. of the late Mr. J. Spencer, of West Bromwich; *b.* '48; *E.* privately; Barrister of the Middle Temple, '85; Oxford Circuit; J.P. and D.L. for Staffordshire; *m.* Helen, only child of the late J. Williamson, of the Indian Civil Service (Bombay). Island Lodge, Handsworth, Staffs; 3, Knaresborough Place, S.W.; and 4, Brick Court, Temple. *Carlton.*

\***Spicer, Albert (L.)**, elected for Monmouth District '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of the late Mr. James Spicer, J.P., D.L., of Woodford, Essex; *b.* '47; *E.* Mill Hill School, and privately in Germany; wholesale stationer and manufacturer; member of the firm of James Spicer & Sons, of London, Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, Melbourne and Sydney, Australia, and Maritzburg, South Africa; J.P. for Essex; Treasurer of the London Missionary Society; Treasurer of Mansfield College, Oxford; Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales '93. 10, Lancaster Gate, W., and 50, Upper Thames Street, E.C. *Reform, National, and City Liberal.*

\***Stanhope, Hon. Philip James (L.)**, elected for Burnley '95; sat for Wednesbury '85-92, Burnley '93-5; 4th s. of the Earl of Stanhope; *b.* '47; *E.* privately; in royal navy until '65; in favour of abolition of the House of Lords. 3, Carlton Gardens, S.W. *St. James's and Turf.*

**Stanley, Arthur (C.)**, elected for Lancashire, South-West (Ormskirk) D. '98, in succession to the late Sir A. B. Forwood; is son of the 16th Earl of Derby and brother of Lord Stanley, who has been M.P. for the Houghton D. of Lancashire since '92; *b.* '69; *E.* Wellington Coll.; was private secretary to Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, for a few months in '92, and then entered the Foreign Office; afterwards entered Diplomatic Service, being appointed third secretary at Cairo in '95.

\***Stanley, E. J. (C.)**, elected for Somerset, Bridgwater D. '95; sat for West '82-5; Bridgwater D. '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. E. Stanley, of Cross Hall, Lancashire; *b.* '26; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. and C.C. for Somerset; High Sheriff '80; D.L. for Lancashire and Somerset. Quantonck Lodge, Bridgwater, and 14, Grosvenor Square, W. *Travellers' and Carlton.*

**Stanley, Henry M. (L.U.)**, elected for Lambeth, North, '95; *b.* at Denbigh '41, and passed his childhood in the workhouse at St. Asaph. Subsequently he sailed as cabin boy to New Orleans, where he was adopted by a Mr. Stanley, whose name he took, but whose death without making provision for him again compelled him to rely on his own

efforts. After a series of adventures he became a journalist during the American civil war, being attached as reporter to the staff of the *New York Herald*. In '68 he was sent to accompany the British expedition into Abyssinia, as war correspondent for that paper. Subsequently he made a tour to the Black Sea, and thence through Persia into India. In '69 Livingstone, in Africa, had not been heard of for a long time. Mr. Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the *New York Herald*, ordered Stanley to "go and find him." Early in '71 Stanley left Zanzibar and plunged into the unknown continent. Before the end of that year he had found Livingstone. In '73-4 he accompanied the British expedition into Ashanti, up to Coomassie, as a war correspondent again. In '76 the *New York Herald* and the London *Daily Telegraph* conjointly sent him to Central Africa, to take up the thread of Livingstone's discoveries. He left Zanzibar in that year, and in '77 emerged on the west coast, having circumnavigated Victoria Nyanza, and forced his way in spite of terrible obstacles down the whole course of the hitherto unknown Congo. In '79 the King of the Belgians gave him the command of an expedition formed by the International African Association, with which he may be said to have made what is now the Congo Free State (*q.v.*). In Jan. '87 he started on the expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha, after receiving the freedom of the City of London. In '90, having accomplished his task, he returned to England, and published his book entitled "In Darkest Africa." His marriage with Miss D. Tennant took place at Westminster Abbey July 12th. After a lecturing tour in America, Mr. Stanley delivered many lectures in various parts of the kingdom, visited Australia in '92, settled down in London, took out a certificate of naturalisation, and stood as Unionist candidate for North Lambeth at the general election '92. He was, however, defeated. During the Uganda controversy he declared strongly against the evacuation of that country. In Nov. '93 he published "My Dark Companions and their Strange Stories." He is an Hon. D.C.L.; LL.D. and Ph.D. of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, and Halle Universities. Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

\***Stanley, Lord (C.)**, elected for Lancashire, Westhoughton D. '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of Earl of Derby; *b.* '65; *m.* '89, Lady A. Montagu, d. of the 7th Duke of Manchester; entered the army; Lieutenant and Battalion Grenadier Guards '85-95; aide-de-camp to his father, Governor-General of Canada, '88-90; J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire; appointed a Lord of the Treasury '95. Cowork Park, Sunningdale, and 36, Great Cumberland Place, W.

**Steadman, William Charles (L.)**, elected for Tower Hamlets, Stepney D., '98; *b.* '51; *E.* Poplar National School; at 15 Mr. Steadman was apprenticed to a barge-builder, at which trade he worked until '92; has been 18 years Secretary for the Barge-builders' Union, and it is greatly owing to him that the trade is one of the best organised in London. He has filled many municipal offices, and is a Governor of the People's Palace and member of the Thames Conservancy Board. Has represented Stepney on the London County



Council since '92. Unsuccessfully contested Medway D. of Kent '92, and Hammersmith '95.

\***Stephens, H. C. (C.)**, elected for Middlesex, Hornsey D., '95; sat for same constit. '87-95; *e. s.* of Mr. Henry Stephens, of Finchley; *b.* '41; *E.* Versailles and University College, London; ink manufacturer; J.P. for Wiltshire and Middlesex; County Alderman for Middlesex; F.C.S., F.L.S., F.G.S. Avenue House, Finchley, and Cholderton, Salisbury. *Carlton and Junior Carlton.*

\***Stevenson, F. S. (L.)**, elected for Suffolk, Eye D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of the late Sir W. Stevenson, K.C.B., Governor of Mauritius; *b.* '62; *E.* Lausanne, Harrow, and Balliol College, Oxford (1st class Final Classical Schools); Parliamentary Charity Commissioner April '94-Aug. '95; author of "Historic Personality." A prominent advocate of the Armenian cause. Playford Mount, Woodbridge, and 5, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. *Reform, Devonshire, and National Liberal.*

**Stewart, Sir M.** See *McTaggart-Stewart*.

**Stirling-Maxwell, Sir J., Bart. (C.)**, elected for Glasgow College '95; *e. s.* of Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., M.P.; *b.* '66; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. D.L. for Renfrew and Glasgow; a Scottish University Commissioner. Pollok House, Glasgow, and 48, Belgrave Square, S.W.

\***Stock, J. H. (C.)**, elected for Liverpool, Walton D., '95; sat for Liverpool, Walton D., '92-5; *s.* of the late John Stock, Esq., of Woolton; *b.* Dec. '55; *E.* privately and at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. and M.A. '82); *m.* Mary Sabina, *d.* of the late Right Hon. Arthur MacMurrough Kavanagh, L.L., co. Carlow, M.P. '68-80; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '82; Captain Lancashire Hussars Yeomanry Cavalry, '93. Knolle Park, Woolton, Lancashire; The White Hall, Tarporley, Cheshire; and 5, Lowndes Square, S.W. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, Arthur's, and Wellington.*

**Stone, Sir J. Benjamin (C.)**, elected for Birmingham, East, '95; *s.* of Mr. Benjamin Stone; *b.* '38; *E.* Birmingham Grammar School; J.P. for co. Warwick, City of Birmingham, and Borough of Sutton Coldfield; Mayor of the latter '86-90; Fellow of the Linnæan, Astronomical, Geological, and Geographical Societies; knighted '92. The Grange, Erdington, Birmingham.

\***Strachey, E. (L.)**, elected for Somerset, South, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of Sir E. Strachey, Bart., of Sutton Court, Somerset; *b.* '58; *E.* Christ Church, Oxford; *m.* '80, Constance, only child of Mr. C. B. Braham; Lieutenant 4th Battalion (Militia) Somersetshire Light Infantry '77-82; J.P., D.L., and C.C. for Somerset. Sutton Court, Pensford, Somerset, and 27, Cadogan Gardens, S.W. *Brooks's, Travellers', and National Liberal.*

**Strauss, A. (L.U.)**, elected for Cornwall, North-West or Camborne D., '95; *s.* of Mr. Strauss, of Mayence; *b.* '47; *E.* in Germany; metal merchant, and broke the tin-smelting and M. Secretan's tin and copper ring.

**Strutt, Hon. C. Hedley (C.)**, elected for Essex, East Maldon D., '95; sat for same constit. '83-5; *s.* of Baron Rayleigh; *b.* '49; *E.* Winchester and Trinity College, Camb. (1st class Moral Science Tripos '71); J.P. for Essex.

Wickam Hall, Blunt's Hall, Witham, Essex, and 99, Onslow Gardens, S.W.

\***Stuart, J. (L.)**, elected for Shoreditch, Hoxton D., '95; sat for Hackney '84-5, Hoxton D. '85-95; *s.* of Mr. J. G. Stuart, of Markinch, Fifeshire; *b.* '43; *E.* privately, St. Andrews University, and Trinity College, Camb.; Third Wrangler '66; Fellow of Trinity '67; First Professor of Mechanism and Applied Mechanics, Camb., '75-90; originated Camb. University Extension system; author of several educational, social, and scientific works; Associate M.I.C.E.; LL.D. St. Andrews; member for Central Hackney on the London C.C. 24, Grosvenor Road, S.W. *National Liberal.*

\***Sturt, Hon. H. N. (C.)**, elected for Dorset, East, '95; sat for same constit. '91-5; *e. s.* of 1st Lord Alington; *b.* '59; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P., D.L., and C.C. for Dorset; Lieutenant Dorsetshire Yeomanry '81-9. Crichel, Wimborne, and 38, Portman Square, S.W.

\***Sullivan, D. (N.)**, elected for Westmeath, South, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of the late Mr. D. Sullivan, of Dublin; *br.* of Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P.; *b.* '38; formerly manager of the publishing department of the *Nation*. 1, Belvedere Place, Dublin. *National Liberal.*

\***Sullivan, T. D. (N.)**, elected for Donegal, West, '95; sat for Westmeath '80-85, College Green D. '85-92, Donegal, West, '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. D. Sullivan; *b.* '27; *E.* privately and at Bantry Schools; journalist; formerly editor and proprietor of the *Nation*; also was printer and publisher, Dublin; twice Lord Mayor of Dublin '86-7; imprisoned under the Crimes Act '87; author of "Irish Popular Songs," in three vols. 1, Belvedere Place, Dublin. *National Liberal.*

\***Sutherland, Sir Thomas, G.C.M.G., LL.D. (L.U.)**, elected for Greenock '95; sat for same constit. '84-95; Chairman of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.; is a Director of the Suez Canal Co.; for some years a member of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong. Coldharbour, Liss, Hants, and 4, Buckingham Gate, S.W. *Reform and Brooks's.*

\***Talbot, Lord Edmund Bernard (C.)**, elected for Sussex, Chichester D., '95; sat for same constit. Aug. '94-5; *b.* '55; *s.* of 14th Duke of Norfolk, and only *br.* of the present duke; *E.* Oratory of St. Philip, at Egbaston, under Cardinal Newman; assumed by royal license, '76, the surname of Talbot in lieu of that of Howard, under the will of the Earl of Shrewsbury; Major 11th Hussars; Adjutant Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry '83-8.

\***Talbot, Right Hon. J. G. (C.)**, elected for Oxford University '95; sat for Kent, West, '68-78, Oxford University '78-95; *e. s.* of the late Hon. J. C. Talbot; *b.* '35; *E.* Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P., D.L., and C.C. for Kent; Chairman of the West Kent Quarter Sessions; J.P. for Sussex, Middlesex, Kent, and London; Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade '78-80; Ecclesiastical Commissioner since '89; a Governor of the Charterhouse; member of the Governing Body of Charterhouse School and of Westminster School; P.C. '97. Falconhurst, Eden Bridge, Kent, and 10, Great George Street, S.W. *Carlton and Travellers'.*

- \***Tanner, Dr. C. K. D. (N.)**, elected for Cork, Mid., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of Dr. Tanner, of Cork; *b.* '50; *E.* Paris, Winchester, Queen's College, Cork, Leipzig and Berlin Universities; B.A., M.D., and M.Ch. Queen's University, Ireland; L.R.C.S.I., L.K.Q.C.P.I., L.M.; Town Commissioner of Cork. Rosanna and The Hill, co. Cork, and 2, Coleherne Mansions, Bolton Gardens, S.W.
- \***Tennant, Harold John (L.)**, elected for Berwickshire '95; sat for same constit. from March '94; 3rd s. of Sir Charles Tennant, of The Glen, Innerleithen, and St. Rollox, Glasgow; *b.* '65; *m.* (1) Helen, d. of Major Gordon Duff, of Drummuir, who died '92, (2) Margaret Edith, d. of Mr. G. Whitley Abraham, of Rathgar, co. Dublin; served as Secretary to the Departmental Committee on "The Various Lead Industries" '93, and as Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Miscellaneous Dangerous Trades '95-8; private secretary to the Home Secretary '92-5. 33, Bruton Street, W. *Brooks's and National Liberal.*
- \***Thomas, Abel (L.)**, elected for Carmarthenshire, East, '95; sat for same constit. Aug. '90-95; Q.C.; 2nd s. of the late Mr. T. E. Thomas, J.P., of Pembrokeshire; *b.* '48; *E.* Clifton and London University (B.A. '71); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '73; South Wales Circuit; J.P. for Pembrokeshire. 85, Cornwall Gardens, S.W., and 7, King's Bench Walk, E.C.
- \***Thomas, Alfred (L.)**, elected for Glamorganshire, East, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; merchant of Cardiff; Mayor '81-2; J.P. for Cardiff and Glamorganshire; Vice-President of the South Wales University College '98; elected Chairman of the Welsh Liberal Parliamentary Party. Bronwydd, Cardiff. *Devonshire and National Liberal.*
- \***Thomas, D. A. (L.)**, elected for Merthyr Tydfil '92; sat for same constit. '88-95; s. of the late Mr. S. Thomas, of Aberdare; *b.* '56; *E.* Gouville and Caius College, Camb. (M.A. '83); managing partner in the firm of Thomas Riches & Co., colliery owners, Cardiff; J.P. and D.L. for Glamorganshire. Mr. Thomas's majority of 9644 in '92 is the largest ever recorded. Llanwern, Newport, Monmouthshire. *Reform, Devonshire, and National Liberal.*
- \***Thorburn, Walter (L.U.)**, elected for Peebles and Selkirk '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; s. of the late Mr. W. Thorburn, banker, of Springwood, Peebles; *b.* '42; *E.* privately; woollen manufacturer at Peebles; D.L. and J.P. for the county. Kerfield, Peebles, N.B. *Devonshire, London, and Caledonian and United Service, Edinburgh.*
- \***Thornton, P. M. (C.)**, elected for Clapham '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Rear-Admiral S. Thornton; *b.* '41; *E.* Harrow and Jesus College, Camb. (LL.B. '64); author of "Foreign Secretaries of the XIXth Century," "Harrow School and its Surroundings," "The Brunswick Accession," and "The Stuart Dynasty." Battersea Rise, S.W. *Carlton and United University.*
- \***Tollemache, H. J. (C.)**, elected for Cheshire, Eddisbury D., '95; sat for Cheshire, West, '81-5, Eddisbury D. '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. W. S. Tollemache; *b.* '46; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. and D.L. for Cheshire; Captain Cheshire Yeomanry '74; Hon. Major '86; retired '94. Dorfold Hall, Nantwich, Cheshire, and 42, Half-Moon Street, W. *Arthur's and Carlton.*
- \***Tomlinson, W. E. M. (C.)**, elected for Preston '95; sat for same constit. '82-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. T. Tomlinson; *b.* '38; *E.* Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '65; J.P. for Lancashire; Major and Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Volunteer Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (V.D.); member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain and Ireland. Heysham House, near Lancaster, and 3, Richmond Terrace, S.W. *Carlton, Athenæum, St. Stephen's, and Constitutional.*
- \***Tritton, C. E. (C.)**, elected for Lambeth, Norwood D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; 2nd s. of the late Mr. Joseph Tritton, of Lombard Street; *b.* '45; *E.* Kugby and Trinity Hall, Camb. (B.A. '68); partner in the firm of Brightwen & Co., City; member of the London Chamber of Commerce; Treasurer of C.E.T.S.; member of the London City Mission Committee. Bloomfield, Norwood, and 68, Cromwell Road, S.W. *Carlton and New University.*
- \***Tuite, J. (N.)**, elected for Westmeath, North, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. J. Tuite, watchmaker, of Mullingar; *b.* '49; *E.* St. Mary's College, Mullingar; J.P. for co. Westmeath. Greville Street, Mullingar.
- \***Tully, J. (N.)**, elected for Leitrim, South, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; proprietor of the *Roscommon Herald and Westmeath Nationalist*; imprisoned several times under Coercion Act. *Herald Office, Boyle.*
- Ure, A. (L.)**, elected for Linlithgowshire '95; s. of Mr. John Ure, of Helensburgh, ex-Lord Provost of Glasgow; *b.* '53; *E.* Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities (M.A. and LL.B.); called to the Scottish Bar '78; ex-Lecturer on Constitutional Law and History in Glasgow University. 26, Heriot Row, Edinburgh, and Hyde Park Court, Albert Gate, S.W.
- \***Usborne, T. (C.)**, elected for Essex, Chelmsford D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of the late Mr. T. M. Usborne, of Clifton, co. Cork; *b.* '40; *E.* Harrow and Trinity College, Camb.; J.P. and Alderman of the County Council, Essex. The House, Writtle, Chelmsford. *Carlton and City.*
- \***Valentia, Hon. A. A., Viscount (C.)**, elected for Oxford '95; sat for same constituency from April '95; s. of the Hon. Arthur Annesley; *b.* '43; *E.* Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; served in the 10th Hussars '64-72, and Queen's Own Oxford Hussars '70, which regiment he now commands; J.P. for Oxfordshire; High Sheriff '74, and Chairman of the County Council; Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons in Oxfordshire; appointed Comptroller of the Household '98, and re-elected for Oxford without opposition (Nov. 4th, '98). Bletchington Park, near Oxford, and Eydon Hall, Banbury. *Carlton, White's, Turf, and Arthur's.*
- Verney, Hon. R. Greville (C.)**, elected for Warwickshire, South-East, Rugby D., '95; *e. s.* of Henry, 10th Lord Willoughby de Broke; *b.* '69; *E.* Eton and New College, Oxford; *m.* 95, Marie, y. d. of Charles A.

Hanbury, of Ross-shire and Barnet; J.P. and D.L. for Warwickshire; 2nd Lieutenant Warwickshire Yeomanry. Woodley House, Kineton, Warwickshire.

\***Vincent**, Colonel Sir Howard (C.), elected for Sheffield, Central, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Rev. Sir F. Vincent, Prebendary of Chichester; b. '49; E. Westminster School and Royal Military College, Sandhurst; entered the army '68; retired '73; French Faculté de Droit '77; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '76; South-Eastern Circuit; Director of Criminal Investigations '78-84; author of works on Law of Libel, Volunteers, Police, etc.; Colonel Queen's Westminster Volunteers; J.P. for Middlesex, Westminster, and Berks; D.L. for London; member of the London C.C. '89-96; C.B. '86; Knighted '96; Knight of the Crown of Italy; Knight of the German Crown. 1, Grosvenor Square, W. *Athenæum*, *Carlton*, *Marlborough*, and *Naval and Military*.

\***Wallace**, R. (L.), elected for Edinburgh, East, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; 2nd s. of the late Mr. Jasper Wallace, of Culross; b. '31; E. Geddes Institution, Culross; High School, Edinburgh; and St. Andrews and Edinburgh Universities; formerly Minister of Old Grey Friars, but resigned to become editor *Scotsman* till '80; formerly Examiner in Philosophy at St. Andrews, and Professor of Church History at Edinburgh; Barrister of the Middle Temple '77. 37, Beaufort Street, S.W. *Reform*.

**Wallace**, R. (L.), elected for Perth '95; s. of the late Rev. Robert Wallace, of Dublin; b. '50; E. Dublin and Queen's University, Ireland (B.A. '71, LL.B. '73); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '74; joined North-Eastern Circuit; Q.C. '94. 6, Kensington Square Mansions, and Temple.

\***Walrond**, Sir W. H., Bart. (C.), elected for Devonshire, Tiverton D., '95; sat for East Devon '80-85, Tiverton D. '85-95; e. s. of the late Sir J. W. Walrond; b. '49; E. Eton; served in Grenadier Guards; Captain '71; retired '72; Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Devon Rifle Volunteers '77; Hon. Colonel '89; J.P. and D.L. for Devon; Junior Lord of the Treasury '85-6 and '86-92; second C. Whip '85-6 and '86-95, when he was appointed Patronage Secretary to the Treasury and senior C. Whip. Bradfield, Collumpton. 65, Cadogan Square, S.W. *Carlton* and *Guards*.

\***Walton**, John Lawson (L.), elected for Leeds, South, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Rev. J. Walton, M.A.; b. '52; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '77, and joined North-Eastern Circuit; Q.C. '90. 3, Melbury Road, Kensington, and 5, Paper Buildings, Temple. *Reform*.

**Walton**, Joseph (L.), elected for Yorkshire, Barnsley D., '97; b. 1849; E. privately; D.L. and J.P. for the North Riding of Yorks; unsuccessfully contested Doncaster in '95, and was put forward for the Cleveland vacancy, but retired in favour of Mr. Alfred Pease. Mr. Walton is interested in the coal and allied trades, but has also travelled a great deal in India, America, and many of our colonies. Glenside, Saltburn-by-the-Sea.

**Wanklyn**, J. L. (L.U.), elected for Bradford, Central, '95; e. s. of the late Rev. James Hibbert Wanklyn, M.A.; b. '60; South

American merchant, and Director of various South American railways. Viera Lodge, Orkney, N.B., and Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. *Marlborough*.

**Ward**, Hon. R. A. (C.), elected for Cheshire, Crewe D., '95; s. of William, Earl of Dudley; b. '71; E. Eton and Cambridge; a Lieutenant Queen's Own Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry; Horse Guards.

\***Warde**, Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. (C.), elected Kent, Medway D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; e. s. of the late General Sir E. Warde; b. '45; E. privately; entered the army '69; Cornet 10th Hussars '71; Captain 5th Dragoon Guards '79; 4th Hussars '80; Major '88; aide-de-camp to the Governor of Gibraltar '73-6, and to Brigadier-General Belfast District '84-6; retired '91; Major West Kent Yeomanry Cavalry; J.P. for Kent; m. '90, Helen, d. of the late Viscount de Stern, Barham Court, Maidstone. 17, Lennox Gardens, S.W. *Carlton*, *Naval and Military*, and *St. Stephen's*.

**Warkworth**, Lord (C.), returned for South Kensington '95, on the elevation of Sir A. Borthwick to the peerage; s. of Earl Percy, who was in '87 summoned to the House of Peers in his father's Barony of Lovaine, and g.s. of the Duke of Northumberland; b. '71; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (prize for English verse '92). 28, Grosvenor Square, W.

\***Warner**, Thomas Courtenay Theydon (L.), returned for the Lichfield D. of Staffs Feb. '96, after Mr. Fulford had been unseated on petition; sat for North Somerset '92-5; s. of the late Mr. E. Warner, M.P.; b. '57; m. Lady Leuca Diana, 6th d. of the 1st Earl De Montalt; J.P. for Somerset; C.C. for the Walthamstow D. of Essex; High Sheriff of Essex '90; Major 4th Oxfordshire Light Infantry. He moved the Address in '94. Highams, Woodford Green, Essex; 56, Cadogan Square. *Reform*, *Bachelors*, *Union*, and *National Liberal*.

**Warr**, Augustus Frederick (C.), elected for the East Toxteth D. of Liverpool Nov. '95, on Baron H. de Worms being raised to the peerage; s. of the Rev. Canon Warr, of Childwall, Liverpool. He is a well-known solicitor in Liverpool. *Carlton*.

\***Wayman**, T. (L.), elected for Yorkshire, Elland D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. W. H. Wayman, of Halifax; b. '33; E. private school, Halifax; J.P. for Halifax; Mayor '72-4; Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce '83-5. Oaklands, Clapham Park, S.W. *National Liberal* and *Reform*.

\***Webster**, Sir R. E. (C.), elected for Isle of Wight '95; sat for Launceston '85, Isle of Wight '85-95; b. '42; E. King's College School, the Charterhouse, and Trinity College, Camb.; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '68, and rapidly achieved a reputation for his conduct of engineering, patent, shipping, and railway cases. He took silk at the unusually early age of 35. Attorney-General in Lord Salisbury's Government of '85, and again in that of '86-92. Appeared on behalf of the *Times* before the Parnell Commission. He is well known for his athletic tastes. Was one of the British representatives in the Behring Sea Arbitration case '93, and was made a G.C.M.G. Reappointed Attorney-General in Lord



- Salisbury's Administration '95. Winterfield, Cranleigh, Surrey; Hornton Lodge, Pitt Street, Kensington; and 2, Pump Court, Temple, E.C. *Carlton, United University St. Stephen's, and Athenæum.*
- \***Webster, R. G. (C.)**, elected for St. Pancras, East, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; s. of the late Mr. R. Webster, of Montrose; *b.* '45; *E.* St. Peter's College, Radley; Trinity College, Camb. (1st class Political Economy '67); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '69; J.P. for Middlesex; Captain (retired) 3rd Battalion (Militia) South Lancashire Regiment; author of "Shoulder to Shoulder," "The Trade of the World," etc.; formerly member of the Metropolitan Board of Works. 83, Belgrave Road, S.W. *Carlton.*
- \***Wedderburn, Sir W., Bart. (L.)**, elected for Banffshire '95; sat for same constit. '93-5; s. of Sir John Wedderburn, 2nd Bart.; *b.* '38; *E.* Edinburgh University; succeeded his brother as 4th Bart. '82; entered Bombay Civil Service '59; Acting Judge of the High Court of Bombay '85; Acting Chief Secretary of the Bombay Government '86; President of the 5th Indian National Congress '89. Meredith, Gloucestershire; Inveresk Lodge, Musselburgh, N.B.; and 84, Palace Chambers, S.W.
- \***Weir, J. G. (L.)**, elected for Ross and Cromarty '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of the late Mr. J. R. Weir, of Dunfermline; *b.* '39; *E.* Dollar Academy, N.B.; interested in Crofters; ex-member of the London C.C.; retired manufacturer. 4, Frognaal, Hampstead, N.W. *National Liberal.*
- Welby, Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. E. (C.)**, elected for Taunton '95; s. of the late Sir Glynne Earle Welby-Gregory, of Denton Hall, Grantham; *b.* '49; *E.* Eton; entered the army '67; served in 56th Regiment and 90th Light Infantry; contested Grantham '85, Poplar '86 and '92; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding Royal Scots Greys '92-6; J.P. for Lincolnshire; F.S.A.; Order of St. Anne of Russia (2nd class). 13, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. *Carlton and Garrick.*
- \***Wentworth, Bruce C. V. (C.)**, elected for Brighton '95; sat for same constit. Dec. '93-5; s. of the late Mr. T. F. C. Vernon Wentworth, of Wentworth Castle, Yorks; *b.* '62; *E.* Harrow and Sandhurst; is a great-grandson of the Right Hon. George Canning; J.P. for West Riding; Lieutenant Grenadier Guards. 11, Connaught Place, W. *Carlton and Guards.*
- \***Wharton, Right Hon. J. L. (C.)**, elected for Yorkshire, Ripon D., '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; s. of the late Mr. J. T. Wharton, Dryburn, Durham; *b.* '37; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb.; Hon. D.C.L. for Durham '87; called to the Bar, Inner Temple '62; J.P., D.L., and Chairman of Quarter Sessions; Alderman and Chairman of the C.C. for Durham; J.P. for West Riding, Yorks; Director of the North-Eastern Railway; Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Habitual Drunkenness; P.C. Bramham, Tadcaster, Yorks. *Oxford and Cambridge.*
- \***Whiteley, G. (C.)**, elected for Stockport '95; sat for same constit. '93-5; *e. s.* of Mr. George Whiteley; *b.* '55; *E.* England and abroad; an Alderman and formerly Mayor of Blackburn. Compton House, Stockbridge, Hants, and 31, Prince's Gate, S.W.
- Whiteley, H. J. (C.)**, elected for Ashton-under-Lyne '95; s. of Mr. George Whiteley, of Blackburn; *b.* '57; *E.* Colwall, Herefordshire, and abroad; *m.* '95, Florence Kate, *e. d.* of William Balle, Huntington, Darwen, cotton-spinner and manufacturer, Blackburn; member of the Blackburn Town Council; Mayor '93; Magistrate. Woodlands, Blackburn. *Carlton.*
- \***Whitmore, C. A. (C.)**, elected for Chelsea '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. C. S. Whitmore, Q.C.; *b.* '51; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; Fellow of All Souls' College '74; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '76; Oxford Circuit; assistant private secretary to Mr. Matthews while Home Secretary; Second Church Estate Commissioner '92, resigned Nov.; Alderman of the London C.C. '95; J.P. for Gloucestershire. Manor House, Lower Slaughter, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, and 75, Cadogan Place, S.W.
- \***Whittaker, T. P. (L.)**, elected for Yorkshire, Spen Valley D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Mr. T. Whittaker, J.P., of Scarborough; *b.* '50; *E.* Huddersfield College; contributor on economic questions to reviews, etc.; member of Royal Commission on Licensing Laws. 9, Taviton Street, W.C. *National Liberal.*
- \***Williams, J. Carvell (L.)**, elected for Nottinghamshire, Mansfield D., '95; sat for Nottingham, South, '85-6, Mansfield D. '92-5; *e. s.* of Mr. J. A. Williams, of Stepney; *b.* '21; Secretary of the Liberation Society '47; retired '77, but appointed Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Society, and Chairman of the Executive Committee July '98. 2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C., and 21, Hornsey Rise Gardens, N.
- \***Williams, J. Powell (L.U.)**, elected for Birmingham, South, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. J. Williams, of Worcester; *b.* '40; *E.* Proprietary School, Edgbaston; entered Civil Service, General Post Office; promoted to Surveying Department; retired '73; Birmingham Town Council '77; Alderman '83; formerly Hon. Secretary of the National Liberal Federation; Chairman of Executive of National Liberal Union; J.P. for Birmingham and Worcestershire; appointed Financial Secretary to the War Office '95. Edgbaston, Birmingham, and 6, Great George Street, S.W.
- \***Williams, Colonel R. (C.)**, elected for Dorset, West, '95; sat for same constit. from May '95; *e. s.* of Mr. R. Williams, of Bridehead, Dorchester; *b.* '48; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; D.L. for City of London; J.P. and D.L. for Dorsetshire; member of the Dorset C.C.; Director of the L. & S.-W. Railway Co.; Colonel 1st Volunteer Battalion Dorset Regiment. Bridehead, Dorchester, and 1, Hyde Park Street, W.
- \***Willoughby-de-Eresby, Lord (C.)**, elected for Lincolnshire, Horncastle D., '95; sat for same constit. since Jan. '94; *e. s.* of the Earl of Ancaster; *b.* '67; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb.; J.P. for Lincolnshire and Rutland; Captain Leicestershire Yeomanry. Normanton Park, Stanford, and 12, Belgrave Square, S.W. *Carlton.*
- \***Willox, Sir John A. (C.)**, elected for Liverpool, Everton D., '95; sat for same constit. from Feb. '92-5; s. of the late Mr. J. Willox, of

- Edinburgh; *b.* '42; *E.* privately and Liverpool College; proprietor and editor of the *Liverpool Courier*; tobacco manufacturer, under the style of Cope Bros. & Co.; formerly Chairman of the Press Association; President of the Institute of Journalists '95-6, and a munificent donor to its funds; knighted '97. Parkside House, Huyton; Abercromby Square, Liverpool; and Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.
- \*Wills, Sir William Henry, Bart. (L.), elected for Bristol, East, '95; sat for Coventry '80-85, Bristol, East, from March '95; s. of the late Mr. William Day Wills, J.P., of Bristol; *b.* '30; *E.* Mill Hill School and London University; Chairman of W. D. and H. O. Wills, Ltd.; J.P. for Bristol; High Sheriff '77-8; J.P. and D.L. for Somerset; J.P. for Kent; Director of the G.W. Railway Co.; Chairman of Provincial Water Companies Association; created a baronet '93. Blagdon, R.S.O. Somerset; East Court, St. Laurence-on-Sea; Thanet; and 25, Hyde Park Gardens, W. *Reform, Gresham, National Liberal, and Royal Thames Yacht.*
- \*Wilson, C. H. (L.), elected for Hull, West, '95; sat for Hull '74-85, West '85-95; s. of the late Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Hull; *b.* '33; *E.* Kingston College, Hull; steamship owner; J.P. and D.L. for East Riding, Yorks; Sheriff for Hull Town and County '70. Warton Priory, Pocklington; The Bungalow, Cottingham, East Yorks; and 41, Grosvenor Square, W. *Reform.*
- Wilson, F. W. (L.), elected for Norfolk, Mid, '95; s. of Mr. W. Wilson, of the Manor House, Scarning, Norfolk; *b.* '44; *E.* Wymondham Grammar School; proprietor of the *East Anglian Daily Times* and other newspapers; Vice-President of the Newspaper Society; J.P. for Suffolk. Highrow, Felixstowe, Suffolk; The Dale, Scarning, Norfolk. *Reform.*
- \*Wilson, Henry J. (Rad. and H. Ruler), elected for Yorkshire, Holmfirth D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late W. Wilson, of Mansfield; *b.* '33; *E.* Dissenters' School, Taunton, and University College, London; gold and silver smelter and refiner; J.P. for West Riding, Yorks, and Sheffield; was for 15 years member of the Sheffield School Board; member of the Royal Commission on Opium in India '93-5. Osgathorpe Hills, Sheffield.
- Wilson, John (L.U.), elected for Falkirk Burghs '95; s. of the late Mr. James Wilson, coal-owner, of Airdrie; *b.* '44; *E.* Airdrie and Glasgow Academies; a coalowner; J.P. and D.L. for Lanarkshire and Glasgow; Chairman of Wilsons and Clyde Coal Co., Ltd. Airdrie House, Airdrie; Kippen, Perthshire. *Reform, Devonshire, etc.*
- \*Wilson, J. (L.), elected for Durham, Mid, '95; sat for Houghton-le-Spring D. '85-6, Mid '90-95; s. of Mr. Christopher Wilson, labourer; *b.* '37; began to work at the age of ten; worked in Durham and American mines; assisted in forming Miners' Association '69; now Corresponding Secretary to the Association; Secretary of the Durham Miners' Franchise Association '76; Treasurer of the Miners' Association '82; Financial Secretary to same '90, and Corresponding Secretary '96. North Road, Durham, and 97, Kennington Road, S.E.
- \*Wilson, J. (L.), elected for Lanarkshire, Govan D., '95; sat for same constit. '89-95; s. of Mr. J. Wilson, of Paisley; *b.* '28; *E.* Paisley High School; head of the firm of John Wilson & Son, Ltd., iron tube manufacturers, Glasgow; J.P. for Lanarkshire and County of City of Glasgow; President of the Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association. Hillhead House, Glasgow. *National Liberal.*
- \*Wilson, J. H. (L.), elected for Middlesbrough '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *b.* '57; apprenticed to a lithographic printer '66; shipped on a collier '70, thence got abroad, and for some time engaged as able seaman; started National Amalgamated Sailors' and Firemen's Union '87; member of the Parliamentary Commission of the Trades Union Congress. Unity Hall, Tidal Basin Road, E.
- Wilson, J. W. (L.U.), elected for Worcestershire, North, '95; *e. s.* of Mr. John E. Wilson, of Edgbaston; *b.* '58; *E.* Grove House, Tottenham, and abroad; member of the firm of Albright & Wilson, chemical manufacturers, Oldbury; J.P. for Worcestershire. Perry-croft, Colwall, Malvern, and Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. *Reform.*
- \*Wilson-Todd, Captain W. H. (C.), elected for Yorkshire, Howdenshire, D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; 3rd s. of the late Colonel J. Wilson, of Roseville, Wexford; *b.* '28; *E.* Royal Military College, Sandhurst; served in the army, and retired as Captain; J.P., D.L., and C.C. for North Riding, Yorks; took the name of Todd in addition to that of Wilson on his marriage. Halnaby Hall, Croft, Darlington, and Tranby Park, Hessele, East Yorkshire. *Carlton, Army and Navy, and Constitutional.*
- \*Wingfield-Digby, J. K. D. (C.), elected for Dorset, North, '95; sat for Somerset, Mid, '85; Dorset, North, '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. J. D. Wingfield-Digby, of Coleshill Park, Birmingham, and Sherborne Castle, Dorset; *b.* '59; *E.* Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. for Warwick, Dorset, and Somerset; Major Queen's Own Dorset Yeomanry Cavalry. Sherborne Castle, Dorsetshire, and Coleshill Park, Warwickshire. *Carlton, White's and Arthur's.*
- \*Wodehouse, Rt. Hon. E. R. (L.U.), elected for Bath '95; sat for same constit. '80-95; s. of the late Sir P. E. Wodehouse; *b.* '35; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '61; private secretary to Lord Kimberley when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland '64-6; Lord of the Privy Seal '68-70, and Colonial Secretary '70-74; a Deputy-Chairman of Committees, House of Commons, '98; P.C. '98. 56, Chester Square, S.W.
- \*Wolff, G. W. (C.), elected for Belfast, East, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of a Hamburg merchant; *b.* '34; *E.* Hamburg and Liverpool College Institute; partner in the firm of Harland & Wolff, shipbuilders and marine engineers. The Den, Belfast, and 90, Piccadilly, W.
- \*Woodall, W. (L.), elected for Hanley '95; sat for Stoke '80-85, Hanley '85-95; s. of the late Mr. W. Woodall, of Shrewsbury; *b.* '32; senior partner in the firm of James Macintyre & Co., potters, Burslem; Chairman of the Sneyd Colliery Co.; J.P. for Staffordshire; ex-President of the Association of Municipal Corporations and of the North Staffordshire

Mining and Mechanical Engineers; Chairman of the Burslem School Board for 12 years; Surveyor-General of the Ordnance '86; Financial Secretary of War Aug. '92—June '95; member of the Royal Commissions on Technical Instruction and Blind and Deaf Mutes; Chairman of the Dissenting Deputies; Chevalier of the Legion d'honneur. Bleak House, Burslem, Stoke-upon-Trent, and Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.

**Woodhouse, Sir J. T. (L.)**, elected for Huddersfield '95; *e. s.* of Mr. J. Woodhouse; *b.* '52; *E. Hull College and University College, London (LL.B. London)*; admitted a Solicitor in '73; member of the firm of J. T. and H. Woodhouse, Parliament Street, Hull; Mayor of Hull '91; J.P. for Kingston-upon-Hull; D.L. for East Riding, Yorks; retired Major 1st Volunteer Battalion East Yorks Regiment. Brough House, Brough, Yorks. *Reform.*

**\*Woods, S. (L.)**, elected for Essex, Waltham stow D., Feb. '97; sat for Lancashire, Ince D., '92-5; *s.* of Mr. Thomas Woods, miner, of St. Helens; *b.* '46; began work in a coal mine at the age of seven years; won a first-class miner's manager's certificate in '86; appointed President of the Lancashire Miners' Federation '84, and Vice-President of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain '89; Secretary of the Trades Union Congress held at Norwich '94; is a well-known Labour representative, although he supports the Liberal party generally, and strongly advocates a Miners' Eight Hours' Bill.

**\*Wortley, Right Hon. C. B., Stuart, Q.C. (C.)**, elected for Sheffield, Hallam D., '95; sat for Sheffield '80-85, Hallam D. '85-95; *s.* of the late Right Hon. J. Stuart-Wortley, and *g.s.* of 1st Baron Wharnclyffe; *b.* '51; *E. Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford*; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '76; North-Eastern Circuit; Q.C. '92; Parliamentary Under-Secretary of the Home Department '85-6 and '86-92; principal Delegate of H.B.M. Government to the Madrid International Conference on the Protection of Industrial Property and the Repression of False Trade Description '90; Chairman of the Council of the National Union Conservative Associations '91-2; one of the Deputy-Chairmen of Committees of the House, and one of the panel of Chairmen of Standing Committees; Church Estates Commissioner '95; P.C. '96; elected one of H.M.'s delegates at the Industrial Property Convention Conference at Brussels. 7, Cheyne Walk, S.W., and 1, King's Bench Walk, E.C. *Carlton and Marlborough.*

**Wylie, Alexander (C.)**, elected for Dumbartonshire '95; *s.* of the late Mr. John Wylie, calico printer; Director of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, etc.; C.C., J.P., and D.L. for Dumbarton; ex-Chairman of the Cardross School Board. Cordale, Renton, and 1, Whitehall Gardens, S.W. *Carlton.*

**\*Wyndham, G. (C.)**, elected for Dover '95; sat for same constit. '89-95; *e. s.* of the Hon. Percy S. Wyndham; *b.* '63; *E. Eton*; Lieutenant 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards '83-7; served in the Soudan '85; Lieutenant Cheshire Yeomanry; J.P. for Cheshire; Director of the L.C. & D. Railway; private secretary to Mr. A. J. Balfour '87-91; appointed Under Secretary for War '98. Saughton Towers, Chester, and 35, Park Lane, W. *Carlton.*

**Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H. (C.)**, elected for Glamorganshire, South, '95; *e. s.* of the late Captain the Hon. W. H. Wyndham-Quin; *b.* '57; served with the Inniskilling Dragoons in the Boer war '81; Captain '86; aide-de-camp to the Governor of Madras '86-9; Major '93. Lasborough Park, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire.

**Wyvill, M. D'Arcy (C.)**, elected for Yorkshire, West Riding, Otley D., '95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. Marmaduke Wyvill, of Constable Burton and Denton Park, Yorks; *b.* '49; *E. Eton*; D.L. West Riding, Yorks, and J.P. East and North Ridings. Denton, Ben Rhydding, Leeds. *Carlton and Travellers.*

**\*Yerburgh, R. A. (C.)**, elected for Chester '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; 3rd *s.* of Rev. R. Yerburgh, vicar of Sleaford, Lincolnshire; *b.* '53; *E. Harrow and University College, Oxford*; *m.* '88, Elma Amy, *d.* of the late David Thwaites, Esq., formerly M.P. for Blackburn; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '80; Northern Circuit; private secretary to Mr. Akers-Douglas '85-6, and assistant private secretary to Mr. W. H. Smith; J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire; Major 2nd Volunteer Battalion Cheshire Regiment. Woodfold Park, Blackburn; Barwhillanty, Parton, N.B.; and 25, Kensington Gore, S.W. *Carlton, Travellers, and Wellington.*

**Young, Captain Oliver (C.)**, elected for Berks (Wokingham D.) '98; *s.* of the late Mr. A. W. Young, J.P., D.L., who was the Liberal M.P. for Yarmouth '57-9, and for Helston '65-6, '68-80; *b.* '55; *E. Burney's Naval Academy, Gosport*; entered R.N. '69; served during the Egyptian War, and at the bombardment of Alexandria; holds the Egyptian medal with the Alexandria clasp and the Khedive's bronze star; retired R.N. '87; J. P. Berks, and an original member of Berks County Council; Vice-Chairman of Wargrave Parish Council. Hare Hatch House, Twyford, Berks.

**\*Young, Samuel (N.)**, elected for Cavan, East, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of the late Samuel Young, Esq., Dunavally, Portaferry, co. Down, by Sarah, *d.* of the late Arthur Black, Esq., of Ballyhaft, near Newtownards; *b.* '22; *E. Presbyterian College, Belfast*; *m.* '46, Isabel, *d.* of the late Edward Allen, shipowner, Fenchurch Street, E.C.; J.P.; senior partner in the firm of Young, King, & Co., Ltd., whisky distillers and blenders, Belfast and Limavady, co. Londonderry; Chairman of Bernard Hughes, Ltd., millers and bakers; member of the "Royal Commission on Liquor Licensing Laws." Avonmore, Derrivogie, Belfast. *National Liberal, London, and Reform, Belfast.*

**Younger, W. (C.)**, elected for Lincolnshire, South, Kesteven or Stamford D., '95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. William Younger; *b.* '62; *m.* '88, Helen C. B., *e. d.* of Colonel R. Gunter, M.P.; J.P. for Dumfriesshire and Leicestershire; late Lieutenant 16th Lancers. Auchan Castle, Moffat, Dumfriesshire, and 43, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Carlton, Naval and Military, Boonale's, etc.*

**Yoxall, J. H. (L.)**, elected for Nottingham, West, '95; *e. s.* of Mr. H. H. Yoxall, of Redditch; *b.* '57; *E. Westminster Training College*; head master of a Sheffield Board School till '92; President of the National Union of



Teachers '91-2, and since '92 General Secretary; unsuccessful candidate for Bassetlaw D. of Notts '92; Royal Commissioner on Secondary Education '94; author and journalist, and editor of educational works; a Governor of New Homerton College, Camb., and the County School, Richmond. 7, Pagoda Avenue, Richmond, Surrey, and 71, Russell Square, W.C. *Reform, National Liberal, and Nottingham and County Liberal.*

The following are the names, politics, constituencies, and dates of election of those gentlemen who have been members of the present House, but who for some cause have ceased to be members. Under the subsequent list of Constituencies particulars of the pollings both in the case of the original representatives and of their successors when such have been elected will be found. Some biographical particulars of some of those who died will be found under heading OBITUARY.

\**Ambrose, Dr. D. (N.), Louth, South, '95.*

\**Bass, H. A. (L.U.), Stafford, West, '95.*

\**Bigham, J. C. (L.U.), Liverpool, Exchange, '95.*

\**Borthwick, Sir Algernon (C.), Kensington, South, '95.*

\**Byrne, E. W. (C.), Essex, Walthamstow, '95.*

\**Carmarthen, M. of (C.), Lambeth, Brixton, '95.*

\**Chamberlayne, Tankerville (C.), Southampton '95.*

\**Combe, C. H. (C.), Surrey, Chertsey, '95.*

\**Compton, E. (L.), Yorks, Barnsley, '95.*

\**Cusson, G. N. (C.), Lancs, Southport, '95.*

\**Dane, R. M. (C.), Fermanagh, North, '95.*

\**Darling, C. J. (C.), Deptford, '95.*

\**Davies, W. R. M. (L.), Pembrokeshire, '95.*

\**De Worms, Baron H. (C.), Liverpool, East Toxteth, '95.*

\**Dixon, George (L.U.), Birmingham, Egbaston, '95.*

\**Farquhar, Sir Horace (L.U.), Marylebone, West, '95.*

\**Fielden, T. (C.), Lancs S.E., Middleton, '95.*

\**Finch-Hatton, H. (C.), Notts, Newark, '95.*

\**Forwood, Sir A. (C.), Lancs, Ormskirk, '95.*

\**Fowler, Matthew (L.), Durham Borough, '95.*

\**Fulford, H. C. (C.), Staffs, Lichfield D., '95.*

\**Goldsmid, Sir Julian (L.U.), St. Pancras, South, '95.*

\**Harland, Sir E. (C.), Belfast, North, '95.*

*Harrison, Charles (L.), Plymouth '95.*

*Havelock-Allan, Sir H. (L.U.), Durham Co. (S.E. Div.) '95.*

\**Hayden, L. P. (P.), Roscommon, South, '95.*

\**Hill, Lord A. (C.), Down County '95.*

*Hopkinson, Alfred (L.U.), Wilts, Cricklade, '95.*

\**Hulse, Edward (C.), Salisbury '95.*

\**Hunt, Sir F. S. (C.), Maidstone '95.*

\**Hunter, W. A. (L.), Aberdeen, North, '95.*

\**Isaacson, F. Wootton (C.), Tower Hamlets, Stepney, '95.*

\**Kenny, Dr. (P.), Dublin, College Green, '95.*

\**Lockwood, Sir Frank (L.), York City '95.*

\**Morgan, Sir G. Osborne (L.), Denbighshire, East, '95.*

\**Mundella, A. J. (L.), Sheffield, Brightside, '95.*

*Murdoch, C. T. (C.), Reading '95.*

\**Owen, Thomas (L.), Cornwall, Launceston, '95.*

\**Palmer, J. D. (C.), Gravesend, '95.*

\**Pearson, Sir C. (C.), Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities '95.*

*Pease, Arthur (L.U.), Darlington, '95.*

\**Pease, H. Fell (L.), Yorks, Cleveland, '95.*

\**Pender, Sir J. (L.U.), Wick Burghs '95.*

\**Plunket, Right Hon. David (C.), Dublin University, '95.*

*Reed, Byron (C.), Bradford, East, '95.*

\**Russell, Sir G. (C.), Berks, Wokingham, '95.*

\**Sexton, Thomas (N.), Kerry, North, '95.*

\**Shaw, W. Rawson (L.), Halifax '95.*

\**Smith, Abel (C.), Hertford Div., '95.*

\**Taylor, Francis (C.), Norfolk, South, '95.*

\**Trevelyan, Sir G. (L.), Glasgow, Bridgeton, '95.*

\**Villiers, C. P. (L.U.), Wolverhampton, South, '95.*

\**Waring, Col. (C.), Down, N. Div., '95.*

\**Webb, Alfred (N.), Waterford, West, '95.*

\**Weymouth, Visct. (C.), Somerset, Frome, '95.*

*White, J. Martin (L.), Forfarshire '95.*

\**Wickham, W. (C.), Hants, Petersfield, '95.*

\**Wigram, A. M. (C.), Essex, Romford, '95.*

\**Will, Shiress (L.), Montrose Burghs '95.*

It is understood (Nov. 11th '98) that Mr. Arthur Acland is about to retire from the representation of the Rotherham division of Yorkshire (West Riding), on the ground of ill health.

## 2. Alphabetical List of Constituencies and Pollings.

(Revised to Nov. 12th, '98.)

The following is an alphabetical list of the Parliamentary constituencies of the United Kingdom, with the names of the member or members returned by each, and, where there was a contest, the figures polled by the candidates at the last general election, and at every subsequent bye-election to Nov. 12th, '98. In the case of recounts, etc., the revised figures will also be found as well as those announced at the election by the returning officer. The great majority of the old constituencies were by the last Redistribution Act split up into divisions each returning one member, and the names of these divisions are given in parentheses after the name of the county or borough; thus, the Luton or South Division of Bedfordshire appears as Beds (S. or Luton). Therefore, in seeking for the figures with regard to any special division of a county or borough, the county or borough should be turned to in its proper alphabetical place, and the local division will be readily found. The few places which, like the City of London, Leicester, etc., were not broken up into single-member divisions, and still return two members, are distinguished in the alphabetical list of constituencies by a figure thus (2). The figures in brackets, e.g. [5280], show the number of electors on the register revised according to the latest returns.

<b>Aberdeen (N.)</b> [9786].	
W. A. Hunter (L) - - -	4156
J. L. Mahon (Lab) - - -	608
On resignation of Mr. Hunter (polling May 1st, '96):	
Captain Pirie (L) - - -	2909
Tom Mann (Lab.) - - -	2479
<b>Aberdeen (S.)</b> [10,891].	
J. Bryce (L) - - -	3985
Dr. Stewart (U) - - -	3121
<b>Aberdeenshire (E.)</b> [12,142].	
T. R. Buchanan (L) - - -	4723
W. Smith (L U) - - -	3308
<b>Aberdeenshire (W.)</b> [10,431].	
Dr. R. Farquharson (L) - -	4187
Sir A. H. Grant, Bart. (C)	3967
<b>Anglesey</b> [9601].	
Ellis J. Griffiths (L) - - -	4224
T. R. Roberts (L U) - - -	3197
<b>Antrim (E.)</b> [8781].	
Capt. J. M. M. Calmont (C) unopp.	
<b>Antrim (Mid)</b> [7969].	
R. T. O'Neill (C) unopp.	
<b>Antrim (N.)</b> [88c2].	
Col. Hugh M. Calmont, C.B. (C) unopp.	
<b>Antrim (S.)</b> [10,549].	
W. G. E. Macartney (C) unopp.	
<b>Argyllshire</b> [10,158].	
D. Ninian Nicol (C) - - -	3970
Sir D. H. Macfarlane (L) -	3835
<b>Armagh (Mid)</b> [7217].	
D. P. Barton, Q.C. (C) unopp.	
On the appointment of Mr. Dunbar P. Barton to the Soli- citor-Generalship of Ireland, he was, on Jan. 21st, '98, returned unopposed.	
<b>Armagh (N.)</b> [11,039].	
Col. E. J. Sanderson (C) unopp.	
<b>Armagh (S.)</b> [7051].	
E. M. Hugh (N) - - -	3378
W. Kavanagh (C) - - -	1995
<b>Ashton-under-Lyne</b> [7562].	
H. J. Whiteley (C) - - -	3434
W. Woods (L) - - -	2680
J. Sexton (Lab) - - -	415
<b>Aston Manor</b> [12,083].	
Capt. W. G. Grice-Hutchin- son (C) - - -	5353
J. Lawson (Temp) - - -	1675
<b>Ayr Burghs</b> [7707].	
C. L. Orr-Ewing (C) - - -	3057
W. Birkmyre (L) - - -	2722
<b>Ayrshire (N.)</b> [13,270].	
Hon. T. H. Cochrane (L U)	5612
W. Robertson (S) - - -	4902
<b>Ayrshire (S.)</b> [15,567].	
Sir W. Arroll (C) - - -	6875
Eugene Wason (L) - - -	6325
<b>Banffshire</b> [7899].	
Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart. (L) - - -	2977
J. A. Grant (C) - - -	2467

<b>Barrow-in-Furness</b> [7332].	
C. W. Cayzer (C) - - -	3192
W. C. Bonnerjee (L) - - -	2355
P. Curran (Lab) - - -	414
<b>Bath (2)</b> [7198].	
Col. C. W. Murray (C) - -	3445
E. R. Wodehouse (L U) - -	3358
Sir W. M. Conway (L) - - -	2917
J. M. Fuller (L) - - -	2865
<b>Battersea</b> [13,219].	
John Burns (Lab) - - -	5019
C. R. Smith (C) - - -	4766
<b>Bedford</b> [4500].	
G. Pym (C) - - -	1976
S. Whitbread (L) - - -	1810
<b>Beds (N. or Biggleswade)</b> [13,707].	
Lord A. F. Compton (L U)	5643
G. W. E. Russell (L) - - -	5376
<b>Beds (S. or Luton)</b> [13,032].	
T. G. Ashton (L) - - -	5430
Col. O. T. Duke (C) - - -	5244
<b>Belfast (E.)</b> [15,413].	
G. W. Wolff (C) unopp.	
<b>Belfast (N.)</b> [10,058].	
Sir E. J. Harland (C) unopp.	
On the Death of Sir E. Har- land (polling Jan. 22nd, '96):	
Sir James H. Haslett (C)	3595
Adam Turner (Ind C) - -	3434
<b>Belfast (S.)</b> [8975].	
W. Johnston (C) unopp.	
<b>Belfast (W.)</b> [9104].	
H. O. Arnold-Forster (L U) unopp.	
<b>Berks (N. or Abingdon)</b> [8624].	
A. K. Loyd, Q.C. (C) - - -	4064
C. A. Pryce (L) - - -	3019
<b>Berks (S. or Newbury)</b> [10,638].	
W. G. Mount (C) - - -	4895
Sir J. Swinburne, Bart. (L) - - -	3770
<b>Berks (E. or Wokingham)</b> [11,189].	
Sir G. Russell, Bart. (C) unopp.	
On the decease of Sir George Russell (polling Mar. 30th, '98):	
Capt. O. Young (C) - - -	4726
G. W. Palmer (L) - - -	3690
<b>Berwickshire</b> [5525].	
Harold John Tennant (L)	2673
C. B. Balfour (C) - - -	2166
<b>Bethnal Green (N.E.)</b> [8043].	
M. M. Bhowaggee (C) - - -	2591
G. Howell (L) - - -	2431
<b>Bethnal Green (S.W.)</b> [8102].	
E. H. Pickersgill (L) - - -	2603
W. A. Statham (C) - - -	2324
<b>Birkenhead</b> [15,047].	
E. Lees (C) - - -	6178
W. H. Lever (L) - - -	5974
<b>Birmingham (Bordesley)</b> [14,977].	
J. Collings (L U) - - -	6004
Alderman Cook (L) - - -	2154
<b>Birmingham (Central)</b> [12,030].	
E. Parkes (L U) unopp.	
<b>Birmingham (E.)</b> [12,196].	
Sir J. B. Stone (C) unopp.	

<b>Birmingham (Edgbaston)</b> [11,087].	
George Dixon (L U) unopp.	
On the decease of Mr. Dixon, Mr. Frank Lowe (C) was, Feb. 15th, '98, returned unopposed.	
<b>Birmingham (N.)</b> [10,116].	
W. Kenrick (L U) - - -	4547
W. J. Lancaster (L) - - -	1213
<b>Birmingham (S.)</b> [12,154].	
J. P. Williams (L U) - - -	4830
W. Priestman (L) - - -	1257
<b>Birmingham (W.)</b> [12,765].	
J. Chamberlain (L U) - - -	5537
Dr. B. O'Connor (L) - - -	1259
<b>Blackburn (2)</b> [19,035].	
W. H. Hornby (C) - - -	9553
W. Coddington (C) - - -	9150
T. P. Ritzema (L) - - -	6840
<b>Bolton (2)</b> [19,408].	
H. Shepherd-Cross (C) - -	8494
G. Harwood (L) - - -	8453
Col. Bridgman (C) - - -	7901
F. Brocklehurst (Lab) - -	2694
<b>Boston</b> [3515].	
W. Garfit (C) - - -	1633
Sir W. J. Ingram, Bart. (L)	1237
<b>Bradford (Cent.)</b> [10,544].	
J. L. Wanklyn (L U) - - -	4024
G. J. Shaw-Lefevre (L) - -	3983
<b>Bradford (E.)</b> [13,804].	
H. Byron Reed (C) - - -	5843
W. S. Caine (L) - - -	5139
On decease of Mr. Byron Reed (polling Nov. 11th, '96):	
Capt. Greville (C) - - -	4921
A. Billson (L) - - -	4526
J. Keir Hardie (I L) - - -	1953
<b>Bradford (W.)</b> [11,957].	
E. Flower (C) - - -	3936
J. C. Horsfall (L) - - -	3481
B. Tillett (Lab) - - -	2364
<b>Brecknockshire</b> [11,564].	
C. Morley (L) - - -	4594
Col. T. Wood (C) - - -	3451
<b>Brighton (2)</b> [17,664].	
Gerald Loder (C) - - -	7878
Bruce C. V. Wentworth (C)	7493
Sir J. Ewart (L) - - -	5082
<b>Bristol (E.)</b> [12,517].	
Sir W. H. Wills, Bart. (L)	4129
S. G. Hobson (Lab) - - -	1874
<b>Bristol (N.)</b> [11,650].	
L. Fry (L U) - - -	4702
C. Townsend (L) - - -	4464
<b>Bristol (S.)</b> [12,695].	
Sir E. S. Hill (C) - - -	5190
J. O'C. Power (L) - - -	4431
<b>Bristol (W.)</b> [8465].	
Sir M. Hicks-Beach (C) - -	3815
H. H. Lawless (L) - - -	1842
<b>Bucks (Mid. or Aylesbury)</b> [11,284].	
Baron F. de Rothschild (L U) unopp.	
<b>Bucks (N. or Buckingham)</b> [11,753].	
W. W. Carlile (C) - - -	5266
H. S. Leon (L) - - -	4330
<b>Bucks (S. or Wycombe)</b> [12,363].	
Viscount Curzon (C) unopp.	
On Viscount Curzon being appointed Treasurer of the Household, he was, Feb. 21st, '96, re-elected unopposed.	

<b>Burnley</b> [14,263].		<b>Carnarvonsh. (S. or Eifion)</b> [8843].		<b>Cork City (2)</b> [13,381].	
P. J. Stanhope (L)	- 5454	J. Bryn Roberts (L) unopp.		J. F. O'Brien (N)	- 5327
W. A. Lindsay (C)	- 5133	<b>Cavan (E.)</b> [9489].		M. Healy (N)	- 5169
H. M. Hyndman (Soc)	- 1498	S. Young (N) unopp.		J. Roche (P)	- 4994
<b>Bury (Lancs)</b> [8496].		<b>Cavan (W.)</b> [10,285].		J. C. Blake (P)	- 4966
J. Kenyon (C)	- 3890	E. F. V. Knox (N) unopp.		<b>Cork Co. (E.)</b> [6481].	
J. F. Cheetham (L)	- 3218	Mr. Knox deciding to sit for Londonderry City, for which he had also been returned, J. P. Farrell (A P) was (Aug. '95) returned unopposed.		Capt. Donelan (N) unopp.	
<b>Bury St. Edmunds</b> [2612].		<b>Chatham</b> [10,247].		<b>Cork Co. (Mid)</b> [8134].	
Viscount Chelsea (C) unopp.		Alderman H. D. Davies (C) 4082		Dr. Tanner (N) unopp.	
<b>Buteshire</b> [3387].		R. H. Cox (L) - 3499		<b>Cork Co. (N.)</b> [7862].	
Graham Murray (C) unopp.		<b>Chelsea</b> [12,583].		C. Flynn (N) unopp.	
<b>Caithness-shire</b> [4174].		C. A. Whitmore (C) - 5524		<b>Cork Co. (N.E.)</b> [8292].	
Dr. G. B. Clark (L)	- 1828	O. Beatty (L) - 3604		W. Abraham (N) unopp.	
J. Cooper (C)	- 528	<b>Cheltenham</b> [7361].		<b>Cork Co. (S.)</b> [6877].	
<b>Camberwell (Dulwich)</b> [12,399].		Col. F. S. Russell (L U) - 3409		E. Barry (N) unopp.	
J. Blundell Maple (C)	- 5258	W. Blaydes (L) - 2940		<b>Cork Co. (S.E.)</b> [9803].	
C. G. Clarke (L)	- 2176	W. A. Allen (Ind) - 23		Dr. A. Commins (N) unopp.	
<b>Camberwell (N.)</b> [11,865].		<b>Cheshire (Altrincham)</b> [12,394].		<b>Cork Co. (W.)</b> [6242].	
Major Philip H. Dalbiac (C)	4009	C. R. Disraeli (C) - 5264		J. Gilhooly (N) unopp.	
E. H. Bayley (L)	- 3316	A. M. Latham (L) - 3889		<b>Cornwall (S.E. or Bodmin)</b> [9877].	
S. Palmer (Ind)	- 32	<b>Cheshire (Crewe)</b> [12,814].		L. H. Courtney (L U) - 4035	
<b>Camberwell (Peckham)</b> [11,700].		W. S. B. M'Laren (L) - 4863		J. McDougall (L) - 3492	
F. G. Banbury (C)	- 4495	Hon. R. A. Ward (C) - 5413		<b>Cornwall (N.W. or Camborne)</b>	
C. Clements (L)	- 3472	<b>Cheshire (Eddisbury)</b> [10,494].		[6997].	
<b>Cambridge</b> [7775].		H. J. Tollemache (C) - 5176		A. Strauss (L U) - 3166	
R. Penrose Fitzgerald (C)	3574	R. Bate (L) - 3371		C. A. V. Conybeare (L) - 2704	
A. J. David (L)	- 2920	<b>Cheshire (Hyde)</b> [10,371].		<b>Cornwall (N.E. or Launceston)</b>	
<b>Camb. (W. or Chesterton)</b> [10,469].		J. W. Sidebotham (C) - 4735		[9508].	
W. R. Greene (C)	- 4432	G. W. Rhodes (L) - 3844		T. G. Owen (L) - 3633	
H. E. Hoare (L)	- 4012	G. S. Christie (Lab) - 448		F. Wills (L U) - 2975	
<b>Camb. (E. or Newmarket)</b> [9809].		<b>Cheshire (Knutsford)</b> [9942].		On the death of Mr. T. Owen	
H. L. B. M'Calmont (C)	- 4210	Hon. Alan de Tatton Egerton (C) unopp.		(polling Aug. 3rd, '98):	
Sir George Newnes (L)	- 3867	<b>Cheshire (Macclesfield)</b> [8732].		J. Fletcher Moulton (L) - 3951	
<b>Camb. (N. or Wisbech)</b> [10,309].		W. Bromley-Davenport (C) unopp.		Sir F. Wills (L U) - 2863	
C. T. Giles (C)	- 4368	<b>Cheshire (Northwich)</b> [12,057].		<b>Cornwall (Mid. or St. Austell)</b>	
Hon. A. Brand (L)	- 4145	J. T. Brunner (L) - 5706		[9578].	
<b>Cambridge Univ. (2)</b> [6778].		T. Ward (C) - 4068		W. M'Arthur (L) - 4193	
Professor R. C. Jebb (C) unopp.		<b>Cheshire (Wirral)</b> [13,780].		W. Williams (L U) - 3092	
Sir John Gorst (C) unopp.		Col. E. T. W. Cotton-Jodrell (C) unopp.		<b>Cornwall (W. or St. Ives)</b> [7539].	
<b>Canterbury</b> [3875].		<b>Chester</b> [7162].		T. B. Bolitho (L U) unopp.	
J. Henniker Heaton (C) unopp.		R. A. Yerburgh (C) unopp.		<b>Cornwall (Truro)</b> [8961].	
<b>Cardiff</b> [21,287].		<b>Christchurch</b> [7768].		E. Lawrence (L U) - 3282	
J. M. Maclean (C)	- 8386	A. H. Smith (C) - 3198		H. T. Waddy (L) - 3012	
Sir E. J. Reed (L)	- 7562	Hon. T. A. Brassey (L) - 3144		<b>Coventry</b> [11,541].	
<b>Cardiganshire</b> [13,271].		<b>Clackmannan and Kinross</b> [7794].		C. J. Murray (C) - 4974	
M. V. Davies (L)	- 4927	J. B. Balfour (L) - 3133		W. H. Ballantine (L) - 4624	
J. Harford (C)	- 3748	G. Younger (L U) - 2588		<b>Croydon</b> [17,385].	
<b>Carlisle</b> [7017].		<b>Clapham</b> [15,106].		Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie (C) 6876	
W. Gully (L)	- 3167	P. M. Thornton (C) - 5925		C. S. Hutchinson (L) - 4647	
S. P. Foster (C)	- 2853	J. Kempster (L) - 3904		<b>Cumberland (Cockermouth)</b>	
<b>Carlrow Co.</b> [6057].		<b>Clare (E.)</b> [9723].		[10,364].	
John Hammond (N)	- 3890	W. H. Redmond (P) - 3315		Sir W. Lawson (L) - 4259	
S. Duckett (C)	- 685	P. A. McHugh (A P) - 3258		T. Milvain, Q.C. (C) - 4018	
<b>Carmarthen Dist.</b> [5432].		<b>Clare (W.)</b> [9478].		<b>Cumberland (W. or Egremont)</b>	
Sir J. J. Jenkins (L U)	- 2443	J. R. Maguire (P) - 2973		[9376].	
Major E. R. Jones (L)	- 2391	Major J. E. Jameson (A P) 3376		Hon. H. V. Duncome (C) 3717	
<b>Carmarthenshire (E.)</b> [9999].		<b>Colchester</b> [5506].		D. Ainsworth (L) - 3586	
A. Thomas (L)	- 4471	Sir W. D. Pearson, Bart. (L) 2475		<b>Cumberland (N. or Eskdale)</b>	
J. E. Richardson (C)	- 2466	E. S. Norris (C) - 2270		[9762].	
<b>Carmarthenshire (W.)</b> [8860].		<b>Coleraine</b> [15,106].		R. A. Allison (L) - 3745	
John Lloyd Morgan (L)	- 4143	P. M. Thornton (C) - 5925		H. C. Howard (L U) - 3598	
W. J. Buckley (C)	- 3103	<b>Colchester</b> [5506].		<b>Cumberland (Mid. or Penrith)</b>	
<b>Carnarvon (Dist.)</b> [5096].		Sir W. D. Pearson, Bart. (L) 2475		[8820].	
D. Lloyd-George (L)	- 2265	E. S. Norris (C) - 2270		J. W. Lowther (C) - 3868	
E. Nanney (C)	- 2071	<b>Coleraine</b> [15,106].		Dr. T. S. Douglas (L) - 3268	
<b>Carnarvonsh. (N. or Arfon)</b> [9219].		<b>Coleraine</b> [15,106].		<b>Darlington</b> [6952].	
W. Jones (L)	- 4482	Sir W. D. Pearson, Bart. (L) 2475		A. Pease (L U) - 3354	
Prof. A. Hughes (C)	- 2853	E. S. Norris (C) - 2270		Sir T. Fry (L) - 2697	



On the decease of Mr. Arthur Pease (polling Sept. 17th, '98):  
 H. Pike Pease (L U) - 3497  
 O. Philipps (R) - 2809

**Denbigh (Dist.)** [3998].  
 W. T. Howell (C) - 1833  
 W. H. Morgan (L) - 1604

**Denbighshire (E.)** [10,034].  
 Sir G. O. Morgan (L) - 4899  
 H. St. J. Raikes (C) - 3115  
 On decease of Sir G. O. Morgan (polling Sept. 28th, '97):  
 Samuel Moss (L) - 5175  
 Hon. G. T. Kenyon (C) - 2848

**Denbighshire (W.)** [9604].  
 J. H. Roberts (L) - 4481  
 T. W. Edwards (C) - 2878

**Deptford** [14,689].  
 C. J. Darling (C) - 5654  
 T. Macnamara (L) - 4425  
 On Mr. Darling being appointed a Judge of the High Court (polling Nov. 15th, '97):  
 A. H. A. Morton (C) - 5317  
 J. W. Benn (L) - 4993

**Derby (2)** [17,399].  
 H. H. Bemrose (C) - 7907  
 G. Drage (C) - 7076  
 Sir W. V. Harcourt (L) - 6785  
 Sir T. Roe (L) - 6475

**Derbyshire (Chesterfield)** [11,234].  
 T. Bayley (L) - 4572  
 A. W. Byron (L U) - 4325

**Derbyshire (High Peak)** [10,591].  
 Capt. W. Sidebottom (C) - 4671  
 A. G. Symonds (L) - 4164

**Derbyshire (Ilkeston)** [14,007].  
 Sir W. Foster (L) - 6251  
 Capt. Baumgarten (C) - 5254

**Derbyshire (Mid)** [11,065].  
 J. A. Jacoby (L) - 4926  
 W. C. Bridgeman (C) - 4351

**Derbyshire (N.E.)** [11,880].  
 T. D. Bolton (L) - 4737  
 Dr. J. Court (C) - 4210

**Derbyshire (S.)** [14,095].  
 J. Gretton, jun. (C) - 6104  
 H. E. Broad (L) - 5217

**Derbyshire (W.)** [10,825].  
 Victor C. Cavendish (L U) unopp.

**Devon (Mid, or Ashburton)** [9667].  
 C. Seale-Hayne (L) - 4380  
 J. A. Nix (C) - 3970

**Devon (N.W. or Barnstaple)** [11,368].  
 Sir W. C. Gull (L U) - 4825  
 A. Billson (L) - 4503

**Devon (E. or Honiton)** [9408].  
 Sir J. Kennaway (C) unopp.

**Devon (N. or S. Molton)** [8673].  
 G. Lambert (L) - 4283  
 J. Long (L U) - 2923

**Devon (N.E. or Tiverton)** [9209].  
 Sir W. H. Walrond (C) unopp.

**Devon (W. or Tavistock)** [12,286].  
 H. F. Luttrell (L) - 4970  
 Col. R. T. White Thompson (L U) - 4597

**Devon (Torquay)** [9172].  
 Comdr. A. S. Phillpotts (C) 4205  
 F. L. Barrett (L) - 4030

**Devon (S. or Totnes)** [9585].  
 F. Mildmay (L U) - 4630  
 A. J. Sparke (L) - 2264

**Devonport (2)** [7914].  
 H. E. Kearley (L) - 3570  
 E. J. C. Morton (L) - 3511  
 P. Whippell (L U) - 3303  
 Capt. T. Thynne (C) - 3263

**Dewsbury** [12,872].  
 Mark Oldroyd (L) - 5379  
 H. S. Cantley (C) - 3875  
 E. R. Hartley (Lab) - 1080

**Donegal (E.)** [6488].  
 A. O'Connor (N) - 3393  
 E. T. Herdman (L U) - 2731

**Donegal (N.)** [5965].  
 T. B. Curran (N) unopp.

**Donegal (S.)** [6272].  
 J. G. Swift MacNeill (P) - 3614  
 H. W. Stubbs (C) - 1313

**Donegal (W.)** [6289].  
 T. D. Sullivan (N) unopp.

**Dorset (E.)** [11,355].  
 Hon. H. N. Sturt (C) unopp.

**Dorset (N.)** [8344].  
 J. K. Wingfield Digby (C) unopp.

**Dorset (S.)** [8898].  
 W. E. Brymer (C) unopp.

**Dorset (W.)** [7481].  
 Col. R. Williams (C) unopp.

**Dover** [5697].  
 G. Wyndham (C) unopp.

**Down (E.)** [8755].  
 Dr. Rentoul (C) unopp.

**Down (N.)** [9702].  
 Col. Waring (C) unopp.

On the death of Col. Waring (polling Sept. 7th, '98):  
 J. Blakiston Houston (C) 3381  
 T. L. Corbett (C) - 3107

**Down (S.)** [8727].  
 M. M'Cartan (N) - 4057  
 Dr. Rowan (U) - 3378

**Down (W.)** [9304].  
 Lord A. Hill (C) unopp.

On the resignation of Lord Arthur Hill, his son, Capt. Arthur Hill (C), was, July 18th, '98, returned unopp.

**Dublin (College Green)** [9401].  
 Dr. J. E. Kenny (P) unopp.

On resignation of Dr. Kenny, Mr. J. L. Carew (P) was (April 6th, '96) returned unopposed.

**Dublin (Harbour)** [9648].  
 T. Harrington (P) unopp.

**Dublin (St. Patrick's)** [7998].  
 W. Field (P) unopp.

**Dublin (St. Stephen's Green)** [8735].  
 W. Kenny (L U) - 3190  
 Count Plunkett (P) - 2634

On Mr. W. Kenny being appointed Sol.-Gen. for Ireland (polling Sept. 2nd, '95):  
 Mr. W. Kenny (U) - 3325  
 Mr. Pierce Mahony (P) 2893

On the appointment of Mr. W. Kenny to a Judgeship of the High Court in Ireland (polling Jan. 21st, '98):  
 James H. M. Campbell (C) 3525  
 Count G. Plunkett (P) - 3387

**Dublin Co. (N.)** [12,096].  
 J. J. Clancy (P) - 4520  
 D. Wilson (C) - 2280

**Dublin Co. (S.)** [11,792].  
 Hon. H. C. Plunkett (C) - 4901  
 H. Burke (P) - 2962

**Dublin University (2)** [4534].  
 D. R. Plunkett (C) unopp.  
 E. Carson, Q.C. (C) unopp.

On Mr. Plunkett being created a peer (Lord Rathmore) (polling Dec. 6th, '95):  
 W. E. H. Lecky (L U) - 1757  
 G. Wright (C) - 1011

**Dudley** [15,411].  
 B. Robinson (C) - 6536  
 C. J. Fleming, Q.C. (L) - 5795

**Dumbartonshire** [13,192].  
 A. J. Wyllie (C) - 5375  
 Capt. Sinclair (L) - 5342

**Dumfriesshire Burghs** [3640].  
 Sir R. T. Reid (L) - 1785  
 W. Murray (C) - 1185

**Dumfriesshire** [9217].  
 R. Souttar (L) - 3989  
 W. J. Maxwell (L U) - 3976

**Dundee (2)** [18,330].  
 E. Robertson (L) - 7602  
 Sir J. Leng (L) - 7592  
 W. C. Smith (L U) - 5390  
 E. Jenkins (C) - 4318  
 J. Macdonald (Lab) - 1313

**Durham (Barnard Castle)** [11,074].  
 Sir J. W. Pease (L) - 4924  
 Capt. Hon. W. L. Vane (C) 3848

**Durham (Bishop Auckland)** [11,098].  
 J. M. Paulton (L) - 5032  
 G. E. Markham (C) - 3735

**Durham (Chester-le-Street)** [15,652].  
 J. Joicey (L) - 7370  
 Viscount Morpeth (L U) - 4113

**Durham (City)** [2548].  
 M. A. Fowler (L) - 1111  
 Hon. A. R. Elliott (L U) - 1110

On a recount the figures were  
 Fowler - 1110  
 Elliott - 1107

On the decease of Mr. Matthew Fowler (polling June 30th, '98):  
 Hon. Arthur Elliott (L U) 1167  
 Hugh Fenwick Boyd, Q.C. (L) - 1102  
 [L U gain.]

**Durham (Houghton-le-Spring)** [14,047].  
 R. Cameron (L) - 6592  
 V. W. Corbett (C) - 5711

**Durham (Jarrow)** [14,824].  
 Sir C. M. Palmer (L) unopp.

<b>Durham (Mid)</b> [12,722].	
John Wilson (L) - - -	5937
A. Wilkinson (C) - - -	4295
<b>Durham (N.W.)</b> [12,694].	
L. Atherton-Jones (L) -	5428
J. Joicey (C) - - -	3869
<b>Durham (S.E.)</b> [14,853].	
Gen. Sir H. Havelock Allan (L U) - - -	5978
J. G. Richardson (L) -	5864
On the death of Sir H. Havelock Allan (polling Feb. 3rd, '98):	
Joseph Richardson (L) -	6286
Hon. F. W. Lambton (C) -	6011
(L gain.)	
<b>Edinburgh (Cent.)</b> [7678].	
W. M'Ewan (L) unopp.	
<b>Edinburgh (E.)</b> [10,359].	
Dr. R. Wallace (L) - - -	3499
H. G. Younger (L U) -	3050
<b>Edinburgh (S.)</b> [13,229].	
R. Cox (C) - - -	4802
H. W. Paul (L) - - -	4705
On a recount 3 votes were taken from Mr. Paul's total.	
<b>Edinburgh (W.)</b> [8677].	
L. M'iver (L U) unopp.	
<b>Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities</b> [9561].	
Sir C. J. Pearson (C) unopp.	
On Sir C. Pearson being appointed one of the Senators of H.M. College of Justice in Scotland, Sir William Priestley (C) was (May 12th, '96) returned unopp.	
<b>Elgin Burghs</b> [4663].	
Alexander Asher (L) - -	1853
C. T. Gordon (L U) - -	1161
<b>Elgin and Nairn</b> [5994].	
J. E. Gordon (C) - - -	2147
J. Seymour Keay (L) -	2019
<b>Essex (Mid, or Chelmsford)</b> [10,092].	
T. Usborne (C) unopp.	
<b>Essex (W. or Epping)</b> [10,023].	
Lt.-Col. Lockwood (C) unopp.	
<b>Essex (N.E. or Harwich)</b> [11,614].	
J. Round (C) - - -	4506
R. Varty (L) - - -	2685
<b>Essex (E. or Maldon)</b> [9915].	
Hon. C. H. Strutt (C) -	4618
C. Dodd (L) - - -	4008
<b>Essex (S. or Romford)</b> [24,911].	
A. M. Wigram (C) - - -	8257
J. H. Bethell (L) - - -	6429
On resignation of Mr. Wigram (polling Feb. 1st, '97):	
Louis Sinclair (C) - -	8156
H. H. Raphael (L) - -	8031
<b>Essex (N. or Saffron Walden)</b> [8685].	
C. Gold (L) - - -	3806
C. W. Gray (C) - - -	3381
<b>Essex (S.E.)</b> [14,145].	
Major Rasch (C) - - -	5460
D. M. Watson (L) - - -	3520
<b>Essex (S.W. or Walthamstow)</b> [20,884].	
E. W. Byrne, Q.C. (C) -	6876
A. J. H. Pollen (L) - -	4523

On Mr. Byrne being appointed one of the justices of the High Court (polling Feb. 3rd, '97):	
Samuel Woods (L) - -	6518
Thomas R. Dewar (C) -	6239
(L gain.)	
<b>Exeter</b> [8564].	
Sir H. S. Northcote, C.B., Bart. (C) - - -	3857
A. S. Hogg (L) - - -	3363
<b>Falkirk Group</b> [9629].	
J. Wilson (L U) - - -	4075
H. Smith (L) - - -	3822
<b>Falmouth and Penryn</b> [2725].	
F. J. Horniman (L) - -	1150
W. G. Cavendish Bentinck (C) - - -	1101
<b>Fermanagh (N.)</b> [5325].	
R. R. Dane (C) - - -	2782
G. R. Leeper (L) - - -	2406
On Mr. Dane being appointed a County Court Judge in Ireland:	
E. M. Archdale (C) - -	2568
Dr. Thompson (Ind. C) -	2091
<b>Fermanagh (S.)</b> [5329].	
J. Jordan (N) - - -	2792
Sir A. D. Brooke, Bart. (C) -	2096
<b>Fifeshire (E.)</b> [9641].	
H. H. Asquith (L) - -	4332
J. Gilmour (C) - - -	3616
<b>Fifeshire (W.)</b> [11,148].	
Augustine Birrell (L) -	4719
R. G. Erskine-Wemyss (C) -	2965
<b>Finsbury (Cent.)</b> [8665].	
Hon. W. F. B. Massey-Mainwaring (C) - -	3588
D. Naoroji (L) - - -	2783
<b>Finsbury (E.)</b> [5566].	
H. C. Richards (C) - -	2260
J. Rowlands (L) - - -	1990
<b>Finsbury (Holborn)</b> [11,393].	
Sir C. Hall, K.C.M.G., Q.C. (C), unopp.	
<b>Flint (Dist.)</b> [3683].	
J. H. Lewis (L) - - -	1828
P. P. Pennant (C) - - -	1663
<b>Flintshire</b> [10,531].	
Samuel Smith (L) - - -	4376
Col. Howard (C) - - -	3925
<b>Forfarshire</b> [12,394].	
J. M. White (L) - - -	5159
Hon. C. M. Ramsay (C) -	4718
On resignation of Mr. J. M. White (polling Jan. 30th, '97):	
Capt. J. Sinclair (L) -	5423
C. M. Ramsay (C) - -	4965
<b>Fulham</b> [15,177].	
W. Hayes Fisher (C) -	5378
E. A. Cornwall (L) - -	3915
W. Parnell (Lab) - - -	191
<b>Galway (City)</b> [1991].	
J. Pinkerton (N) - - -	595
E. Leamy (P) - - -	405
M. Morris (C) - - -	395
<b>Galway (Connemara)</b> [7356].	
W. O'Malley (N) unopp.	
<b>Galway Co. (E.)</b> [6669].	
J. Roche (N) unopp.	
<b>Galway Co. (N.)</b> [9344].	
D. Kilbride (N) - - -	2590
Lt.-Col. Nolan, J.P. (P) -	2025

<b>Galway Co. (S.)</b> [5182].	
David Sheehy (N) unopp.	
<b>Gateshead</b> [15,501].	
W. Allan (L) - - -	6137
J. Lucas (L U) - - -	5654
<b>Glamorganshire (E.)</b> [15,131].	
A. Thomas (L) - - -	6055
C. J. Jackson (C) - - -	3909
<b>Glamorganshire (Mid)</b> [12,965].	
S. T. Evans (L) - - -	5612
J. E. Vaughan (C) - -	2935
<b>Glamorganshire (W. or Gower)</b> [11,843].	
D. Randall (L) - - -	6074
C. H. Glascoine (C) - -	2256
<b>Glamorganshire (Rhondda)</b> [11,749].	
W. Abraham (L) unopp.	
<b>Glamorganshire (S.)</b> [76,130].	
Major W. H. Wyndham-Quin (C) - - -	5747
A. J. Williams (L) - - -	4922
<b>Glasgow (Blackfriars)</b> [10,405].	
A. D. Provand (L) - - -	3108
A. Stuart, Junr. (C) - -	2727
S. Maxwell (Lab) - - -	448
<b>Glasgow (Bridgeton)</b> [11,148].	
Sir G. O. Trevelyan (L) -	3161
C. S. Dickson (C) - - -	2719
J. R. Watson (Lab) - - -	609
On resignation of Sir G. Trevelyan (polling Feb. 15th, '97):	
Sir C. Cameron (L) - -	4506
C. S. Dickson (C) - - -	4381
<b>Glasgow (Camlachie)</b> [10,409].	
A. Cross (L U) - - -	3198
S. Chisholm (L) - - -	2497
R. Smillie (Lab) - - -	696
<b>Glasgow (Cent.)</b> [15,327].	
J. G. A. Baird (C) - - -	5621
E. A. Adam (L) - - -	3792
<b>Glasgow (College)</b> [15,690].	
Sir J. S. Maxwell, Bart. (C) -	5364
Dr. Cameron (L) - - -	4219
<b>Glasgow (St. Rollox)</b> [15,766].	
F. F. Begg (C) - - -	4561
Sir J. M. Carmichael (L) -	4200
J. E. Woolacot (Lab) - -	405
<b>Glasgow (Tradeston)</b> [9851].	
A. C. Corbett (L U) - - -	3373
- Green (L) - - -	2568
F. Smith (Lab) - - -	368
<b>Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities</b> [9116].	
J. A. Campbell (C) unopp.	
<b>Gloucester City</b> [7108].	
C. J. Monk (L U) - - -	3264
S. Wells (L) - - -	2791
<b>Gloucester (E. or Cirencester)</b> [9599].	
Hon. A. B. Bathurst (C) -	4509
H. L. W. Lawson (L) - -	4294
<b>Gloucester (Forest of Dean)</b> [10,160].	
Sir C. Dilke (L) unopp.	
<b>Gloucester (Mid, or Stroud)</b> [11,184].	
C. A. Cripps (C) - - -	5175
C. P. Allen (L) - - -	4514

Gloucester (N. or Tewkesbury) [12,433].	Hants (N. or Basingstoke) [10,079]. A. F. Jeffreys (C) unopp.	Hunts (N. or Ramsey) [6596]. A. E. Fellowes (C) - - - 3012 H. Heldmann (L) - - - 2063
Sir John Dorington (C) unopp.	Hants (S. or Fareham) [15,526]. Lt.-Gen. Sir F. FitzWygram (C) unopp.	Hythe [5129]. Lt.-Gen. Sir J. B. Edwards (C) - - - 2189 Sir I. Obart (L) - - - 1726
Gloucester (S. or Thornbury) [12,294].	Hants (Isle of Wight) [14,382]. Sir R. Webster (C) - - - 5809 Hon. A. Wodehouse (L) - 5363	Inverness Burghs [3963]. R. B. Finlay, Q.C. (L U) - 1846 H. Bell (L) - - - 1596 On Mr. P. Finlay being ap- pointed Sol.-Gen., he was, on Aug. 31st, returned unopposed.
C. E. Colston (C) - - - 5727 A. A. Allen (L) - - - 4638	Hants (New Forest) [10,257]. Hon. J. Scott-Montagu (C) unopp.	Inverness-shire [8841]. J. E. B. Baillie (C) - - - 2991 N. Kennedy (L) - - - 2891
Grantham [2880]. H. T. B. Lopes (C) - - - 1507 S. D. Waddy, Q.C. (L) - 1167	Hants (E. or Petersfield) [8647]. W. Wickham (C) unopp. On decease of Mr. Wickham (polling June 8th, '97): W. G. Nicholson (C) - 3748 J. Bonham Carter (L) - 3328	Ipswich (2) [10,105]. D. F. Goddard (L) - - - 4396 C. Dalrymple (C) - - - 4293 A. W. Soames (L) - - - 4250 Lord Elcho (C) - - - 4219
Gravesend [5276]. J. D. Palmer (C) - - - 2405 L. M. Johnson (Ind) - - - 1218 On the resignation of Col. Dampier Palmer (polling July 13th, '98): J. H. Dudley Ryder (C) - 2327 W. Runciman (L) - - - 1956	Hanley [14,610]. W. Woodall (L) - - - 5653 A. H. Heath (C) - - - 5367	Islington (E.) [10,567]. B. L. Cohen (C) - - - 4383 T. McK. Wood (L) - - - 3159
Great Yarmouth [8497]. Capt. Sir J. C. R. Colomb, K.C.M.G. (C) - - - 3528 J. M. Moorsom, Q.C. (L) - 2893	Hartlepool [11,738]. T. Richardson (L U) - - - 4853 Sir Christopher Furness (L) 4772	Islington (N.) [11,530]. G. C. T. Bartley (C) - - - 4626 Dr. Napier (L) - - - 3317
Greenock [7493]. Sir T. Sutherland (L U) - 3571 A. E. Fletcher (L) - - - 2753	Hastings [7729]. W. Lucas Shadwell (C) - 3205 C. Ince (L) - - - 2863	Islington (S.) [8783]. Sir A. Rolit (C) - - - 3563 Dr. H. Hart (L) - - - 2342
Greenwich [11,619]. Lord H. R. H. Cecil (C) - 4802 G. C. Whiteley (L) - - - 3877	Hawick Burghs [6253]. T. Shaw (L) - - - 3033 J. Saunderson (L U) - - 2531	Islington (W.) [9061]. T. Lough (L) - - - 3494 G. Barham (L U) - - - 3031
Grimsby [12,317]. G. Doughty (L) - - - 4347 E. Heneage (L U) - - - 4166 On the resignation of Alder- man Doughty, who announced himself a L U, and went to his constituents (polling Aug. 2nd, '98): Alderman Doughty (LU) 4943 T. Winttingham (L) - 3189 R. D. Melhuish (Ind. C) 294 (L U gain.)	Hereford (City) [3374]. Radcliffe Cooke (C) - - - 1669 Sir E. R. Pearce-Edg- combe (L) - - - 1356	Kensington (N.) [9389]. W. E. T. Sharpe (C) - - - 3829 F. C. Frye (L) - - - 2193
Hackney (Cent.) [8708]. Sir A. R. Scoble (C) - - - 3278 C. Russell (L) - - - 2966	Herefordshire (N. or Leominster) [9738]. J. Rankin (C) unopp.	Kensington (S.) [8806]. Sir A. Borthwick (C) unopp. On Sir A. Borthwick being created a Peer (Lord Glenesk) Lord Warkworth (C) was (Nov. 28th, '95) returned unopposed.
Hackney (N.) [11,697]. W. R. Bousfield (C) - - - 4725 S. Mayer (L) - - - 2460	Herefordshire (S. or Ross) [10,745]. M. Biddulph (L U) - - - 4573 A. Withey (L) - - - 2828	Kent (S. or Ashford) [12,784]. L. Hardy (C) unopp.
Hackney (S.) [12,456]. T. H. Robertson (C) - - - 4681 J. F. Moulton, Q.C. (L) - 4362	Herts (E. or Hertford) [10,301]. Abel Smith (C) unopp. On the decease of Mr. Abel Smith (polling June 22nd, '98): Hon. Evelyn Cecil (C) - 4118 Rt Hon. C. R. Spencer (L) - - - 3850	Kent (N.W. or Dartford) [15,004]. Sir W. Hart Dyke (C) - 5699 Sir P. Nickalls (L) - - - 4557
Haddingtonshire [6417]. R. B. Haldane (L) - - - 2774 Master of Polworth (C) - 2194	Herts (N. or Hitchin) [9244]. G. B. Hudson (C) unopp.	Kent (N.E. or Faversham) [13,341]. F. G. Barnes (C) - - - 5738 S. Barrow (L) - - - 4557
Halifax (2) [14,615]. A. Arnold (C) - - - 5475 W. R. Shaw (L) - - - 5085 J. Booth (L) - - - 4283 J. Lister (Lab.) - - - 3818	Herts (Mid. or St. Albans) [10,713]. V. Gibbs (C) unopp.	Kent (Mid. or Medway) [13,864]. Major C. E. Warde (C) unopp.
On resignation of Mr. W. R. Shaw (polling March 3rd, '97): Alfred Billson (L) - - - 5664 Sir S. Crossley (C) - - - 5252 Tom Mann (Ind. Lab.) - 2000	Herts (W. or Watford) [12,614]. T. F. Halsey (C) unopp.	Kent (E. or St. Augustine's) [13,851]. A. Akers-Douglas (C) unopp.
Hammersmith [13,139]. Major-Gen. Goldsworthy (C) 5017 W. C. Steadman (L) - - - 3238	Huddersfield [16,353]. Sir J. T. Woodhouse (L) - 6755 Sir J. Crosland (C) - - - 5868 H. R. Smart (Lab) - - - 1594	Kent (W. or Sevenoaks) [14,290]. H. W. Forster (C) unopp.
Hampstead [9018]. E. B. Hoare (C) unopp.	Hull (Cent.) [10,787]. Sir H. S. King (C) - - - 5476 F. Maddison (L) - - - 3515	Kent (Isle of Thanet) [9683]. Rt. Hon. J. Lowther (C) unopp.
Hants (W. or Andover) [9285]. W. W. Beach (C) unopp.	Hull (E.) [11,277]. J. T. Firbank (C) - - - 4302 Sir C. Smith (L) - - - 4152	Kent (S.W. or Tunbridge) [12,954]. A. S. Griffith-Boscawen (C) unopp.
	Hull (W.) [15,903]. C. H. Wilson (L) - - - 6637 T. M'Carthy (Lab) - - - 1400	Kerry (E.) [5834]. M. Davitt (N) unopp. On Mr. Davitt deciding to sit for South Mayo, for which he had also been returned (polling March 27th, '96): Hon. J. B. Burke Roche (N) 1961 Captain J. McGillicuddy (C) 680



**Kerry (N.)** [5598].  
T. Sexton (N) unopp.  
On resignation of Mr. Sexton,  
Mr. Michael Joseph Flavin (N)  
was (April 24th, '96) returned  
unopp.

**Kerry (S.)** [4277].  
D. Kilbride (N) unopp.  
Mr. Kilbride deciding to sit  
for N. Galway, for which he had  
also been returned (polling  
Sept. 5th, '95).  
T.G. Farrell (McCarthyite N) 1209  
Wm. Murphy (Healyite N) 474

**Kerry (W.)** [5671].  
Sir T. Esmonde, Bart. (N) unopp.

**Kildare (N.)** [5182].  
C. J. Engledew (N) - 1944  
J. L. Carew (P) - 1712

**Kildare (S.)** [5732].  
J. M. Minch (N) unopp.

**Kilkenny City** [1934].  
P. O'Brien (P) - 681  
J. P. Farrell (N) - 667

**Kilkenny (N.)** [5472].  
P. McDermott (N) unopp.

**Kilkenny (S.)** [5597].  
S. Morris (N) unopp.

**Kilmarnock Group** [12,890].  
J. M. Denny (C) - 5432  
S. Williamson (L) - 5051

**Kincardineshire** [6203].  
J. W. Crombie (L) - 2603  
Hon. C. F. Trefusis (C) - 2040

**King's Co. (Birr)** [4835].  
B. C. Molloy (N) unopp.

**King's Co. (Tullamore)** [4933].  
Dr. J. F. Fox (N) unopp.

**King's Lynn** [3080].  
T. G. Bowles (C) - 1395  
H. Beaumont (L) - 1326

**Kirkcaldy Group** [6396].  
J. H. Dalziel (L) - 3078  
C. J. Kekewich (L U) - 1122

**Kirkcudbrightshire** [5844].  
Sir M. J. Stewart (C) - 2664  
J. A. Duncan (L) - 2494

**Lambeth (Brixton)** [10,752].  
Marg. of Carmarthen (C) - 4198  
Sir R. G. Head (L) - 2199

On the Marquis of Carmarthen  
succeeding to the Dukedom of  
Leeds (polling Jan. 30th, '96):  
Hon. E. Hubbard (C) - 4493  
E. H. Nunn (L) - 2131

**Lambeth (Kennington)** [10,188].  
F. L. Cook (C) - 3764  
Mark H. Beaufoy (L) - 2769  
W. Wightman (Ind L) - 730

**Lambeth (N.)** [7083].  
H. M. Stanley (L U) - 2878  
C. P. Trevelyan (L) - 2477

**Lambeth (Norwood)** [10,661].  
C. E. Tritton (C) unopp.

**Lanarkshire (Govan)** [13,269].  
J. Wilson (L) - 4290  
G. Ferguson (L U) - 4029  
A. Haddow (Lab) - 430

**Lanarkshire (Mid)** [12,219].  
J. Caldwell (L) - 4447  
C. K. Mackenzie (C) - 4376

**Lanarkshire (N.E.)** [15,030].  
J. Colville (L) - 6288  
A. Whitelaw (C) - 5751

**Lanarkshire (N.W.)** [13,038].  
J. G. Holburn (L and Lab) 5244  
G. A. Whitelaw (C) - 5147

**Lanarkshire (Partick)** [14,528].  
J. Parker Smith (L U) - 5551  
L. Mackenzie (L) - 4344

**Lanarkshire (S.)** [9164].  
J. H. C. Hozier (C) - 4053  
R. Lambie (L) - 3823

**Lancs. N. (Blackpool)** [15,225].  
Sir M. White Ridley (C) unopp.

**Lancs. N. (Chorley)** [11,866].  
Earl Balcarres (C) unopp.

**Lancs. N. (Lancaster)** [11,412].  
Col. W. H. Foster (C) - 5028  
J. S. Leadham (L) - 4394

**Lancs. N. (N. Lonsdale)** [9556].  
R. F. Cavendish (L U) - 4313  
Baron Halkett (L) - 3611

**Lancs. N.E. (Accrington)** [13,815].  
Sir J. F. Leese (L) - 6168  
W. Mitchell (C) - 5828

**Lancs. N.E. (Clitheroe)** [17,776].  
Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth (L)  
unopp.

**Lancs. N.E. (Darwen)** [14,702].  
J. Rutherford (C) - 7058  
C. P. Huntington (L) - 6217

**Lancs. N.E. (Rossendale)** [12,070].  
J. H. Maden (L) unopp.

**Lancs. S.E. (Eccles)** [13,976].  
O. L. Clare (C) - 5722  
Henry J. Roby (L) - 5302

**Lancs. S.E. (Gorton)** [14,271].  
E. F. G. Hatch (C) - 5865  
Dr. Pankhurst (Lab) - 4261

**Lancs. S.E. (Heywood)** [9724].  
G. Kemp (C) - 4489  
T. Snape (L) - 3933

**Lancs. S.E. (Middleton)** [13,258].  
T. Fielden (C) - 5926  
C. H. Hopwood (L) - 5061

On decease of Mr. Fielden  
(polling Nov. 4th, '97):  
J. Duckworth (L) - 5964  
W. Mitchell (C) - 5664  
(L gain.)

**Lancs. S.E. (Prestwich)** [15,058].  
F. Cawley (L) - 6039  
R. Mowbray (C) - 5938

**Lancs. S.E. (Radcliffe)** [12,026].  
J. J. Mellor (C) - 5525  
Dr. Pollard (L) - 4923

**Lancs. S.E. (Stretford)** [17,482].  
J. W. Maclure (C) unopp.

**Lancs. S.E. (W. Houghton)** [14,976].  
Lord Stanley (C) unopp.

**Lancs. S.W. (Bootle)** [16,809].  
Lt.-Col. Sandys (C) unopp.

**Lancs. S.W. (Ince)** [11,408].  
Col. Blundell (C) - 5235  
S. Woods (L) - 4790

**Lancs. S.W. (Leigh)** [11,491].  
C. P. Scott (L) - 5130  
W. A. Fitzgerald (C) - 4453

**Lancs. S.W. (Newton)** [11,943].  
Hon. T. Wodehouse Legh  
(C) - 5358  
J. Moon (L) - 3854

**Lancs. S.W. (Ormskirk)** [10,551].  
Rt. Hon. A. B. Forwood (C) 4780  
J. Stoner (L) - 1885

On the decease of Sir A. B.  
Forwood, the Hon. Arthur  
Stanley (C) was, Oct. 20th, '98,  
returned unopposed.

**Lancs. S.W. (Southport)** [12,395].  
Rt. Hon. G. N. Curzon (C) 5163  
Sir H. S. Naylor-Leyland  
(L) - 4399

On the resignation of Mr.  
Curzon in view of his appoint-  
ment to the Viceroyalty of India  
(polling Aug. 24th, '98):  
Sir H. Naylor-Leyland  
(L) - 5100  
Lord Skelmersdale (C) - 4828  
(L gain.)

**Lancs. S.W. (Widnes)** [9613].  
J. S. Gilliat (C) - 3973  
H. W. Deacon (L) - 3456

**Leeds (Cent.)** [10,022].  
G. W. Balfour (C) - 4631  
L. Jones (L) - 3977

**Leeds (E.)** [9234].  
T. R. Leuty (L) - 3856  
J. D. Power (C) - 3145

**Leeds (N.)** [15,398].  
Rt. Hon. W. L. Jackson (C) 5992  
H. S. Baines (L) - 4484

**Leeds (S.)** [12,700].  
J. L. Walton (L) - 4608  
R. J. Neville (C) - 4447  
A. Shaw (Lab) - 622

**Leeds (W.)** [15,822].  
Rt. Hon. H. J. Gladstone  
(L) - 6314  
Col. J. T. North (C) - 6218

**Leicester (2)** [24,668].  
H. Broadhurst (L) - 9792  
W. Hazell (L) - 7753  
Rolleston (C) - 7654  
J. Burgess (Lab) - 4009

**Leicestershire (W. or Bosworth)**  
[11,382].  
C. B. M'Laren (L) - 5327  
T. Cope (C) - 4207

**Leicestershire (S. or Harborough)**  
[15,509].  
J. W. Logan (L) - 6609  
Lieut. Powney (C) - 5673

**Leicestershire (Mid. or Loughboro')**  
[10,872].  
J. Johnson-Ferguson (L) - 4732  
R. L. Tooth (C) - 4360

**Leicestershire (E. or Melton)**  
[12,862].  
Capt. Lord Manners (C) - 5636  
A. Wakerley (L) - 4283

**Leith Group** [15,675].  
R. C. Munro-Ferguson (L) - 5819  
J. Wilson (L U) - 4494

**Leitrim (N.)** [6170].  
P. A. M'Hugh (N) unopp.

<b>Leitrim (S.)</b> [7008]. J. Tully (N) unopp.	<b>Liverpool (Scotland)</b> [6165]. T. P. O'Connor (N) - - 2089 W. E. Macartney (C) - - 1452	<b>Manchester (S.W.)</b> [9536]. W. J. Galloway (C) - - 3994 J. M. Astbury (L) - - 3496
<b>Lewisham</b> [13,798]. J. Penn (C) unopp.	<b>Liverpool (E. Toxteth)</b> [9148]. Baron H. de Worms (C) - 3628 C. T. Dawban (L) - - 1706 The Baron was made a Peer in Oct '95. Bye election pending, Nov. 15th. On Baron H. de Worms being created a Peer (Lord Pirbright) Mr. A. F. Warr (C) was (Nov. 29th, '95) returned unopposed.	<b>Marylebone (E.)</b> [7165]. Edmund Boulnois (C) - 3379 Col. A. Gardner (L) - - 1845
<b>Limerick City</b> [5035]. J. Daly (P) unopp. Mr. John Daly having been by resolution of the House declared "incapable of election" (polling Sept. 11th, '95). F. A. O'Keefe (A.P.) - - 1851 J. Nolan (P) - - - 1764	<b>Liverpool (W. Toxteth)</b> [8392]. R. P. Houston (C) - - 3609 W. Mulholland (L) - - 1552	<b>Marylebone (W.)</b> [8660]. Sir H. B. Townsend-Farquhar (L U) - - - 3734 B. Strauss (L) - - - 2273 On the elevation of Sir H. Farquhar to the Peerage, Sir Samuel Scott (C) was, Feb. 3rd, '98, returned unopposed.
<b>Limerick Co. (E.)</b> [7492]. J. Finucane (N) unopp.	<b>Liverpool (Walton)</b> [10,345]. J. H. Stock (C) unopp.	<b>Mayo Co. (E.)</b> [6729]. J. Dillon (N) unopp.
<b>Limerick Co. (W.)</b> [6859]. M. Austin (N) unopp.	<b>London City (2)</b> [33,460]. A. G. H. Gibbs (C) unopp. Sir R. Hanson (C) unopp.	<b>Mayo Co. (N.)</b> [6872]. D. Crilly (N) - - - 2037 B. Egan (P) - - - 1316
<b>Lincoln</b> [8459]. C. H. Seely (L U) - - - 3808 W. Crosfield (L) - - - 3590	<b>London University</b> [4177]. Sir J. Lubbock (L U) unopp.	<b>Merionethshire</b> [9306]. T. E. Ellis (L) - - - 5173 C. E. J. Owen (C) - - 2232
<b>Lincolnshire (Holland or Spalding)</b> [12,311]. H. F. Pollock (L U) - - 4623 Halley Stewart (L) - - 4274	<b>London University</b> [4177]. Sir J. Lubbock (L U) unopp.	<b>Middlesex (Brentford)</b> [11,849]. James Bigwood (C) unopp.
<b>Lincolnshire (N. Kesteven or Sleaford)</b> [9955]. Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin (C) 4653 W. S. Fox (L) - - - 2687	<b>London University</b> [4177]. Sir J. Lubbock (L U) unopp.	<b>Middlesex (Ealing)</b> [14,129]. Lord George Hamilton (C) unopp.
<b>Lincolnshire (S. Kesteven or Stamford)</b> [9642]. W. Younger (C) - - - 4203 A. Priestley (L) - - - 3814	<b>London University</b> [4177]. Sir J. Lubbock (L U) unopp.	<b>Middlesex (Enfield)</b> [15,464]. Capt. Bowles (C) unopp.
<b>Lincolnshire E. (Lindsey or Louth)</b> [9694]. R. W. Perks (L) - - - 4191 Col. Lucas (C) - - - 3779	<b>London University</b> [4177]. Sir J. Lubbock (L U) unopp.	<b>Middlesex (Harrow)</b> [17,387]. W. Ambrose (C) unopp.
<b>Lincolnshire (N. Lindsey or Brigg)</b> [10,675]. H. J. Reckitt (L) - - - 4886 J. M. Richardson (C) - - 4110	<b>London University</b> [4177]. Sir J. Lubbock (L U) unopp.	<b>Middlesex (Uxbridge)</b> [13,346]. Sir F. Dixon-Hartland (C) unopp.
<b>Lincolnshire (S. Lindsey or Horn-castle)</b> [9610]. Lord Willoughby-de-Eresby (C) - - - 4563 B. Wallace (L) - - - 3022	<b>London University</b> [4177]. Sir J. Lubbock (L U) unopp.	<b>Midlothian</b> [14,008]. Sir T. D. Gibson-Carmichael (L) - - - 6090 Hon. Major Dalrymple (C) 5631
<b>Lincolnshire (W. Lindsey or Gainsboro')</b> [12,297]. E. Bainbridge (L) - - 5077 E. Pearson (C) - - - 4301	<b>London University</b> [4177]. Sir J. Lubbock (L U) unopp.	<b>Monaghan Co. (N.)</b> [6663]. C. Diamond (N) - - - 3697 D. Macaleese (N) - - - 3377 Capt. Westenra (C) - - 2094
<b>Linlithgowshire</b> [8153]. A. Ure (L) - - - 3760 Capt. T. Hope (L U) - - 3153	<b>London University</b> [4177]. Sir J. Lubbock (L U) unopp.	<b>Monaghan Co. (S.)</b> [6484]. J. Daly (N) - - - 3855 Major W. Tennyson (C) - 1015
<b>Liverpool (Abercromby)</b> [8556]. W. F. Lawrence (C) unopp.	<b>London University</b> [4177]. Sir J. Lubbock (L U) unopp.	
<b>Liverpool (W. Derby)</b> [11,512]. Rt. Hon. W. H. Long (C) - 4622 O. Browning (L) - - - 1686	<b>London University</b> [4177]. Sir J. Lubbock (L U) unopp.	
<b>Liverpool (Evertton)</b> [10,296]. J. A. Willox (C) unopp.	<b>London University</b> [4177]. Sir J. Lubbock (L U) unopp.	
<b>Liverpool (Exchange)</b> [6917]. J. C. Bigham, Q.C. (L U) - 2884 W. B. Bowring (L) - - 2630 On Mr. Bigham being appointed a Judge of the High Court (polling Nov. 10th, '97): Charles McArthur (L U) 2711 Russell Rea (L) - - - 2657	<b>London University</b> [4177]. Sir J. Lubbock (L U) unopp.	
<b>Liverpool (Kirkdale)</b> [10,509]. Sir G. Baden-Powell (C) - 3818 B. S. Johnson (L) - - - 2468	<b>London University</b> [4177]. Sir J. Lubbock (L U) unopp.	

<b>Monmouth (Dist.)</b> [8902].		<b>Northampton (2)</b> [11,943].		<b>Orkney and Shetland</b> [7550].	
A. Spicer (L)	- 3743	H. Labouchere (L)	- 4884	Sir L. Lyell (L)	- 2361
E. M. Underwood, Q.C. (C)	3589	A. G. Drucker (C)	- 3820	R. W. McLeod Fullarton	- 1580
<b>Monmouthshire (N.)</b> [11,456].		E. Harford (L)	- 3703	(L U)	- 1580
R. McKenna (L)	- 4965	J. Jacobs (C)	- 3394	<b>Oxford</b> [8007].	
H. Williams (C)	- 4203	W. Jones (Soc)	- 1216	Viscount Valentia (C)	- 3623
<b>Monmouthshire (S.)</b> [13,800].		J. M. Robertson (Ind L)	- 1131	T. H. Kingalee (L)	- 2975
Hon. F. C. Morgan (C)	- 5815	<b>Northamptonshire (E.)</b> [13,979].		On Viscount Valentia being appointed Comptroller of the Household, he was (Nov. 4th, '98) re-elected without opposition.	
C. Cory (L)	- 5203	F. A. Channing (L)	- 1776	<b>Oxford Univ. (2)</b> [6167].	
<b>Monmouthshire (W.)</b> [12,103].		H. Lush-Wilson (C)	- 4961	Sir J. Mowbray (C) and J. G. Talbot (C) unopp.	
Rt. Hon. Sir W. Harcourt	7243	<b>Northamptonshire (Mid)</b> [11,940].		<b>Oxfordshire (Banbury)</b> [7995].	
W. E. Williams (C)	- 1956	J. Pender (C)	- 5084	A. Brassey (C)	- 4057
<b>Montgomery (Dist.)</b> [3106].		Hon. C. R. Spencer (L)	- 4802	C. Thornton (L)	- 3074
Sir P. Pryce-Jones (C)	- 1435	<b>Northamptonshire (N.)</b> [10,193].		<b>Oxfordshire (Henley)</b> [9021].	
O. Philipps (L)	- 1351	E. P. Monckton (C) unopp.		R. T. Hermon-Hodge (C)	- 3831
<b>Montgomeryshire</b> [8030].		<b>Northamptonshire (S.)</b> [9071].		H. Samuel (L)	- 3470
A. C. Humphreys-Owen		Hon. E. S. Douglas-Pennant (C)	- 4553	<b>Oxfordshire (Woodstock)</b> [9789].	
(L)	- 3442	D. C. Guthrie (L)	- 3324	G. H. Morrell (C)	- 4669
R. W. Wynn (C)	- 3415	<b>Northumberland (Berwick)</b> [9443].		G. R. Benson (L)	- 3740
<b>Montrose Group</b> [8916].		Sir E. Grey (L)	- 4378	<b>Paddington (N.)</b> [7882].	
J. Shiress Will, Q.C. (L)	- 3594	Lord Warkworth (C)	- 3593	J. Aird (C)	- 2894
G. W. Baxter (L U)	- 2462	<b>Northumberland (Hexham)</b> [10,151].		G. H. Maberley (L)	- 1852
On resignation of Mr. Shiress Will (polling Feb. 22nd, '96):		W. C. B. Beaumont (L)	- 4438	<b>Paddington (S.)</b> [5584].	
John Morley (L)	- 4565	C. E. Hunter (C)	- 4003	T. G. Fardell (C) unopp.	
John Wilson (L U)	- 2572	<b>Northumberland (Tyneside)</b> [16,334].		<b>Paisley</b> [9934].	
<b>Morpeth</b> [8360].		J. A. Pease (L)	- 6066	Sir W. Dunn (L)	- 4404
T. Burt (L)	- 3404	A. H. White (L U)	- 5631	A. Moffat (C)	- 3062
M. Barry (C)	- 1235	<b>Northumberland (Wansbeck)</b> [13,397].		<b>Peebles and Selkirk</b> [3617].	
<b>Newcastle-on-Tyne (2)</b> [33,595].		Charles Fenwick (L)	- 5629	W. Thorburn (L U)	- 1563
C. F. Hamond (C)	- 12,833	J. J. Harris (C and Lab)	- 2422	Master of Elibank (L)	- 1509
W. D. Cruddas (C)	- 12,170	<b>Norwich (2)</b> [18,416].		<b>Pembroke (Dist.)</b> [6519].	
Rt. Hon. J. Morley (L)	- 11,862	S. Hoare (C)	- 8166	General Laurie (C)	- 2729
J. Craig (L)	- 11,154	Sir H. Bullard (C)	- 8034	C. F. E. Allen (L)	- 2550
F. Hammill (Lab)	- 2302	T. Terrell (L)	- 7330	<b>Pembrokeshire</b> [11,061].	
<b>Newcastle-under-Lyme</b> [8885].		F. W. Verney (L)	- 7210	W. R. M. Davies (L)	- 4550
W. S. Allen (L)	- 3510	<b>Nottingham (E.)</b> [12,355].		A. S. Davies (C)	- 3970
A. M. Lee (L U)	- 3399	E. Bond (C)	- 4900	On the appointment of Mr. W. Rees Davies as Attorney-General for the Bahamas (polling Feb. 15th, '98):	
<b>Newington (Walworth)</b> [7807].		Rt. Hon. A. Morley (L)	- 4735	J. Wynford Philipps (L)	5070
J. Bailey (C)	- 2822	<b>Nottingham (S.)</b> [12,062].		Hon. Hugh Campbell (C)	3400
R. Spokes (L)	- 2269	Lord H. C. Bentinck (C)	- 4802	<b>Perth</b> [4756].	
A. Lansbury (Soc)	- 203	F. W. Maude (L)	- 4369	R. Wallace (L)	- 2137
<b>Newington (W.)</b> [8529].		<b>Nottingham (W.)</b> [14,806].		W. Whitelaw (C)	- 1763
Capt. C. W. Norton (L)	- 3219	J. H. Yoxall (L)	- 6088	<b>Perthshire (E.)</b> [7576].	
G. W. Tallents (C)	- 2769	A. G. Sparrow (L U)	- 5575	Sir John Kinloch (L)	- 3410
<b>Newry</b> [1894].		<b>Nottinghamshire (Bassetlaw)</b> [10,248].		W. L. Boase (L U)	- 2535
P. G. H. Carvill (N)	- 987	Sir F. Milner (C)	- 4874	<b>Perthshire (W.)</b> [8156].	
H. J. Thomson (C)	- 628	R. E. Leader (L)	- 3621	Sir D. Currie (L U)	- 3379
<b>Norfolk (E.)</b> [10,781].		<b>Nottinghamshire (Mansfield)</b> [13,430].		J. D. Hope (L)	- 3087
R. J. Price (L)	- 4606	J. C. Williams (L)	- 5670	<b>Peterborough</b> [5049].	
H. Rider Haggard (C)	- 4408	Col. H. Eyre (C)	- 4285	R. Purvis (L U)	- 2259
<b>Norfolk (Mid)</b> [9198].		<b>Nottinghamshire (Newark)</b> [10,419].		A. C. Morton (L)	- 2017
F. W. Wilson (L)	- 4220	Hon. H. H. Finch-Hatton (C) unopp.		<b>Plymouth (2)</b> [13,223].	
R. T. Gurdon (L U)	- 4086	On the resignation of the Hon. H. Finch-Hatton, Viscount Newark (C) was, May 11th, '98, returned unopposed.		Sir E. Clarke (C)	- 5575
<b>Norfolk (N.)</b> [10,016].		<b>Nottinghamshire (Rushcliffe)</b> [14,124].		C. Harrison (L)	- 5482
H. Cozens-Hardy (L)	- 4246	J. E. Ellis (L)	- 5752	Hon. E. Hubbard (C)	- 5456
Sir K. Kemp (C)	- 3738	G. M. Smith (C)	- 5119	S. F. Mendl (L)	- 5298
<b>Norfolk (N.W.)</b> [10,902].		<b>Oldham (2)</b> [28,123].		On the death of Mr. Charles Harrison (polling Jan. 12th, '98):	
Joseph Arch (L)	- 4817	R. Ascroft (C)	- 13,085	Sigismund F. Mendl (L)	5966
E. Tighe (C)	- 3520	J. F. Oswald, Q.C. (C)	- 12,465	Hon. Ivor Guest (C)	- 5802
<b>Norfolk (S.)</b> [9625].		A. Lee (L)	- 12,249	<b>Pontefract</b> [2927].	
F. Taylor (L U)	- 4281	Rt. Hon. Sir J. F. Hibbert (L)	- 12,092	T. W. Nussey (L)	- 1245
T. H. Dolbey (L)	- 3445			J. F. Hope (C)	- 1188
On the resignation of Mr. Taylor (polling May 12th, '98):					
Arthur W. Soames (L)	- 4626				
Sancroft Holmes (C)	- 3296				
(L gain.)					
<b>Norfolk (S.W.)</b> [8870].					
T. L. Hare (C)	- 3968				
R. Winfrey (L)	- 3762				



<b>Portsmouth (2)</b> [25,819].		<b>St. Pancras (S.)</b> [5846].		<b>Somersetshire (Bridgwater)</b> [10,344].	
Sir J. Baker (L)	- 10,451	Sir J. Goldsmid (L U)	- 2433	E. J. Stanley (C) unopp.	
W. P. Clough (L)	- 10,255	G. M. Harris (L)	- 1223	<b>Somersetshire (E.)</b> [9165].	
A. C. Harmsworth (C)	- 9717	On the death of Sir J. Gold-		H. Hobhouse (L U)	- 4408
Rt. Hon. E. Ashley (L U)	9567	smid (polling Jan. 28th, '96):		S. Hanham (L)	- 3334
<b>Preston (2)</b> [16,656].		Captain Jessel (L U)	- 2631	<b>Somersetshire (Frome)</b> [11,985].	
R. W. Hanbury (C)	- 8928	G. Montague Harris (L)	- 1375	Viscount Weymouth (C)	- 5043
W. Tomlinson (C)	- 7622	<b>St. Pancras (W.)</b> [7105].		J. E. Barlow (L)	- 4660
J. Tattersall (Lab)	- 4781	H. R. Graham (C)	- 3104	On Viscount Weymouth suc-	
<b>Queen's Co. (Leix)</b> [5041].		Dr. W. J. Collins (L)	- 2273	ceeding to the Marquisate of	
Dr. M. A. Mc'Donnell (N) unopp.		<b>Salford (N.)</b> [9340].		Bath (polling June 2nd, '96):	
<b>Queen's Co. (Ossory)</b> [5193].		F. Platt-Higgins (C)	- 3787	J. E. Barlow (L)	- 5062
E. Crean (N)	- 2986	W. H. Holland (L)	- 3781	Lord Alex. Thynne (C)	- 4763
Col. H. Poe (C)	- 930	<b>Salford (S.)</b> [9585].		(L gain).	
W. A. Macdonald (P)	- 384	Sir H. H. Howorth (C)	- 3384	<b>Somersetshire (N.)</b> [10,412].	
<b>Radnorshire</b> [5102].		A. Forrest (L)	- 3310	E. H. Llewellyn (C)	- 4652
P. C. J. Milbank (C)	- 1949	H. W. Hobart (Lab)	- 813	T. C. Warner (L)	- 3966
F. Edwards (L)	- 1868	<b>Salford (W.)</b> [11,473].		<b>Somersetshire (S.)</b> [9390].	
<b>Reading</b> [9573].		Lees Knowles (C)	- 4354	E. Strachey (L)	- 4167
C. T. Murdoch (C)	- 4278	B. Armitage (L)	- 4254	H. G. Turner (C)	- 3827
G. W. Palmer (L)	- 3927	<b>Salisbury</b> [2768].		<b>Somersetshire (Wellington)</b> [9946].	
On decease of Mr. Murdoch		E. H. Hulse (C)	- 1404	Sir A. Acland-Hood (C) unopp.	
(polling July 25th, '98):		W. R. Brown (L)	- 1187	<b>Somersetshire (Wells)</b> [11,029].	
G. W. Palmer (L)	- 4600	On resignation of Mr. Hulse		Hon. H. G. H. Jolliffe (C)	4696
C. E. Keyser (C)	- 3906	(polling Jan. 27th, '97):		B. Morice (L)	- 3286
H. Quelch (L)	- 270	A. H. Allhusen (C)	- 1425	<b>Southampton (2)</b> [15,676].	
(L gain.)		J. M. F. Fuller (L)	- 1278	T. Chamberlayne (C)	- 5955
<b>Renfrewshire (E.)</b> [11,821].		<b>Scarboro'</b> [5499].		Sir J. S. B. Simeon (L U)	- 5413
H. Shaw-Stewart (C) unopp.		J. C. Rickett (L)	- 2415	Sir F. H. Evans (L)	- 5167
<b>Renfrewshire (W.)</b> [9219].		Sir G. R. Sitwell, Bart. (C)	2391	H. G. Wilson (Lab)	- 4159
C. B. Renshaw (C)	- 3909	<b>Sheffield (Attercliffe)</b> [12,908].		J. R. Macdonald (Ind Lab)	- 866
Capt. D. V. Pirie (L)	- 3397	Ald. B. Langley (L) unopp.		On a recount Aug. 28th.	
<b>Rochdale</b> [12,481].		<b>Sheffield (Brightside)</b> [11,521].		T. Chamberlayne (C)	- 5924
Col. C. M. Roys (C)	- 4781	A. J. Mundella (L) unopp.		Sir J. S. B. Simeon (L U)	- 5390
W. L. Bright (L)	- 4359	On decease of Mr. Mundella		Sir F. H. Evans (L)	- 5181
<b>Rochester</b> [4724].		(polling Aug. 6th, '97):		H. G. Wilson (Lab)	- 4178
Viscount Cranborne (C)	- 2152	Frederick Maddison (L)	- 4289	J. R. Macdonald (Ind Lab)	- 867
C. Grenfell (L)	- 1673	J. Fitzallan Hope (C)	- 4106	Mr. Tankerville Chamberlayne	
<b>Roscommon (N.)</b> [8961].		<b>Sheffield (Cent.)</b> [9973].		was declared on petition to	
J. J. O'Kelly (P)	- 3411	Col. Howard Vincent (C) unopp.		have been not duly elected	
T. Condon (N)	- 2935	<b>Sheffield (Ecclesall)</b> [10,789].		(polling Feb. 22nd, '96):	
<b>Roscommon (S.)</b> [9148].		Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett (C)		Sir F. H. Evans (L)	- 5557
L. P. Hayden (P)	- 3398	unopp.		George Candy (C)	- 5522
J. Dillon (N)	- 2444	<b>Sheffield (Hallam)</b> [9763].		C. A. Gibson (Lab.)	- 273
On decease of Mr. L. P. Hay-		C. B. Stuart-Wortley (C) unopp.		(L gain.)	
den, Mr. J. P. Hayden was, July		<b>Shoreditch (Haggerston)</b> [6852].		<b>South Shields</b> [15,740].	
'97, returned unopposed.		J. Lowles (C)	- 2276	W. S. Robson, Q.C. (L)	- 5057
<b>Ross and Cromarty</b> [7877].		W. R. Cremer (L)	- 2245	H. H. Wainwright (C)	- 4924
J. G. Weir (L)	- 3272	On a recount Aug. 30th.		<b>Southwark (Bermondsey)</b> [11,466].	
Major R. Jackson (C)	- 2409	J. Lowles (C)	- 2269	A. Lafone (C)	- 4182
<b>Roxburghshire</b> [6001].		W. R. Cremer (L)	- 2229	R. V. Barrow (L)	- 3822
Earl of Dalkeith (C)	- 2929	<b>Shoreditch (Hoxton)</b> [8076].		<b>Southwark (Rotherhithe)</b> [9673].	
Mark Napier (L)	- 2368	James Stuart (L)	- 2990	J. C. Macdonald (C)	- 4092
<b>Rutlandshire</b> [4225].		Hon. C. Hay (C)	- 2862	A. Pomeroy (L)	- 2246
G. H. Finch (C) unopp.		<b>Shrewsbury</b> [4468].		<b>Southwark (W.)</b> [8103].	
<b>St. Andrews (Dist.)</b> [3147].		H. D. Greene, Q.C. (C) unopp.		R. K. Causton (L)	- 2989
H. T. Anstruther (L U)	- 1185	<b>Shropshire (Ludlow)</b> [10,512].		F. Horner (C)	- 2870
J. Paton (L)	- 989	R. J. More (L U) unopp.		<b>Stafford</b> [3458].	
<b>St. George (Hanover Square)</b> [9982].		<b>Shropshire (Newport)</b> [10,533].		C. E. Shaw (L)	- 1568
G. J. Goschen (L U) unopp.		Col. Kenyon-Slaney (C) unopp.		T. Salt (C)	- 1556
<b>St. Helens</b> [10,651].		<b>Shropshire (Oswestry)</b> [9950].		<b>Staffordshire (Burton)</b> [10,635].	
H. Seton-Karr (C)	- 4700	S. Leighton (C)	- 4605	Sydney Evershed (L) unopp.	
J. Forster (L)	- 4091	Capt. O. Thomas (L)	- 3598	<b>Staffordshire (Handsworth)</b> [19,671].	
<b>St. Pancras (E.)</b> [7264].		<b>Shropshire (Wellington)</b> [8271].		Sir H. Meysey-Thompson (L U)	
R. G. Webber (C)	- 2612	A. H. Brown (L U) unopp.		unopp.	
B. F. Costelloe (L)	- 2323	<b>Sligo Co. (N.)</b> [7956].		<b>Staffordshire (Kingswinford)</b> [12,034].	
<b>St. Pancras (N.)</b> [7511].		B. Collyer (N)	- 3274	A. Staveley Hill (C) unopp.	
E. R. P. Moon (C)	- 2834	H. Harrison (P)	- 1281	<b>Staffordshire (Leek)</b> [10,775].	
H. H. Raphael (L)	- 2623	Sir M. Crofton (U)	- 771	C. Bill (C)	- 4705
J. Leighton (Ind. U)	- 29	<b>Sligo Co. (S.)</b> [7175].		R. Pearce (L)	- 4091
		T. Curran (N)	- 3717		
		W. Campbell (L U)	- 552		

<b>Staffordshire (Lichfield)</b> [9394].	
H. C. Fulford (L) -	3902
Major Darwin (L U) -	3858
Mr. Fulford was declared on petition to have been not duly elected (polling Feb. 26th, '96):	
T. C. T. Warner (L) -	4483
Major Darwin (L U) -	3955
<b>Staffordshire (N.W.)</b> [14,668].	
James Heath (C) -	5638
Leonard Shoorbridge (L) -	5406
<b>Staffordshire (W.)</b> [10,580].	
H. A. Bass (L U) unopp.	
On the decease of Mr. Hamar Bass (polling May 10th, '98):	
Alexander Henderson (L U) -	4769
William Adams (L) -	3993
<b>Stalybridge</b> [7308].	
T. H. Sidebottom (C) -	3389
J. M. Wright (L) -	2757
<b>Stirling Group</b> [6253].	
Rt. Hon. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (L) -	2786
M'Caske (C) -	1653
<b>Stirlingshire</b> [15,326].	
J. McKillop (C) -	5916
W. Jacks (L) -	5489
<b>Stockport (2)</b> [12,063].	
G. Whiteley (C) -	5410
B. V. Melville (C) -	5067
Sir J. Leigh (L) -	4933
J. Roskill (L) -	4562
<b>Stockton</b> [10,763].	
J. Samuel (L) -	4786
T. Wrightson (C) -	4314
<b>Stoke-upon-Trent</b> [12,364].	
D. H. Coghill (L U) -	4396
G. G. Leveson-Gower (L) -	4196
<b>Strand</b> [10,275].	
Hon. F. W. D. Smith (C) unopp.	
<b>Suffolk (Eye)</b> [10,154].	
F. S. Stevenson (L) -	4437
F. J. W. Isaacson (C) -	3603
<b>Suffolk (Lowestoft)</b> [12,424].	
H. S. Forster (C) -	5199
A. Sington (L) -	3820
<b>Suffolk (Stowmarket)</b> [10,782].	
I. Malcolm (C) -	5144
H. Walker (L) -	3701
<b>Suffolk (Sudbury)</b> [10,471].	
W. C. Quilter (L U) unopp.	
<b>Suffolk (Woodbridge)</b> [12,029].	
Capt. E. G. Pretymann (C) 5410	
R. L. Everett (L) -	4778
<b>Sunderland (2)</b> [24,060].	
W. T. Doford (C) -	9833
Col. Gourley (L) -	8232
S. Storey (L) -	8185
<b>Surrey (Chertsey)</b> [11,744].	
C. H. Combe (C) unopp.	
On resignation of Mr. Combe (polling Feb. 18th, '97):	
H. C. Leigh-Bennett (C) 4845	
L. J. Baker (L) -	3977
<b>Surrey (Epsom)</b> [11,985].	
T. T. Bucknill (C) unopp.	
<b>Surrey (Guildford)</b> [12,141].	
Hon. W. St. John Brodrick (C) unopp.	
<b>Surrey (Kingston)</b> [14,778].	
T. Skewes-Cox (C) -	4745
C. Burt (L) -	3595

<b>Surrey (Reigate)</b> [11,985].	
H. Cubitt (C) unopp.	
<b>Surrey (Wimbledon)</b> [18,523].	
H. C. Bonsor (C) unopp.	
<b>Sussex (Chichester)</b> [9459].	
Lord E. B. Talbot (C) unopp.	
<b>Sussex (Eastbourne)</b> [10,762].	
Admiral Field (C) -	4139
Capt. Hon. T. S. Brand (L) 4079	
<b>Sussex (E. Grinstead)</b> [9695].	
G. J. Goschen, jun. (C) -	3731
C. H. Corbett (L) -	2874
<b>Sussex (Horsham)</b> [9410].	
J. H. Johnstone (C) unopp.	
<b>Sussex (Lewes)</b> [12,924].	
Sir H. Fletcher (C) unopp.	
<b>Sussex (Rye)</b> [11,527].	
A. M. Brookfield (C) unopp.	
<b>Sutherlandshire</b> [2557].	
J. G. Macleod (L) -	1085
J. A. Swanston (L U) -	590
<b>Swansea (Dist.)</b> [10,752].	
D. B. Jones, Q.C. (L) -	3850
Hall Headley (Lab) -	2018
Col. Wright (C) -	1851
<b>Swansea (Town)</b> [9175].	
Sir J. T. D. Llewellyn (C) 3977	
R. D. Burnie (L) -	3556
<b>Taunton</b> [3217].	
Lt.-Col. A. C. E. Welby (C) unopp.	
<b>Tipperary (E.)</b> [6202].	
T. J. Condon (N) unopp.	
<b>Tipperary (Mid)</b> [6732].	
J. F. Hogan (N) unopp.	
<b>Tipperary (N.)</b> [6208].	
P. J. O'Brien (N) unopp.	
<b>Tipperary (S.)</b> [5675].	
F. Mandeville (N) -	1723
Count Moore (Ind N) -	1222
<b>Tower Hamlets (Bow and Bromley)</b> [11,292].	
Hon. L. R. Holland (C) -	4439
J. M. Macdonald (L) -	3178
<b>Tower Hamlets (Limehouse)</b> [7121].	
H. S. Samuel (C) -	2661
W. M. Thompson (L) -	2071
<b>Tower Hamlets (Mile End)</b> [5982].	
S. Charrington (C) -	2383
J. Haysman (L) -	1516
<b>Tower Hamlets (Poplar)</b> [10,157].	
Sidney Buxton (L) -	3939
W. P. Bullivant (C) -	3110
<b>Tower Hamlets (St. George-in-the-East)</b> [3870].	
H. H. Marks (C) -	1583
J. W. Benn (L) -	1579
On a recount	
Marks -	1581
Benn -	1570
<b>Tower Hamlets (Stepney)</b> [6387].	
F. W. Isaacson (C) -	2348
W. H. Dickinson (L) -	1876
On the death of Mr. Wootton Isaacson (polling Mar. 9th, '98):	
W. C. Steadman (L) -	2492
Major Evans-Gordon (C) 2472	
[Liberal gain.]	
<b>Tower Hamlets (Whitechapel)</b> [5397].	
S. Montagu (L) -	2009
Sir W. H. Porter (C) -	1977

<b>Tynemouth</b> [7873].	
R. S. Donkin (C) -	3168
F. D. Blake (L) -	2959
<b>Tyrone (E.)</b> [6985].	
P. C. Duggan (N) -	3413
T. L. Corbett (C) -	3261
<b>Tyrone (Mid)</b> [7897].	
G. Murnaghan (N) -	3759
Dr. E. C. Thompson (C) -	2252
<b>Tyrone (N.)</b> [5910].	
Rt. Hon. C. H. Hemphill (L) -	2948
W. Wilson (C) -	2857
<b>Tyrone (S.)</b> [6363].	
T. W. Russell (L U) -	3239
T. Shillington (L) -	3046
<b>Wakefield</b> [5917].	
Viscount Milton (C) -	2864
H. S. L. Wilson (L) -	2165
<b>Walsall</b> [12,303].	
S. Gedge (C) -	5145
Sir A. D. Hayter (L) -	4828
<b>Wandsworth</b> [18,773].	
H. Kimber (C) -	6482
M. Mayhew (L) -	3248
<b>Warrington</b> [8913].	
R. Pierpoint (C) -	4001
P. B. Scott (L) -	3326
<b>Warwick and Leamington</b> [5923].	
Hon. A. Lyttelton (L U) unopp.	
<b>Warwickshire (Nuneaton)</b> [12,185].	
F. A. Newdigate (C) -	5572
J. Tomkinson (L) -	4175
<b>Warwickshire (Rugby)</b> [9951].	
Hon. R. G. Verney (C) -	4354
J. C. Grant (L) -	4070
<b>Warwickshire (Stratford-on-Avon)</b> [9798].	
Col. V. Milward (C) -	4598
T. Sadler (L) -	2827
<b>Warwickshire (Tamworth)</b> [11,439].	
P. A. Muntz (C) unopp.	
<b>Waterford (City)</b> [3994].	
J. E. Redmond (P) -	1730
T. G. Farrell (N) -	1229
<b>Waterford Co. (E.)</b> [4967].	
P. J. Power (N) unopp.	
<b>Waterford Co. (W.)</b> [4899].	
A. Webb (N) unopp.	
On resignation of Mr. Webb (A P) Mr. James John Shee (A P) was (Sept. 12th, '95) returned unopposed.	
<b>Wednesbury</b> [11,008].	
W. D. Green (C) -	4924
C. Roberts (L) -	4733
<b>West Bromwich</b> [9661].	
J. E. Spencer (C) unopp.	
<b>West Ham (N.)</b> [15,133].	
E. Gray (C) -	5635
T. A. Grove (L) -	4931
<b>West Ham (S.)</b> [17,462].	
Major Banes (C) -	4750
J. Keir Hardie (Lab) -	3975
<b>Westmeath (N.)</b> [5115].	
J. Tuite (N) unopp.	
<b>Westmeath (S.)</b> [5146].	
D. Sullivan (N) unopp.	
<b>Westminster</b> [7596].	
W. Burdett-Coutts (C) unopp.	

<b>Westmorland (Appleby)</b> [6635].	<b>Woolwich</b> [13,898].	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Otley)</b>
Sir J. Savory (C) - - - 2950	Col. E. Hughes (C) - - - 6662	[11,727].
T. W. Healy (L) - - - 2077	B. Jones (L and Lab) - - - 3857	M. D'A. Wyvill (C) - - - 4670
<b>Westmorland (Kendal)</b> [6153].	<b>Worcester</b> [7736].	Sir J. Barran (L) - - - 4622
Capt. J. F. Bagot (C) - - - 2771	Hon. G. H. Allsopp (C) - - - 3530	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Pudsey)</b>
H. Stephenson (L) - - - 2049	T. Hinxon (L) - - - 2328	[14,103].
<b>Wexford (N.)</b> [8635].	<b>Worcestershire (W. or Bewdley)</b>	Briggs Priestley (L) - - - 5540
T. J. Healy (N) - - - 4689	[10,354].	Sir A. Fairbairn (C) - - - 5070
J. B. Falconer (C) - - - 785	A. Baldwin (C) unopp.	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Ripon).</b>
<b>Wexford (S.)</b> [8378].	<b>Worcestershire (Mid. or Droitwich)</b>	[10,652].
P. French (N) unopp.	[9399].	J. L. Wharton (C) - - - 4435
<b>Whitehaven</b> [2821].	R. B. Martin (L U) unopp.	R. C. Phillimore (L) - - - 3733
A. Helder (C) - - - 1380	<b>Worcestershire (E.)</b> [12,343].	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Spenn Valley)</b> [10,770].
T. S. Little (L) - - - 1114	J. A. Chamberlain (L U) unopp.	T. P. Whittaker (L) - - - 4700
<b>Wick (Group)</b> [2603].	<b>Worcestershire (S. or Evesham)</b>	F. Ellis (C) - - - 3879
Sir J. D. Pender (L U) - - - 913	[9939].	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Elland)</b>
T. C. Hedderwick (L) - - - 889	Lt.-Col. C. W. Long (C) unopp.	[12,740].
On resignation of Sir J. Pender (polling June 2nd, '96):	<b>Worcestershire (N. or Oldbury)</b>	T. Wayman (L) - - - 5387
T. C. H. Hedderwick (L) 1054	[11,757].	A. T. Clay (C) - - - 5081
W. C. Smith (L U) - - - 842	J. W. Wilson (L U) - - - 5012	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Keighley)</b>
(L gain.)	R. Waite (L) - - - 4024	[12,358].
<b>Wicklow (E.)</b> [4414].	<b>York, City (2)</b> [12,157].	J. Briggs (L) - - - 5036
W. J. Corbet (P) - - - 1295	J. J. Butcher (C) - - - 5516	W. Bairstow (C) - - - 4196
Col. Tottenham (C) - - - 1208	F. Lockwood, Q.C. (L) - - - 5509	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Shipley)</b>
F. O'Keeffe (N) - - - 1127	A. E. Pease (L) - - - 5214	[14,561].
<b>Wicklow (W.)</b> [4474].	On the death of Sir Frank Lockwood (polling Jan. 13th, '98):	J. F. Flannery (L U) - - - 5999
J. O'Connor (N) unopp.	Lord Charles Beresford (C) - - - 5659	W. P. Byles (Lab) - - - 5921
<b>Wigan</b> [7941].	Sir Christopher Furness (L) - - - 5648	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Skipton)</b>
Sir F. S. Powell (C) - - - 3949	(C gain.)	[11,423].
T. Aspinall (Lab) - - - 3075	<b>Yorks, E. Riding (Buckrose)</b>	W. Morrison (L U) - - - 4902
<b>Wigtownshire</b> [5602].	[9532].	J. Anson-Farrer (L) - - - 4763
Sir H. E. Maxwell (C) unopp.	A. Holden (L) - - - 4076	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Sowerby)</b>
<b>Wiltshire (Chippenham)</b> [8299].	T. C. Goff (C) - - - 3986	[11,785].
Sir J. Poynder, Bart (C) - - - 3898	<b>Yorks, E. Riding (Holderness)</b>	Rt. Hon. J. W. Mellor (L) - 5328
J. Thorntone (L) - - - 3390	[9753].	J. C. Bailey (L U) - - - 3654
<b>Wiltshire (Cricklade)</b> [11,911].	Commander G. R. Bethell (C) - - - 4512	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Barnsley)</b>
A. Hopkinson, Q.C. (L U) 4679	B. Hawksley (L) - - - 3485	[15,400].
Lord Fitzmaurice (L) - - - 4580	<b>Yorks, E. Riding (Howdenshire)</b>	Earl Compton (L) - - - 6820
On the resignation of Mr. Hopkinson (polling Feb. 24th, '98):	[9630].	Hon. R. H. Col. Greville (C) - - - 4653
Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice (L) - - - 5624	Capt. W. H. Wilson-Todd (C) unopp.	On E. Compton succeeding to Marquisate of Northampton (polling Oct. 28th, '97):
Viscount Emlyn (L U) - 5135	(L gain.)	J. Walton (L) - - - 6744
<b>Wiltshire (Devizes)</b> [8974].	<b>Yorks, N. Riding (Cleveland)</b>	Capt. J. Blyth (C) - - - 3454
A. E. Goulding (C) - - - 4114	[11,720].	Pete Curran (Ind L) - - - 1091
C. E. Hobbhouse (L) - - - 3637	H. F. Pease (L) - - - 4762	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Colne Valley)</b> [10,953].
<b>Wiltshire (Westbury)</b> [9745].	Lt.-Col. Ropner (C) - - - 4175	Sir J. B. Kitson (L) - - - 4276
Capt. R. G. W. Challoner (C) 4497	On decease of Mr. H. F. Pease (polling Jan. 12th, '97):	H. Thomas (C) - - - 3737
G. P. Fuller (L) - - - 4331	A. E. Pease (L) - - - 5508	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Doncaster)</b>
<b>Wiltshire (Wilton)</b> [8341].	Lt.-Col. Emil Ropner (C) 4080	[15,555].
Viscount Folkestone (C) - 3828	<b>Yorks, N. Riding (Richmond)</b>	F. W. Fison (C) - - - 6098
L. E. Pyke, Q.C. (L) - - - 3565	[10,540].	J. Walton (L) - - - 5957
<b>Winchester</b> [2566].	J. Hutton (C) - - - 4555	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Hallamshire)</b> [15,010].
W. H. Myers (C) unopp.	E. R. Turton (L) - - - 3971	Sir F. T. Mappin (L) - - - 5949
<b>Windor</b> [3034].	<b>Yorks, N. Riding (Thirsk and Malton)</b> [12,439].	F. S. Hatchard (C) - - - 5054
F. T. Barry (C) unopp.	J. G. Lawson (C) unopp.	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Holmfirth)</b>
<b>Wolverhampton (E.)</b> [9131].	<b>Yorks, N. Riding (Whitby)</b>	[11,240].
H. H. Fowler (L) - - - 4011	[10,771].	H. J. Wilson (L) - - - 5001
R. E. Kettle (C) - - - 2977	E. W. Beckett (C) unopp.	G. E. Raine (L U) - - - 3459
<b>Wolverhampton (S.)</b> [9104].	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Barkston Ash)</b> [9269].	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Morley)</b>
Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers (L U) unopp.	Col. R. Gunter (C) unopp.	[13,905].
On the decease of Mr. Villiers (polling Feb. 3rd, '98):	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Osgoldcross)</b> [13,813].	A. E. Hutton (L) - - - 5834
John Lloyd Gibbons (LU) 4115	Sir J. Austin (L) - - - 5119	W. Carr (C) - - - 4166
George R. Thorne (L) - 4004	J. Harling (C) - - - 4054	<b>Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Northampton)</b> [13,079].
<b>Wolverhampton (W.)</b> [11,029].		B. Pickard (L) - - - 5499
Sir A. Hickman (C) - - - 4770		D. Wilson (C) - - - 3941
G. R. Thorne (L) - - - 3947		<b>Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Rotherham)</b> [14,569].
		Rt. Hon. A. H. D. Acland (L) unopp.



## SUMMARY.

No. of Mem. ret.	TABLE I. General Election, August 1886.		TABLE II. At the Dissolution, 1892.						TABLE III. General Election, July 1892.						TABLE IV. At the Dissolution, 1895.						TABLE V. General Election, July 1895.						TABLE VI. Nov. 1898.					
	L. U.	L. O. P.	L. U.	L. O.	N. P.	L. U.	L. O.	N. P.	L. U.	L. O.	N. P.	L. U.	L. O.	N. P.	L. U.	L. O.	N. P.	L. U.	L. O.	N. P.	L. U.	L. O.	N. P.	L. U.	L. O.	N. P.						
ENGLAND:																																
Metropolitan Boroughs	2	11 46	3	13 43	..	..	2	23 34	..	..	2	21 36	..	..	3	8 48	..	..	2	9 48	..	..	2	9 48	..	..	..					
Metropolitan University	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..					
Provincial Boroughs	19	49 98	15	56 95	1	..	12	70 84	1	..	13	70 83	1	..	21	42 103	1	..	21	41 104	1	..	21	41 104	1	..	..					
Provincial Universities	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..					
Counties	34	65 135	28	75 131	..	..	17	103 114	..	..	18	102 114	..	..	27	65 142	..	..	24	72 138	..	..	24	72 138	..	..	..					
TOTALS	77	192 316 85	65	215 304	56	30	46	275 268	72	9	49	268 272	72	9	71	177 340	70	12	66	185 337	71	11	66	185 337	71	11	82					
WALES:																																
Boroughs	1	7 3	1	8 2	..	..	..	9 2	..	..	..	9 2	..	..	1	5 5	..	..	1	5 5	..	..	1	5 5	..	..	..					
Counties	1	17 1	1	17 1	..	..	..	19 ..	..	..	..	19 ..	..	..	..	17 2	..	..	..	17 2	..	..	..	17 2	..	..	..					
TOTALS	2	24 4	2	25 3	..	..	2	28 2	..	..	2	28 2	..	..	2	12 12	..	..	2	12 12	..	..	2	12 12	..	..	..					
SCOTLAND:																																
Boroughs	8	22 1	5	24 2	..	..	5	24 2	..	..	6	23 2	..	..	9	17 5	..	..	8	18 5	..	..	8	18 5	..	..	..					
Counties	9	21 9	9	22 8	..	..	5	27 7	..	..	5	24 10	..	..	5	22 12	..	..	5	22 12	..	..	5	22 12	..	..	..					
Universities	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
TOTALS	17	43 12	14	46 10	..	..	10	51 9	..	..	11	47 12	..	..	14	39 17	..	..	13	39 17	..	..	13	39 17	..	..	..					
IRELAND:																																
Boroughs	..	4 12	..	3 11	2	..	2	4 6	4	..	2	4 6	4	..	2	3 5	6	..	1	4 6	5	..	1	4 6	5	..	..					
Counties	2	11 72	2	11 44	28	..	2	13 65	5	..	2	13 65	5	..	2	12 64	6	..	2	12 64	6	..	2	12 64	6	..	..					
Universities	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
TOTALS	2	15 84	2	14 59	30	86	4	19 76	9	86	4	19 76	9	86	4	14 70	12	84	4	14 70	12	84	4	14 70	12	84	82					
GRAND TOTAL	670	1670 2670	650	2670 3400	1030	860	1030	2670 2680	1030	860	1030	2670 2680	1030	860	1030	2670 2680	1030	860	1030	2670 2680	1030	860	1030	2670 2680	1030	860	1030					

## REPRESENTATION OF THE METROPOLIS.

CONSTITUENCIES.	1885.	1886.	Diss. '92	G.E. '92	G.E. '95	SITTING MEMBER, Nov. '98.
Battersea and Clapham—						
Battersea . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	John Burns
Clapham . . . . .	L	C	C	C	C	Percy M. Thornton [K.C.I.E.
Bethnal Green (N.E.) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	C	Sir M. M. B. Bownaggre, E. H. Pickersgill
" (S.W.) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	Major Philip H. Dalbiac
Camberwell (North) . . . . .	L	C	C	C	C	Fredk. G. Banbury
" (Peckham) . . . . .	C	C	C	C	C	Sir John Blundell Maple, Bt.
" (Dulwich) . . . . .	C	C	C	C	C	Charles A. Whitmore
Chelsea . . . . .	L	C	C	C	C	A. H. Aylmer Morton
Deptford . . . . .	C	C	C	C	C	Sir Charles Hall, K.C.M.G.
Finsbury (Holborn) . . . . .	C	C	C	C	C	Hon. W. F. B. Massey-Mainwaring
" (Central) . . . . .	L	C	C	L	C	Henry Charles Richards
" (East) . . . . .	C	L	L	L	C	William Hayes Fisher
Fulham . . . . .	C	C	C	C	C	Lord Hugh Cecil
Greenwich . . . . .	C	C	C	C	C	Wm. Robt. Bousfield
Hackney (North) . . . . .	C	C	C	C	C	Sir Andrew R. Scoble, K.C.S.I.
" (Central) . . . . .	C	C	C	C	C	T. Herbert Robertson
" (South) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	C	Major-Gen. Goldsworthy
Hammersmith . . . . .	C	C	C	C	C	Edward Brodie Hoare
Hampstead . . . . .	C	C	C	C	C	George C. T. Bartley
Islington (North) . . . . .	C	C	C	C	C	Thos. Lough
" (West) . . . . .	L	U	U	L	L	Benjamin L. Cohen
" (East) . . . . .	L	C	C	C	C	Sir Albert K. Rollit
" (South) . . . . .	L	C	C	C	C	W. E. Thompson Sharpe
Kensington (North) . . . . .	C	C	C	C	C	Lord Warkworth
" (South) . . . . .	C	C	C	C	C	Henry M. Stanley
Lambeth (North) . . . . .	C	C	C	C	U	F. Lucas Cook
" (Kennington) . . . . .	C	C	C	L	C	Hon. Evelyn Hubbard
" (Brixton) . . . . .	C	C	C	C	C	Charles E. Tritton
" (Norwood) . . . . .	C	C	C	C	C	John Penn
Lewisham . . . . .	C	C	C	C	C	Sir Reginald Hanson, Bt.
London (2) . . . . .	C	C	C	C	C	Hon. Alban G. H. Gibbs
Marylebone (East) . . . . .	C	C	C	C	C	Edmund Boulnois
" (West) . . . . .	C	C	C	C	U†	Sir Samuel Edward Scott, Bt.
Newington (West) . . . . .	C	C	C	C	L	Capt. Cecil W. Norton [(C.)
" (Walworth) . . . . .	C	C	C	C	C	James Bailey
Paddington (North) . . . . .	C	C	C	C	C	John Aird
" (South) . . . . .	C	C	C	C	C	Sir Thomas G. Fardell
St. George's, Hanover Square . . . . .	C	C	U	U*	C	Rt. Hon. George J. Goschen
St. Pancras (North) . . . . .	L	C	L	L*	C	E. R. Pacy Moon
" (East) . . . . .	L	C	C	C	C	Robert G. Webster
" (West) . . . . .	L	L	L	C	C	Harry R. Graham
" (South) . . . . .	L	U	U	U	U	Capt. H. Merton Jessel
Shoreditch (Hoxton) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	James Stuart
" (Haggerston) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	C	John Lowles
Southwark (West) . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	Richard K. Causton
" (Rotherhithe) . . . . .	C	C	C	C	C	John C. Macdona
" (Bermondsey) . . . . .	L	C	C	C	C	Alfred Lafone
Strand . . . . .	C	C	C	C	C	Hon. W. Frederic D. Smith
Tower Hamlets—						
Whitechapel . . . . .	L	L	L	L	L	Sir Samuel Montagu, Bt.
St. George's . . . . .	C	C	C	C	C	Harry H. Marks
Limehouse . . . . .	C	C	C	C	C	Harry S. Samuel
Mile End . . . . .	C	C	C	C	C	Spencer Charrington
Stepney . . . . .	C	C	C	C	C†	William Charles Steadman (L.)
Bow and Bromley . . . . .	L	C	C	L	C	Hon. Lionel R. Holland
Poplar . . . . .	L	L	L	L	C	Sydney Buxton
Wandsworth . . . . .	C	C	C	C	L	Henry Kimber
Westminster . . . . .	C	C	C	C	C	W. Ashmead B. Burdett-Coutts
Woolwich . . . . .	C	C	C	C	C	Col. Edwin Hughes
LIBERAL UNIONISTS . . . . .	—	2	3	2	3	LIBERAL UNIONISTS
CONSERVATIVES . . . . .	36	46	43	34	48	CONSERVATIVES
LIBERALS . . . . .	23	11	13	23	8	LIBERALS

\* At the Dissolution in '95 the Metropolis was represented by 2 Liberal Unionists, 36 Conservatives, and 21 Liberals.

† Since the General Election in '95 the seat at Stepney has been won by the Liberals, and West Marylebone is now represented by a Conservative; so that the representation of the Metropolis is made up of 2 Liberal Unionists, 48 Conservatives, and 9 Liberals.

**Commons, Principal Officers of House of.** *Chairman of Ways and Means*, Rt. Hon. J. W. Lowther.—*Clerk of the House*, Sir R. F. D. Palgrave, K.C.B.—*Clerk Assistant*, A. Milman, Esq., C.B.; *Second Ditto*, F. B. G. Jenkinson, Esq., C.B.—*Principal Clerks*: W. A. Ferguson-Davie, Esq., C.B., *Public Bills and Fees*; R. Dickinson, *Committee Office*; William Henry Ley, Esq., *Clerk of the Journals*; J. H. W. Somerset, Esq., *Private Bill Office*.—*Senior Clerks*: W. Gibbons, F. St. George Tupper, H. C. Tower, C. V. Frere, L. T. Le Marchant, G. C. Giffard, Esqs.—*Assistant Clerks*: A. W. Nicholson, Esq., Sir E. H. Doyle, S. L. Simeon, A. I. Dasent, E. C. Howe Browne, H. West, H. A. Ferguson-Davie, A. H. Ellis, Percy A. Bull, F. R. W. Wynn, W. E. Grey, F. C. Holland, Esqs.—*Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills*, C. W. Campion, M. A. Thoms, Esqs.—*Taxing Master*, C. W. Campion, Esq.—*Clerk to Examiners and Taxing Master*, J. W. G. Bond, Esq.—*Librarian*, R. Walpole, Esq.—*Shorthand Writer*, W. H. G. Salter, Esq.—*Secretary to Speaker*, Edward Gully, Esq.—*Serjeant-at-Arms*, H. D. Erskine, Esq.—*Deputy Serjeant*, F. R. Gosset, Esq.—*Assistant Serjeant*, Lt.-Col. Hon. E. H. Legge.—*Chaplain*, The Rev. Canon Basil Wilberforce.—*Speaker's Counsel*, Hon. E. Chandos Leigh, C.B., Q.C.—*Referee of Private Bills*, Alfred Bonham Carter, Esq.

**Comoro Islands, The.** A group of volcanic islands in the Mozambique Channel, between the east coast of Africa and the north-west coast of Madagascar. Area, 625 sq. m.; pop. 53,000. The group consists of four small elevated islands—Great Comoro, Mohilla, or Little Comoro, Anjuan, erroneously called Johanna, and Mayotte. Mayotte (area 143 sq. m., pop. 9598) is a French possession, and its Administrator also controls the other islands. Commercially the most important is Mohilla, which carries on a brisk trade with Madagascar, Zanzibar, Mozambique, and the rest of the mainland. The people are Mohammedans, speak Arabic, and are akin to the mixed races of Zanzibar.

**Companies Act, '98.** See SESSION, sects. 43, 44.

**Companies, Joint Stock.** See JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

**Company Law.** See LAW, '98.

**Comptroller and Auditor-General.** See EXCHEQUER and FINANCE.

**Cconciliation Act, The, '96.** See previous eds.

### CONGO FREE STATE.

The Congo Free State was constituted and defined by the general Act of the International Congo Conference of Berlin, '85, and entered into treaties with all the great Powers, by which its status as a sovereign power was recognised and its boundaries were settled. By a Convention made in '90, Belgium was given the right of annexing the State after a period of 10 years. Its area is estimated at 900,000 sq. m., and the population is estimated to be about 30,000,000. The estimated European population is 1678. The capital is Boma, on the Lower Congo. The central Government is at Brussels, and consists of the King of the Belgians as sovereign, and

three departmental chiefs, for Foreign Affairs, Finance, and the Interior, under a Secretary of State. At Boma there is a Governor-General, with a local government; and European Commissioners, assisted by civil and military officials, govern the fifteen administrative districts. Among the chief exports are ivory, rubber, coffee, nuts, palm oil. Gold, copper, and other metals have been discovered. Districts are suitable for growing sugar, cotton, coffee, etc. The army consists of about 6500 natives commanded by European officers. The State has 6 steamboats on the Lower Congo and 14 on the Upper Congo, besides a small flotilla of sailing boats. An agreement between Great Britain and the Congo Free State was signed at Brussels, May '94, settling the boundaries of their respective territories in the Upper Nile valley, and granting to the Free State, during the reign of King Leopold, a lease of that portion of territory lying between the Congo-Nile watershed and the Nile, bounded on the north by the 10th parallel of north latitude, and on the south extending to Mahagi on Lake Albert. It was further agreed that the lease of the territory between the 25th and 30th meridian of E. longitude, comprising the Bahr-el-Ghazal, might be continued to King Leopold's successors. France at once negotiated an agreement with the Free State, which was afterwards signed at Paris (Aug. 10th). By this the frontier between the Free State and French Congo (*q.v.*) was traced, following the *thalweg* of the Oubanghi to the confluence of the Mbomu with the Welle, thence along the *thalweg* of the Mbomu and the watershed between the Congo and the Nile up to its intersection with long. 30° E. France was also given "the right of police" along the left bank and over the course of the Mbomu. The only other important article bound the Free State to renounce all occupation and to exercise no political influence W. or N. of a line starting from the intersection of long. 30° E. with the watershed of the Congo and Nile basin, and following the meridian to its intersection with parallel 5° 30' N. lat., and thence proceeding along that parallel to the Nile. By this article the Free State renounced its right to occupy so much of the territory leased to it by Great Britain under the agreement of May '94 as lies to the west of the 30th meridian of E. long. and north of 5° 30' N. lat. This territory thus renounced included the Bahr-el-Ghazal province. In '97 the Free State troops effectively occupied Refaj, on the Nile. The first locomotive on the new railway between Matadi and Stanley Pool arrived at N'dolo, Stanley Pool, on March 16th, '98. The railway is about 25½ miles long, and the capital of the company is £2,400,000, half in shares and the other half in debentures. The festivities in connection with the inauguration took place in July. It is contemplated to make a branch to Leopoldville, 6½ miles, and among other auxiliary lines one is projected to connect the Lubefu with the Lomami and the Lualaba. We have given a history of the undertaking in our former editions. Estimated revenue, '98, £590,602; estimated expenditure, £693,079; public debt, '98, £6,000,000; imports, '97 £937,088; exports, £698,283. See DIPLOMATIC and EGYPT (map).

**Congregationalism.** It is claimed for the Congregational system of church government that it is apostolic; that each congregation of



believers gathered by the apostles was in itself a complete church; that each church was free from the control of other churches and of the State; and that every member of the church had the right to take part in its management. The first Congregational church in England, of which there is any record, was formed in London about the year 1571. Robert Fitz was the minister, and his "True Marks of Christes Church" is the first document relating to English Congregationalism known to be in existence. The most prominent name in connection with Congregationalism at this time is that of the Rev. Robert Browne, who left the Established Church, and, in conjunction with the Rev. Robert Harrison, formed a Congregational church at Norwich in 1580. One of the most famous of the early churches in England was formed at Scrooby, in Lincolnshire. It met in the house of William Brewster, under the pastoral care, for a time, of Richard Clyfton (who had relinquished a living at Worksope). The famous John Robinson, M.A., succeeded him. To escape persecution, members of this church fled to Holland, from whence, after twelve years, they crossed the Atlantic and landed at New Plymouth—the Pilgrim Fathers of the *Mayflower*. At this time the Congregationalists were sometimes called "Brownists" (after the Rev. Robert Browne), sometimes "Separatists" (because they would keep the Church separate from the world), and sometimes "Independents." This last designation Congregationalists themselves soon adopted, and have ever since retained, because it signifies that they hold "all particular churches of Christ to be of equal authority, and none to have jurisdiction over another." At the time of Cromwell's death a general council of Congregationalists was meeting in the Savoy. This council issued a "Declaration of Faith and Order." Of course the "Declaration" was not binding upon any particular church; at the same time it is almost as important in the history of Congregationalism as the Westminster Confession is in the history of Presbyterianism. The Restoration placed Congregationalism in a very different position from that which it enjoyed under the Protectorate, nevertheless the denomination was greatly and permanently strengthened by the Act of Uniformity (Aug. 24th, 1662), which drove 2,000 ministers and many thousands of laymen out of the Established Church. Under the later Stuarts Congregationalists had their full share of persecution. After the passing of the Act of Toleration (May 24th, 1689) they took an active part in the extension of civil and religious liberty, and in forwarding movements of a philanthropic character. They were chief amongst the founders of the London Missionary Society (1795), and the first tract for the Religious Tract Society was written by Dr. Bogue in 1799. In 1831 the Congregational Union of England and Wales was formed, and an International Council of Congregationalists met in London in July '91. The second International Council will be held in Boston, U.S.A., in September '99. From what has been said above it will be seen that Congregational polity is based upon three ideas: the right of each individual to take part in the government of the community; the autonomy of the local church; and its independence of all external ecclesiastical authority. While complete in itself, the local church may,

voluntarily unite with other churches for consultation and common action. But no resolution of any such Union binds the individual church without its own consent. Usually each church has one minister or pastor, who is chosen by the free suffrages of the membership; but there is nothing to prevent there being more than one, and in fact such cases are not uncommon. In addition to the pastor or pastors, home missionaries and evangelists are sometimes appointed, whose work is distinct from, though subject to the supervision of, the regular pastorate. There are two orders of church officers only: bishops, elders, or pastors, who are the presidents or administrative rulers in the spiritual department of church life; and deacons, who have charge of its secular affairs. There are in the British Isles 4919 Congregational churches and branch churches (mission stations in Scotland not included). There is a general union of the churches, known as the Congregational Union of England and Wales, which meets twice a year, in May at London, and in October at various places in the provinces. There are twelve colleges belonging to the denomination in the three kingdoms (beside four in the Colonies), in which between 400 and 500 students are being trained for the regular ministry. The British Congregational churches raise for the support of religious worship, and for philanthropic purposes, in connection with their own organisations, upwards of £1,000,000 per annum. County or district associations exist for the purpose of upholding and extending evangelical religion, of promoting the spiritual intercommunion of the churches, strengthening their fraternal relations, facilitating co-operation in everything affecting their common interest, aiding weak churches, and carrying on mission work within their respective areas. The Congregational Church Aid and Home Missionary Society supports mission work through the county unions. For foreign missions see MISSIONARY SOCIETIES (London Missionary Society). Congregationalism is also a prominent form of church life in the United States of America, throughout the British dependencies, and in other parts of the world. Offices of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C. Secretary, Rev. W. J. Woods, B.A.; Chairman, '99, Rev. H. Arnold Thomas, M.A.

**Connaught and Strathearn, H.R.H. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, 1st Duke of** (creat. 1874), Earl of Sussex, P.C., K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., General, Colonel of the Scots Guards, and Col.-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, A.D.C., was b. 1850. The third son of the Queen. Mar. the Princess Louise Margaret, youngest dau. of Prince Fredk. Charles of Prussia ('79). Commanded 1st Brigade, 1st Division, in the Egyptian Expedition ('82). Late Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, and of the Southern District in England. In April '93 he was promoted to the rank of full General, and made Commander-in-chief at Aldershot in August. After holding the command for five years, he withdrew in '98, and in the same year he attended the French Army Manœuvres at Moulins, and by his frank geniality won all hearts.

**Constantinople.** The capital of Turkey, situated on the waterway between the Black Sea and Mediterranean. Its population exceeds

a million. To protect it, the Berlin Treaty left on the European side a portion of territory about the size of England and Scotland combined (80,000 sq. m.), and a population of 5,250,000. See TURKEY.

**Consumption and other Forms of Tuberculosis, Association for the Prevention of.** The Association consists of ordinary and of life members. The subscription of ordinary members is 5s. annually. Life members give a donation of £5 5s. The methods employed by the Association include the education of public opinion and the stimulation of individual initiative by means of a central bureau for the collection and distribution of information as to modes of diffusion of tuberculosis and measures of prevention; the circulation of pamphlets and leaflets setting forth in plain language the results of scientific investigation of the above points; public lectures by men approved by the Council; addresses at congresses and other public gatherings; co-operation with other societies having for their object the promotion of public health; the co-operation of the public press; the holding of periodical congresses, and the issue of an annual report; the promotion of the establishment on a self-supporting basis of open-air sanatoria for tuberculous patients; the influencing of Parliament, county councils, boards of guardians, and other public authorities on matters relating to the prevention of tuberculosis. All communications should be addressed to the **Hon. Secretary**, at the office, 20, Hanover Square, London, W.

### CONVOCATION.

There are two Convocations, or Provincial Synods, of the clergy of the Church of England for the two Provinces of Canterbury and York. The greater importance of the Synod of Canterbury, until recent years, has led to its being commonly spoken of as **Convocation**. It was silenced in 1717, and its meetings were, with few exceptions, merely formal until 1852, from which date it has regularly met for business, generally thrice yearly for a week at a time. It consists of two Houses. In the Upper House sit the Archbishop and Bishops of the province in their scarlet Convocation robes; in the Lower House, the Deans, Archdeacons, and Proctors elected to represent the cathedral chapters and the beneficed clergy. The members of the Lower House wear the academic dress, the doctors their scarlet gowns. With every new Parliament a new Convocation is summoned by the Archbishop in obedience to a royal writ. When the Crown desires to refer to the Convocation any question affecting the Church, **Letters of Business** are issued directing it to take that question into its consideration. If the Convocation wishes to make any alteration in the canons of the Church, it prepares draft amended canons, and submits them to the Crown, both Convocations concurring in the same proposals. If the advisers of the Crown approve, the "royal licence" is issued, and the canons are enacted and promulgated by the Convocations and bind the ecclesiastical courts. Where the law of the Church has been settled by statute—as is the case with the rubrics and services of the Prayer-Book, and many other matters—it cannot be altered without the authority of Parliament. In the absence of Letters of

Business Convocation is free to discuss all questions concerning the interests of the Church and the spiritual welfare of the nation.

**Meetings in '98.** At a meeting of the Convocation of Canterbury (May 13th), the Upper House resolved that steps should be taken to enlarge the number of representatives of the parochial clergy in the Lower House. A petition from Mr. John Kensit as to lawlessness in the Church was placed in the hands of members, but no reference was made to it during the sitting. At the meeting of the York Convocation (June 9th), however, the Bishop of Liverpool moved—"That, in the opinion of this House, the increase of lawlessness on the part of many of the clergy in the conduct of Divine worship in their churches, and especially the introduction of unauthorised services and practices in the celebration of the Holy Communion, and the growing dissatisfaction of the laity in consequence of such lawlessness, demand the special attention of the Bishops, and therefore this House considers it necessary at the present juncture that the clergy of our respective dioceses should be called upon to remember the solemn declarations, subscriptions, and oaths made and taken by them at their ordination, licensing or institution, and in particular their legal and moral obligation to use the form prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer and none other, except so far as shall be ordered by lawful authority." The Bishop of Manchester seconded the motion. The Bishop of Wakefield, however, moved, and the Bishop of Chester seconded, the following amendment:—"That, in the opinion of this House, there is a serious danger at the present time of wide divergencies in liturgical practices, owing to the introduction on the part of some of the clergy of services and ceremonies unauthorised by lawful authority and alien to the principles of the Church of England, and especially owing to the alterations by way of omission or addition of the order for the administration of Holy Communion, and that these practices need some restraint and guidance, due regard being had under the authority of the ordinary to modern needs and the reasonable liberty which has always obtained in the Church of England," which was carried as a substantive motion. A report of the Upper House of the Convocation of Canterbury on the remarriage of divorced persons was adopted (July 7th). The essence of the report was contained in the following passage:—"It ought, in our judgment, to be clearly and strongly impressed upon the faithful, and upon the clergy as their advisers in matters of discipline and conduct, that the Christian ideal is that of indissoluble marriage, and that the most dutiful and loyal course, even in the case of the innocent party, is to put aside any thought of remarriage after divorce. But if any Christian, conscientiously believing himself or herself to be permitted by our Lord's words to remarry, determine to do so, then endeavour should be made to dissuade such person from seeking marriage with the rites of the Church, legal provision having been made for marriage by civil process; the language of the Marriage Service is unsuitable for repetition, except in cases where the marriage tie has been dissolved by death or the marriage proved to have been invalid from the beginning." On the same day the Lower House refused to suspend the standing orders to give an opportunity for



the discussion of a motion on the subject of lawlessness in the Church. The *Benefices Bill* was also discussed and several changes were suggested, especially by the Upper House (see *Session*, sects. 37 and 38).

[In the Lower Houses those marked \* are Proctors for the Chapter; those marked † Proctors for the Clergy.]

### PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

1. **The Upper House.**—Archbishop of Canterbury, *President*; Bishops of London, Winchester, Bangor, Bath and Wells, Chichester, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester, Bristol, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, Llandaff, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, St. Albans, St. Asaph, St. Davids, Salisbury, Southwell, Truro, and Worcester.

2. **The Lower House.**—*Prolocutor*: Right Rev. George H. Sumner, D.D., Bishop Suffragan of Guildford. **Canterbury**—Dean F. W. Farrar. Archdeacons Right Rev. W. Walsh and B. F. Smith; \*(vacant); †Revs. H. Bartram and F. H. Murray. **London**—Deans Gregory and Bradley; Archdeacons Sinclair, Thornton, and Furse; \*Revs. Canons Duckworth and C. H. Turner (Bishop Suffragan of Islington); †Rev. A. J. Ingram and H. W. Villiers. **Winchester**—Dean Stephens; Archdeacons Sumner, Sapte, and Henry Haigh; \*Rev. Canon Warburton, †Rev. Canon Musgrave and W. Durst. **Bangor**—Dean Lewis; Archdeacons Pryce and Williams; \*Canon D. W. Thomas, †Revs. T. Edwards and E. Hughes. **Bath and Wells**—Dean Jex-Blake; Archdeacons Browne, Fitzgerald, and Ainslie; \*Rev. Canon Buckle, †Rev. Prebendaries W. Michell and F. A. Brymer. **Bristol**—Dean Pigou; Archdeacon Robeson; \*James George Tetley, †Canons F. V. Mather and Hon. M. J. G. Ponsonby. **Chichester**—Dean Randall; Archdeacons F. J. Mount and R. Sutton; \*Rev. Canon Sanderson, †Revs. A. H. S. Barwell and J. J. Hannah. **Ely**—Dean Stubbs; Archdeacons Emery, Chapman, Bathurst, and Vesey; \*Canon Lowe, †Rev. W. Cunningham and J. H. Macaulay. **Eton College**—Provost Hornby. **Exeter**—Dean Cowie; Archdeacons C. T. Wilkinson, E. G. Sandford, and Seymour; \*Rev. Canon Edmunds, †Rev. Prebendary Martin and Tudor. **Gloucester**—Dean Spence; Archdeacons Haywood and Sheringham; \*Rev. Canons M. W. F. St. John, †Rev. Canons Jones and Proctor. **Hereford**—Dean Leigh; Archdeacons Bather and Stanhope; \*Rev. Canon Poole, †Revs. E. F. Clayton and C. S. Palmer. **Lichfield**—Dean Luckock; Archdeacons T. B. Lloyd, H. M. Scott, and E. Lane; \*Sir L. Stamer, Suffragan of Shrewsbury, †Revs. C. N. Bolton and E. Philips. **Lincoln**—Dean Wickham; Archdeacons Kaye and Perry; \*(vacant), †Revs. J. H. Overton and G. W. Jeudwine. **Llandaff**—Dean Lewis; Archdeacons W. C. Bruce and Edmondson; \*Rev. Canon Thompson, †Revs. J. T. Harding and S. F. H. Nicholl. **Norwich**—Dean Lefroy; Archdeacons Perowne, Gibson, Neville; \*Rev. Canon Robinson and Bishop Lloyd (Suffragan of Thetford), †Revs. Canon C. Frere and Hoare. **Oxford**—Dean Paget; Archdeacons Pott, Bishop Randall and Bourke; \*Rev. Canon Bright, †Revs. Canon E. Savory, and C. W. F. Norris. **Peterborough**—Dean Ingram; Archdeacons Thicknesse, Lightfoot, and Mitchinson (Assistant Bishop); \*Canon Clay-

ton, †Rev. Canons Yates and H. L. Watson. **Rochester**—Dean Hole; Archdeacons Cheetham, Richardson, and Burney; \*Rev. Canon Jelf, †Rev. Canons Erskine Clarke and R. R. Bristow. **Salisbury**—Dean Boyle; Archdeacons Lear, Sowter, and Buchanan; \*Rev. Canon Kingsbury, †Rev. Canons E. S. Banks and Prebendary R. B. Hutchings. **St. Albans**—Archdeacons Johnson (Bishop Suffragan of Colchester), Lawrance, and Stevens; †Revs. J. M. Procter and J. W. Irvine. **St. Asaph**—Dean Williams; Archdeacons D. R. Thomas and D. Evans; \*Rev. Canon Fletcher, †Revs. D. Jones and W. Ll. Nicholas. **St. Davids**—Dean Howell, Archdeacons Protheroe, Bevans, James, and Hilbers; \*Rev. Canon Lewis, †Revs. Canon T. R. Walters and D. Jones. **Southwell**—(no dean); Archdeacons Frere and Richardson; \*(none); Rev. Canon Gray and Rev. C. J. Hamilton. **Truro**—(no dean); Archdeacons Cornish and Du Boulay; \*Rev. Canon Worlledge, †Rev. Canon Thynne and Rev. J. S. Tyacke. **Windsor**—Dean Rev. J. F. Eliot; \*Canon Right Rev. Bishop Barry. **Worcester**—Dean Forrest; Archdeacons Walters, Bree, and E. A. Knox (Bishop Suffragan of Coventry); \*Rev. Canon Knox Little, †Rev. C. A. Dickens and Rev. E. A. Waller. *Vicar-General*: Sir J. P. Deane, Q.C., D.C.L.; *Registrar*: Sir John Hassard, K.C.B.; *Actuary*: F. Cobb, Esq.; *Apparitor-General*: Sir J. A. Hanham, Bart. *Clerk*: Mr. Arthur Ryder, Church House, Westminster.

### PROVINCE OF YORK.

1. **The Upper House.**—Archbishop of York, *President*; Bishops of Durham, Liverpool, Ripon, Manchester, Carlisle, Chester, Sodor and Man, Newcastle, and Wakefield.

2. **The Lower House.**—*Prolocutor*: Rev. Chancellor T. E. Espin, D.D., D.C.L. **York**—Dean Purey-Cust; Archdeacons R. J. Crosthwaite (Bishop of Beverley), C. C. Mackarness, W. H. Hutchings, and J. R. Eyre; \*Rev. Chancellor Randolph and Canon Blunt (Bishop of Hull); †Rev. Canons Faber, Argles, Watson, Stanbridge, Temple, and Revs. C. N. Gray, J. Gilmore (one vacant). **Durham**—Dean Kitchin; Archdeacons Long and Watkins; \*Rev. Canon Tristram, †Rev. Canons Falconer, Bailly, Savage, and Chancellor Espin. **Carlisle**—Dean Henderson; Archdeacons Prescott, Diggle, and Phillips; \*Canon Ware (Bishop of Barrow), †Rev. Canons Stock, Bell, Sherwen, Ayre, and Bower; (one vacant). **Chester**—Dean Darby; Archdeacons Barber and Woosnam; \*Rev. Canon Feilden; †Rev. Canons Wood and Gore, and Revs. W. E. Torr and S. A. Boyd. **Liverpool**—(no dean); Archdeacons Madden and Taylor; \*(none); †Rev. Canons Jones, Blundell, Penrhyn, and Spooner. **Manchester**—Dean Maclure; Archdeacons Wilson, A. F. Clarke, and Rawstorne; \*Rev. Canon Crane, †Rev. Canons Rogers, Hon. A. T. Lyttelton and Hawkins, Right Rev. F. A. R. Cramer-Roberts (sometime Bishop of Nassau), Revs. C. H. Lomax and S. Hastings. **Newcastle**—(no dean); Archdeacons Hamilton and Martin; \*(none); †Rev. Canons Lister, Waite, Long and Rogers. **Ripon**—Dean Fremantle; Archdeacons Kilner, Danks, and Waugh; \*Canon Gibbon, †Rev. Canons Owen, Eddowes, and Wood, and Revs. R. P. Daniell-Bainbridge, V. J. Ryan, and A. J. G. Nash. **Wakefield**—(no dean); Archdeacons Brooke and Donne; \*(none); †Rev. Canons Grenside, Ivens, and



J. W. Bardsley, and Rev. W. F. Norris. **Sodor and Man**—(no dean); Archdeacon Gill; \*Rev. Canon Moore; †Canon Clarke. *Synodal Secretary*: Rev. Canon Wright, The Rectory, Stokesley, R.S.O., Yorks; *Registrar and Notary*: H. A. Hudson, Esq., Minster Yard, York; *Treasurer*: Canon J. W. Stanbridge.

**Cook, Edward T.**, M.A., was ed. at New College, Oxford, where he attracted attention, both by his scholastic ability and by the speeches which he delivered at the Oxford Union. He was also one of the prime movers in the Palmerston Club. On leaving Oxford, he was for some years *secretary* of the London branch of the *University Extension* movement, and subsequently joined the staff of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He is an enthusiastic disciple of Mr. Ruskin, and wrote a work entitled "*Studies in Ruskin*" ('90). He has also compiled a "Handbook to the National Gallery," and a companion volume for the "Tate Gallery." He succeeded Mr. Stead as editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* in '90, and when the paper changed hands in '92 resigned, but resumed work with all his old staff on the *Westminster Gazette*. In '96 he was appointed editor of the *Daily News*.

**Cook Islands Federation.** A group of six islands, with a few islets, situate in the eastern Pacific, between 18° 15' and 21° 47' S. lat., and 157° and 160° W. long. Excepting a few small lagoon islands, this group is the only British possession in the eastern Pacific between Fiji and the Marquesas. The other islands are French. The Cook Islands are very fertile and healthy, with a population of about 8000 Maoris and 150 to 200 Europeans. The chief island is Rarotonga, about 53 miles in circumference, with a population of 3000. The principal products are coffee, copra, and lime-juice, with a considerable export of oranges and other tropical fruits to New Zealand. These exports are capable of large increase as the islands get more settled and cultivated. Exports, '96, £20,709; imports, £25,068. There is a Federal Government, which confines itself to federal work. Each island has its own local government, and raises a local revenue in its own way.

**Coolgardie.** The principal town and headquarters of the rich gold fields in Western Australia (*q.v.*). See also GOLD FIELDS AND PRODUCTION.

### CO-OPERATION.

The co-operative societies of the United Kingdom are united under the **Co-operative Union**, which was established after 1869, the year in which the first Co-operative Congress was held. A **Central Co-operative Board** was then formed, consisting of London and provincial members. This Board now consists of seven sections—the Midland, Northern, North-Western, Scottish (including North of Ireland), Southern, South-Western and Western. The general secretary is Mr. J. C. Gray, and the offices are at Long Millgate, Manchester. These seven sectional Boards meet periodically in their respective districts, and the full Board meets twice every year—on the Saturday before the meeting of the Congress, and once during the Congress. The governing body of the Union is the **United Board**, the members of which are appointed by the above seven sectional Boards as their representatives. This organisation directs and promotes the cause of co-operation.

The number of societies already enrolled under the Union (which enrolment is conditional on the payment of  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  per quarter per member) is about 1060, and the number of registered societies, according to the latest published returns, in Great Britain 1845. The members of these societies number 1,591,455, their share capital is £18,611,658 sterling, sale of goods ('97) £62,287,058; their net profit was £6,717,876, and their investments amounted to £10,817,251. Besides its great distributive business, the **English Wholesale Co-operative Society**, whose headquarters are at Manchester, Newcastle, London and Leicester, engages in the production of boots and shoes at Leicester and Heckmondwike, soap and candles at Irlam, biscuits, sweets, etc., at Crumpsall, preserves, etc., at Middleton, lard, etc., at Hartlepool, woollen goods at Batley and Leeds (clothing factory), corn-milling at Dunston-on-Tyne, furniture at Broughton, and printing and stationery at Manchester. The **Scottish Wholesale Society** at Glasgow, in addition to its distribution, manufactures boots and shoes, shirts, tobacco, and confectionery, and carries on tailoring works, cabinet and printing works, with branches at Dundee, Leith, and Kilmarnock. Banking and shipping business is done by the Wholesale Societies, which own five steam vessels with a registered tonnage of 3313. There are also a Co-operative Newspaper Society and a Co-operative Insurance Society.

During '97, 127 new co-operative societies were registered. Out of the 127, 27 societies were distributive, 15 productive, 47 agricultural and dairying, and 38 for special objects. The application of co-operation to **Farming** has been much discussed among co-operators of late years: 37 co-operative societies (not including those holding less than 10 acres of land) in England have engaged in farming, and there are three strictly **Farming Societies**—the North Seaton Society, Northumberland, 28 acres, capital £380; the Assington Society, Suffolk, 222 acres, capital £2313; and the Coln St. Alwyn's Society, Gloucester, 242 acres, capital £1014. Altogether co-operation under this form deals with 4414 acres, with a capital of £88,912. The rent paid in '97 was £6127. The profits were £3736, as against £1012 in losses. There are also 12 **Agricultural Supply Associations** in England and 67 in Ireland, with a total of 6542 members, £70,661 capital, and sales £133,783. In Ireland co-operative dairying is represented by above a hundred societies with 4195 members, £28,399 share capital, and £274,150 trade during the year. Great attention is paid by the Union to propagandist and educational work. The examinations held under the management of the Educational Committee of the Co-operative Union on Auditing, Bookkeeping, and the Principles of Co-operation attract an increasing number of students every year. By means of local festivals, social meetings, concerts and lectures, illustrated by lantern slides, the principles of co-operation are being extensively made known among the working classes of the country. The fifteenth annual report of the **Women's Co-operative Guild** shows that 21 new branches were started during the year, bringing the total up to 237, with a membership of 12,103. The thirtieth Annual Congress of delegates from Co-operative Societies in Great Britain and Ireland was held at Peterborough in May and June '98, the total number present

being about 1000. The President was Mr. D. M'Innes, of Lincoln, and the inaugural address was delivered by Dr. Creighton, Bishop of London. Among the subjects discussed during the sitting of the Congress were the representation of co-operators in Parliament, Co-operative Credit-Banking, Co-operation in Agriculture, and Education (discussion presided over by the Bishop of Peterborough). The next meeting of the Congress will take place at Liverpool, in Whit-week, '99. A new departure was taken in Aug. '95, by the formation of an International Co-operative Alliance. The fourth International Congress was held at Neustadt, in Germany, in Aug. '98.

**Cooper's Hill College.** See ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

**Cooper, Thos. Sidney, R.A.,** was b. 1803, at Canterbury. After struggling against adversity in his early life, in '23 he entered the R.A. school, through the influence of Sir Thomas Lawrence, and subsequently set up as a drawing master at Canterbury. Travelled to Brussels, where, under the auspices of Verboeckhoven, the animal painter, he became a very successful artist. First exhibited at the Academy in '33, becoming A.R.A. in '45 and R.A. in '67. As an animal painter he is supreme. His "Cattle Reposing" and "King of the Meadows" are amongst the best of his numerous paintings. Mr. Cooper's works have been more frequently copied, perhaps, than those of any other living artist. After becoming famous he returned to his native city, in the affairs of which he takes a lively interest. He presented its corporation with an Art Institute in '82. He has written his reminiscences.

**Copper.** See TRADE, '98.

**Copyright, English.** The first English Copyright Act, passed in the reign of Queen Anne, gave the author an absolute right of fourteen years, with an additional fourteen years in case of the author or his representative surviving this term. By an Act of George III. the period was increased to twenty-eight years, and the remainder of the author's life, if any. The Act at present in force (5 & 6 Vict., c. 45) fixes copyright at forty-two years, or the period of the author's life, with a grace of seven years, whichever is the longer. Copyright covers literary, dramatic, artistic, and musical property. The Act provides that the owner of a copyright shall present one copy of the article protected, if published, to the Library of the British Museum, and one copy each, if demanded, to the Bodleian Library, Oxford, the University Library, Cambridge, the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. A Select Committee of the House of Lords sat to consider the law of copyright, and two bills introduced by Lords Herschell and Monkswell for the purpose of amending it, during '98. See INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT, LAW, '98, and SESSION, sec. 46.

**Copyright in Government Publications.** See previous eds.

**Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, '95.** See eds. '96 and '97.

**Corsica.** An island of the Mediterranean, separated from Sardinia by the Strait of Bonifacio. Area, 3376 sq. m.; pop. 278,501. Chief town, Ajaccio.

**Costa Rica** is the southernmost republic of Central America. Capital, San José. It is governed by a President and a Chamber of 32

Representatives, each elected for four years by the "respectable" inhabitants, half of the deputies retiring every two years. Constitution promulgated in 1870, but frequently interrupted by pronunciamientos, and practically suspended from '70 to '82. Education compulsory and free. All religions tolerated. Chief exports, coffee and bananas. Valuable metals exist in various parts of the country, and mining industry is making progress. Area, 37,000 sq. m.; estimated pop. 202,661. Revenue, '97-8, £1,634,820; expenditure, £1,663,090. Foreign debt, £2,000,000. Internal debt, £225,029. Imports, '97, £1,692,189; exports, £1,094,954. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC; see also CENTRAL AMERICA.

**Cottage Arts Association.** See HOME ARTS ASSOCIATION.

**Cotton.** See TRADE, '98.

**Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, The,** owes its existence to the religious revivals in the eighteenth century, with which Whitefield and the Wesleys are so prominently identified. The Countess of Huntingdon (d. 1791) had been a member of the Established Church, but finding that the parochial system interfered with her intense desire to have the gospel preached in every place in England, she cast in her lot with the Nonconformists. The liturgy formed part of the religious worship in her chapels, and it is still used in some of them. The Connexion has never been numerically strong. During life her control was absolute. Her successors were unable to exercise a similar control; and although a trust was created a few years after her death, many leasehold chapels lapsed into other hands. At one time the preaching stations numbered over a hundred; now those under the Trustees amount to over thirty, not including village stations vigorously maintained by the principal churches, and Countess's chapels which are beyond the control of the Trustees. Cheshunt College, of which the Rev. O. C. Whitehouse, M.A., is the Principal, has been rebuilt. New Spa Fields Church has been erected. The Connexion chapels generally have been adapted to the religious requirements of the age, and the Trustees have faithfully endeavoured to maintain an evangelical ministry in every chapel of the Connexion. All its ministers have to subscribe to the "Fifteen Doctrinal Articles" of the Church of England, as do the professors of Cheshunt College and the students, with a view of carrying out the Countess's idea—the continuance of an earnest evangelical ministry. Secretary, Rev. W. M. Lennox. Offices, 36, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

## COUNTY COUNCILS.

Full particulars as to the constitution and powers of County Councils will be found in the article on LOCAL GOVERNMENT. Under this heading will be found a list corrected up to date, of the chairmen, clerks, and other principal officers of the County Councils of England and Wales. The constitution of the LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL is given under that heading, and there are added various particulars of interest, including a brief summary of the more important proceedings of the Council during the past year.

**Anglesey.**—Chairman, David Rees; Clerk, J. Lloyd Griffith, Anglesey; Chief Constable, Lewis Prothero, Menai Bridge.



**Bedford.**—Chairman, His Grace the Duke of Bedford; Clerk, W. W. Marks, Bedford; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. F. J. Josselyn; Surveyor, W. H. Leete.

**Berks.**—Chairman, W. G. Mount, M.P.; Clerk, J. T. Morland, Reading; Deputy Clerk, F. Morland, Reading; Chief Constable, Col. A. Blandy; Surveyors (Bridges and Buildings), J. Morris, Reading; (Highways), H. J. Tollit, Oxford; Treasurer, H. Collins, Reading.

**Brecknockshire.**—Chairman, C. Evan Thomas; Clerk, H. Edgar Thomas, Brecon; Chief Constable, E. R. Gwynne; Surveyor, William Williams.

**Bucks.**—Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Lord Cottlesloe; Clerk, W. Crouch, Aylesbury; Chief Constable, Major Otway Mayne; Surveyor, R. J. Thomas.

**Cambridgeshire.**—Chairman, A. Sperling, LL.M., J.P.; Clerk, H. Wortham, Cambridge; Deputy Clerk, A. Wright, LL.M., B.A.; Chief Constable, C. Stretten; County Surveyor, W. M. Fawcett, M.A.; Treasurer, E. H. Parker, M.A.

**Cardiganshire.**—Chairman, J. C. Harford; Clerk, H. C. Fryer, Aberystwith; Chief Constable, H. Evans; Surveyors, R. Lloyd, D. Davies.

**Carmarthenshire.**—Chairman, Professor D. E. Jones; Clerk, T. Jones, Llandovery; Chief Constable, W. Philipps, Llandilo; Surveyors, W. B. Davies, D. Philipps.

**Carnarvonshire.**—Chairman, J. I. Davies, Esq.; Clerk, J. H. Bodvel-Roberts, Carnarvon; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. A. A. Ruck; Surveyor, E. Evans.

**Cheshire.**—Chairman, Col. G. Dixon, Astle Hall, Chelford, Cheshire; Clerk, R. Potts, Chester; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. J. H. Hamersley, Chester; County Surveyor, H. F. Bull, Chester Castle.

**Cornwall.**—Chairman, Earl of Mount-Edcumbe; Clerk, Christopher L. Cowlard, Bodmin. Chief Constable, Richard M. Hill; Surveyors, S. W. Jenkin, L. T. Hickey.

**Cumberland.**—Chairman, H. C. Howard; Clerk, C. B. Hodgson, Carlisle; Chief Constable, Sir John Dunne, D.L.; County Surveyor, G. J. Bell; Financial Secretary, William Dobinson.

**Denbighshire.**—Chairman, Thomas Gee; Clerk, Lt. Adams; Chief Constable, Major T. J. Leadbetter; County Surveyor, R. L. Williams.

**Derbyshire.**—Chairman, Sir H. Wilmot, Bart., V.C., K.C.B.; Clerk, N. J. Hughes-Hallett, Derby; Chief Constable, Captain H. C. Holland; Surveyor, J. S. Storey; County Medical Officer of Health, S. Barwise, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.H.; County Treasurer, C. H. Coulson, Derby.

**Devonshire.**—Chairman, Lord Clinton; Clerk, H. Michelmores, Exeter; Chief Constable, F. R. C. Coleridge; Surveyors, C. G. S. Acock, H. Masterton.

**Dorset.**—Chairman, Viscount Portman, Bournemouth; Clerk, E. A. Ffooks, Sherborne; Chief Constable, Capt. D. Granville, Dorchester; Surveyor, W. J. Fletcher, Wimborne.

**Durham.**—Chairman, S. Storey, D.L.; Clerk, R. Simey, Durham; Deputy Clerk, G. I. Simey; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. J. H. Eden; Surveyor, W. Crozier.

**Ely (Isle of).**—Chairman, W. C. Little; Clerk, E. H. Jackson, Wisbech; Deputy Clerk, E. McD. C. Jackson, Wisbech; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. W. B. Ferris, Ely; County Surveyors (Bridges and Buildings), R. R. Rowe, Cambridge;

(Northern Roads District), H. F. Simpson, Wisbech; (Southern Roads District), Herbert Leete, Ely; Treasurer, F. M. Bland, Wisbech.

**Essex.**—Chairman, A. Johnston; Clerk, H. Gibson; Deputy Clerk, H. W. Gibson; County Treasurer, R. Woodhouse; Chief Constable, Capt. E. M. Showers; County Surveyor, H. Stock; Surveyor of Main Roads, P. J. Sheldon; County Accountant, F. H. Owers; Medical Officer of Health, J. C. Thresh.

**Flintshire.**—Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Kenyon; Clerk, T. T. Kelly, Mold; Chief Constable, Maj. R. T. Webber; Surveyor, David Williams.

**Glamorgan.**—Chairman, J. Blandy Jenkins; Clerk, T. Mansel Franklen, Cardiff; Chief Constable, L. Lindsay, Cardiff; Surveyor, T. L. Edwards, Bridgend; Medical Officer, W. Williams, M.A.M.D., Penarth.

**Gloucestershire.**—Chairman, Sir J. E. Dorington, Bart., M.P.; Clerk, E. T. Gardom, Shire Hall, Gloucester; Chief Constable, Adm. H. Christian, Cheltenham; Surveyor, R. Phillips, Shire Hall, Gloucester.

**Hampshire (or Southampton).**—Chairman, The Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I.; Clerk, Henry Barber, LL.B., The Castle, Winchester; Deputy Clerk, G. A. Webb; Chief Constable, Major St. A. B. Warde, Hants Constabulary, Winchester; County Surveyor, W. J. Taylor, C.E., The Castle, Winchester; County Treasurer, G. E. Yonge, The Castle, Winchester.

**Herefordshire.**—Chairman, Col. Prescott-Decie; Clerk, J. F. Symonds, Hereford; Chief Constable, Capt. the Hon. E. S. Stanhope.

**Hertfordshire.**—Chairman, Earl Cowper, K.G.; Vice-Chairman, Sir John Evans, K.C.B.; Clerk, Charles Elton Longmore, Hertford; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. Daniell, Hatfield; Surveyor, U. A. Smith, 41, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.

**Huntingdonshire.**—Chairman, Earl of Sandwich; Clerk, E. Maule; Deputy and Acting Clerk, J. Percy Maule; Chief Constable, Maj. H. G. Rooper; Surveyor, E. Borissow.

**Isle of Wight (Administrative County of).**—Chairman, Godfrey Baring; Vice-Chairman, Robey F. Eldridge; Clerk, William H. Wooldridge; Assistant Clerk, Chas. E. Nobbs; Chief Constable, T. O. H. Lees; Surveyor, F. Newman; Organising Secretary for Technical Education, Professor I. D. Custance.

**Kent.**—Chairman, Sir J. F. Lennard, Bart.; Clerk, W. B. Prosser, Maidstone; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. H. M. A. Warde; Surveyor, F. W. Ruck.

**Lancashire.**—Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir J. T. Hibbert, K.C.B.; Clerk, F. C. Hulton, Preston; Deputy Clerks, S. C. H. Sadler and J. P. Muspratt, Preston; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. H. M. Moorsom, Preston; Medical Officer, E. Sergeant, Preston; County Bridgemaster, W. H. Radford; Surveyor, W. H. Schofield.

**Leicestershire.**—Chairman, Hussey Packe, Esq.; Clerk, W. J. Freer, Leicester; Chief Constable, E. Holmes; Surveyor, W. B. Smith.

**Lincolnshire (Holland Division).**—Chairman, Alderman G. S. Mossop; Clerk, F. T. White, Boston; Deputy Clerk, H. Chaderton Johnson; Chief Constable, Capt. P. B. Bicknell; Surveyors, Lewis Starkie, J. T. Peacock.

**Lincolnshire (Kesteven Division).**—Chairman, Sir W. E. Welby-Gregory, Bart., Denton Manor, Grantham; Clerk, J. Phillips, Stamford; Chief Constable, Capt. Bicknell, Lincoln; Surveyor, H. Kirk, Sleaford.



**Lincolnshire** (Lindsey Division).—Chairman, William Embleton-Fox, Northorpe Hall, Lincoln; Clerk, C. Scorer, Lincoln; Chief Constable, Capt. P. B. Bicknell; Surveyor, J. Thropp, C.E.; Treasurer, Alexander Samuel Leslie Melville, Lincoln.

**London**.—See separate article LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

**Merionethshire**.—Chairman, Roger Hughes; Clerk, Robert Jones, Portmadoc; County Treasurer, John Richards, Dolgelly; Chief Constable, Major T. W. Best, Barmouth; Surveyor, J. M. Jones, Trawsfynydd.

**Middlesex**.—Chairman, R. M. Littler, C.B., Q.C.; Deputy-Chairman, Montagu Sharpe, Esq.; Clerk, Sir R. Nicholson; Deputy-Clerk, W. G. Austin, Guildhall, Westminster.

**Monmouthshire**.—Chairman, E. Grove; Clerk, H. Stafford Gustard, Newport; Chief Constable, Victor Bosanquet, Abergavenny; Surveyor, W. Tanner.

**Montgomeryshire**.—Chairman, A. C. Humphreys-Owen M.P.; Clerk, G. D. Harrison, Welshpool; Chief Constable, R. W. Hughes; Surveyor, G. A. Hutchins.

**Norfolk**.—Chairman, R. T. Gurdon; Clerk, C. Foster, Norwich; Deputy Clerk, G. C. Davies; Chief Constable, P. Pigott, D.L.; Surveyor, T. H. B. Heslop; Technical Organiser, Edward Pillow.

**Northamptonshire**.—Chairman, S. G. Stopford Sackville, Esq., Drayton House, Thrapston; Clerk, H. P. Markham, Northampton; Chief Constable, J. D. Kellie MacCallum, County Hall, Northampton; Surveyor, E. Law, Northampton.

**Northumberland**.—Chairman, Rt. Hon. the Earl Percy; Vice-Chairman, Watson Askew Robertson, Esq., Ladykirk, Northam-on-Tweed; Clerk, S. Sanderson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Deputy Clerk, C. D. Forster, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Chief Constable, Capt. H. D. Terry, Morpeth; County Surveyor, H. S. Kynnersley, Moot Hall, Newcastle; Medical Officer, Dr. J. W. Hemmings, Moot Hall, Newcastle; Accountant, W. H. Lloyd, Moot Hall, Newcastle; Secretary for Technical Education, Charles Williams, Moot Hall, Newcastle.

**Nottinghamshire**.—Chairman, Lord Belper; Clerk, J. Hind, 20, Fletcher Gate, Nottingham; Chief Constable, Capt. W. H. Tomasson; Surveyor, E. P. Hooley.

**Oxfordshire**.—Chairman, Viscount Valentia, M.P.; Clerk, T. M. Davenport, M.A., Oxford; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. Hon. E. A. Holmes-a-Court; Surveyor, H. J. Tollit.

**Pembrokeshire**.—Chairman, Judge W. S. Owen; Clerk of the Peace, William Davies George; Chief Constable, T. Ince Webb-Bowen; Surveyor, T. George.

**Peterborough** (County Soke of), Northants.—Chairman, Col. C. I. Strong; Clerk, Leonard J. Deacon, Peterborough; Deputy Clerk, Walter J. Deacon; Chief Constable, J. D. K. McCallum, County Hall, Northampton; Surveyor, J. B. Williams, Borough Fen, Peterborough; Treasurer, Henry Pank, Peterborough.

**Radnor**.—Chairman, C. C. Rogers; Clerk, E. Wood, Rhayader; Deputy Clerk, T. W. Harding; Chief Constable, Captain Fullarton James; Surveyor, S. W. Williams.

**Rutlandshire**.—Chairman, Earl of Gainsborough; Clerk, B. A. Adam, Oakham; Chief Constable, W. Keep; Surveyor, J. Richardson.

**Shropshire**.—Chairman, J. Bowen-Jones; Clerk, F. C. Peele, Shrewsbury; Deputy Clerk,

R. S. Cleave, Shrewsbury; Chief Constable, Capt. G. Williams-Freeman; Surveyor, A. T. Davis, C.E.

**Somerset**.—Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Sir R. H. Paget, Bart.; Clerk, W. Dunn, Frome; Chief Constable, Capt. C. G. Alison, Glastonbury; Surveyor, W. J. Willcox, 1, Belmont, Bath; Treasurer, W. C. King, Weston-super-Mare.

**Staffordshire**.—Chairman, Earl of Harrowby; Vice-Chairman, Frank James; Clerk, M. F. Blakiston, Stafford; Chief Constable, Capt. Hon. G. A. Anson; Surveyor, W. H. Cheadle; County Medical Officer, Dr. George Reid; Treasurer, P. H. Harston; Surveyor (Main Roads), J. Moncur, A.M.I.C.E., Stafford.

**Suffolk** (East).—Chairman, Lord Rendlesham; Clerk, J. Cherry; Deputy and Acting Clerk, A. Townshend Cobbold; Chief Constable, Maj. C. H. J. Heigham; Surveyor, H. Miller, M.I.C.E.

**Suffolk** (West).—Chairman, Col. N. Barnardiston; Clerk, J. Cherry; Deputy and Acting Clerk, A. Townshend Cobbold; Chief Constable, Maj. C. H. J. Heigham; Surveyor, F. Whitmore.

**Surrey**.—Chairman, E. J. Halsey; Clerk, Sir R. H. Wyatt, D.L., County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames; Deputy Clerk, T. W. Weeding; Chief Constable, Capt. H. C. Hastings; Surveyor, F. G. Howell.

**Sussex** (East).—Chairman, E. Eager; Clerk, F. Merrifield, Lewes; Chief Constable, Major H. G. Lang, Lewes; Surveyor, F. J. Wood, Lewes.

**Sussex** (West).—Chairman, Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G.; Clerk, F. Merrifield, Lewes; Chief Constable, Capt. G. R. B. Drummond, Horsham; Surveyor, W. B. Purser, Horsham.

**Warwickshire**.—Chairman, J. S. Dugdale, Q.C.; Clerk, A. S. Field, Leamington; Chief Constable, Capt. J. T. Brinkley; Surveyor, J. Willmot; Treasurer, S. C. Smith, Lloyds Bank, Ld., Warwick.

**Westmorland**.—Chairman, J. Cropper; Clerk, J. Bolton, Kendal; Chief Constable, Sir J. Dunne; Surveyor, J. Bintley; Treasurer, G. E. Cartmel.

**Wiltshire**.—Chairman, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P.; Clerk, R. W. Merriman; Deputy Clerk, H. H. Copnall; Chief Constable, Capt. Sterne, R.N.; Surveyor, C. S. Adye.

**Worcestershire**.—Chairman, J. W. Willis-Bund; Clerk, S. Thornely; Worcester; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. G. L. Carmichael; Treasurer, A. C. Cherry; Medical Officer, G. H. Fosbrooke, D.P.H. (Cantab.); County Surveyor, H. Rowe.

**Yorkshire** (East Riding).—Chairman, Sir C. Legard, Bart.; Clerk, J. J. Bickersteth, Beverley; Chief Constable, Major H. J. Bower; Surveyor, Alfred Beaumont.

**Yorkshire** (North Riding).—Chairman, John Hutton, M.P.; Clerk, W. C. Trevor, Northallerton; Chief Constable, Major R. L. Bower, C.M.G.; Surveyor, W. Stead.

**Yorkshire** (West Riding).—Chairman, Alderman Charles A. Milnes Gaskell, Thornes House, Wakefield; Clerk, F. A. Darwin, Wakefield; Deputy Clerk, W. Vibart Dixon; Treasurer, Percy Tew, Heath Hall, Wakefield; Chief Constable, Capt. T. S. Russell, Wakefield; Surveyor, J. Vickers Edwards, Wakefield; Medical Officer, Dr. J. R. Kaye; Accountant, W. Clarke, Wakefield.

**County Councils Association**. Secretary, J. R. Fitz-Gerald. Office, 9, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W.

**County Courts.** These are now regulated by the *County Courts Act 88*, 51 & 52 Vict., c. 43, which amended and consolidated all the former Acts. The whole of England and Wales is divided into districts or circuits, which are presided over by judges, who hold courts in certain towns of each district once a month or so; in London and in some large towns courts are held on several days in each week. The judge, appointed by the Lord Chancellor, must be a barrister of at least seven years' standing; the registrar of each court, appointed by the judge, must be a solicitor of at least five years' standing; the high bailiff, who is responsible for the service of the process of the Court, and for levying executions, etc., is also appointed by the judge. This post is in many cases held by the registrar. Speaking generally, the jurisdiction of the court extends to all actions where the sum claimed does not exceed £50, though actions for malicious prosecution, libel, slander, seduction, and breach of promise are excluded. The latter may, however, be sent down from the High Court and heard in the County Court. Actions of contract up to £100, and of tort up to any amount may be remitted from the High Court to the County Court. Contract cases are remitted on the application of either party, tort cases on the affidavit of the defendant that in the event of an adverse verdict the plaintiff would be unable to pay the costs of the action. There is jurisdiction in equity, such as administrations of estates, trusts, dissolution of partnerships, foreclosure of mortgages, specific performance, etc., where the amount involved does not exceed £500. Bankruptcy, the Employers' Liability Act, and Tithes, are in the exclusive jurisdiction of the County Court. There is a limited jurisdiction in Admiralty: (1) the claim for salvage, where the property saved does not exceed £1000, or where, irrespective of such value, the amount claimed does not exceed £300; (2) towage, etc., not exceeding £150; (3) damage to cargo by collision, or otherwise, not exceeding £300. Only a few courts held in towns situate on the coast, appointed by an Order in Council, have Admiralty jurisdiction. The procedure is very simple, there are no pleadings, process is usually served by the bailiffs, but may in some cases be served by the parties or their solicitors. On the day fixed for the trial the parties appear, either in person or by solicitor or counsel, and the case is heard and determined by the judge or registrar. Cases of contract where the defendant does not appear are heard by the registrar; who also settles the terms of payment where the debt is admitted; he also has power to try disputed cases by consent of the parties, where the sum claimed does not exceed £2. A jury of five persons may be summoned if the amount involved exceed £5, or if under that amount by leave of the judge. The Court fees payable are 1s. in the £ for each £ claimed on entering the plaint, and 2s. in the £ for the hearing, with a maximum of 21s. and 40s. respectively. The judge has power under the Debtors Act '69 to commit to prison for a term not exceeding six weeks any person who has the means to satisfy the debt and has failed to do so. There is an appeal to the High Court on a question of law, but not of fact, in cases where more than £20 is claimed, but where less than that sum is claimed leave to appeal must be obtained from the judge.

**Courtney, Rt. Hon. L. H., M.P.** See under COMMONS.

**Cowen, Frederic Hymen**, one of the most popular of English composers, was b. in Kingston, Jamaica, 1852. From an early age he was a pupil of Sir Julius Benedict and Sir John Goss, and further studied at Leipzig and Berlin. His most esteemed productions are his symphonies, his "Language of Flowers" orchestral suite, and his cantatas "The Rose Maiden," "The Sleeping Beauty" (specially composed for the Birmingham Festival of '85), and "The Water Lily" (first performed at the Norwich Festival, Oct. 6th, '93). Mr. Cowen's other important works include two oratorios, "The Deluge" and "Ruth," and four operas, "Pauline," "Thorgrim," "Signa," first produced at Milan in Nov. '93, and "Harold," produced at Covent Garden in June '95. A sacred cantata, "The Transfiguration," was composed for the Gloucester Festival in Sept. '95. His later works comprise a *suite de ballet*, "In Fairyland," "Four English Dances," Symphony No. 6 (The Idyllic), a *Concertstück* for piano and orchestra, on the "Ode to the Passions," for chorus and orchestra, composed for the Leeds Festival (Oct. '98). Mr. Cowen has also written over two hundred songs, duets, etc., many of which have become very popular. He was elected conductor of the Philharmonic Society in '88, but resigned in '92. He has now succeeded the late Sir Charles Hallé as conductor of the Manchester Subscription Concerts and the Liverpool Philharmonic Society, and is also conductor of the Bradford Festival Choral Society. Address: 73, Hamilton Terrace, N.W.

**Crane, Walter**, poet and painter, was b. 1845 and first exhibited at the Royal Academy '62. Has published various illustrated books, and is an authority on decorative art. Mr. Crane was a member of the old Dudley Gallery Committee '66-81, elected a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours in '82, resigned later, now belongs to the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours, and is an ardent advocate of the establishment of a really national institution of art, regarding the reform of the Royal Academy as hopeless. He was the first President of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society, and since the death of Mr. William Morris, whom he joined in his socialist propaganda, he has again been elected President. He has published "Walter Crane's Toy Books," and many poems illustrated by himself, the principal one being "The Sirens Three." An interesting exhibition of his work was held in London during '91, which has since made a tour in the United States, Germany, and Austria, and will go to Copenhagen, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland before returning to England. Among his principal pictures are "The Renaissance of Venus," "The Bridge of Life," "Neptune's Horses," "Freedom," "The Chariots of the Hours," and "The World's Conquerors" ('98). In '92 he published "The Claims of Decorative Art," in '96 "Decorative Illustration of Books," and in '98 "The Basis of Design." He was Art Director to the city of Manchester '93-6, and was appointed Principal of the Royal College of Art in '98. He has illustrated an edition of Spenser's "Faerie Queene" and "The Shepherd's Calendar."

**Crawford, F. Marion**, the novelist, only son of Thomas Crawford, the American sculptor,



was b. in Italy in August '54. He was educated at St. Paul's School, U.S.A., and Trin. Coll., Cambridge, and spent a great portion in his early life in India. He now lives partly of New York and partly in Italy, where the plot of more than one of his novels is laid. His works include "Mr. Isaacs," "Tale of a Lonely Parish" ('86), "Saracinesca," "Paul Patoff" ('87), "Dr. Claudius," "Marzio's Crucifix" ('87), "With the Immortals" ('88), "Marzio's Crucifix," which depicts the life of an engraver on silver, and more recently "Greifenstein," "Sant Ilario," "A Cigarette-Maker's Romance" ('90), "Khaled," "The Witch of Prague," "Don Orsino," "Pietro Ghisleri," "The Children of the King" ('93), "Katharine Lauderdale" ('94), "The Ralstons" ('95), "Adam Johnstone's Son" ('95), "Taquisara" ('96), "A Rose of Yesterday" and "Corleone" ('97), all of which have quite justified the already high reputation of their author. Address: 65, Fifth Avenue, New York, and Sant' Agnello di Sorrento, Italy.

**Cremation.** The disposal of the human body after death by the process of cremation, which rapidly resolves the body into its component elements, in an absolutely innocuous manner, is now largely practised throughout the civilised world, where formerly burial in the earth only was carried out. This modern movement in its favour commenced about fifteen years ago. Crematoria have been established in this country at Woking, Manchester, and Glasgow. Cremation societies have been instituted in every European country, and many of the states of America possess them also, and cremation in these states has become a regular practice. The cremation of an adult by either of the two processes employed is completed in about an hour and a half, and the ashes, which are perfectly white, weigh about 4 lb. The cost of reduction, were it to become common, would be less than thirty shillings; but at present it is more than treble this sum, owing to the necessity of heating the crematory every time for each cremation. **Hon. Secretary of Cremation Society, J. C. Swinburne Hanham, 8, New Cavendish Street, London, W.**

## CRETE.

Crete is an island in the Mediterranean, lying to the south of the Ægean Sea and Archipelago, and appertaining to Turkey. **Area** about 3000 sq. m.; **pop.** 370,000. Chief cities, Candia (pop. 25,000); Canea (pop. 15,000); and Retimo. There are about 70,000 Moslems and 300,000 Christians. The island was conquered in 1669, but has never really submitted to the Turks, and has continually risen in insurrection against them. In 1868, after one of these insurrections, the Organic Statute was drawn up, and thus, in form at least, a fair amount of self-government was secured to the island. But, as usual, the Turks did not keep their promises, and another insurrection broke out in '77. England then intervened, and the Pact of Halepa was drawn up, inaugurating the Assembly and a parliamentary régime. War broke out again in '89, and Turkey, having mastered the island, withdrew many of the provisions of the Pact of Halepa, and limited the number of members of the Assembly, as well as their powers. From this time onwards Mussulman Valis ruled the island, and the discontent amongst

the Christians smouldered for a time, till, at the end of '95, it burst into a flame. The pressure brought by the Ambassadors at Constantinople to bear upon the Porte resulted in the restoration of the Constitution of Halepa. The National Assembly was opened, a draft scheme of reforms was drawn up by the Ambassadors and accepted by the Sultan, and Georgi Pasha Berovitch was appointed as the first Christian Governor-General. The reforms, however, were not carried out. Indeed, the Sultan, by means of his agents, stirred up the Mahomedans to make them unworkable, and in the midst of the fighting and disturbance thus caused, came the intervention by Greece early in '97, and the landing of a Greek force. The Powers, however, disapproved of this action, and ultimately the Greek troops were withdrawn, the Powers undertaking to set up autonomy under the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan, and to secure the withdrawal of the Turkish forces also.

**History, '98.**—At a conference of the Ambassadors at Constantinople (Dec. 27th, '97), the Russian Ambassador suggested that Prince George of Greece should be appointed Governor of Crete. It was understood that in **January** the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople strongly urged on the Sultan that it was the Tsar's personal wish that the Prince should be appointed. The Sultan, however, took strong objection to the plan, and as Germany and Austria-Hungary also opposed it, in spite of the approval of Great Britain, France, and Italy, it fell through. The German troops and the German battleship *Oldenburg* withdrew from Crete, Germany thus relinquishing her part in the international administration of the island (**March 16th.**). The Austrian troops also left (**April 12th.**). The Admirals addressed a Note to the Cretan Assembly (**July 15th.**) explaining that an executive committee, to be nominated by the Assembly, would administer those parts of the interior of the island under the influence and control of the Assembly, the Admirals themselves administering the coast regions occupied by European troops. This scheme, though temporary, provided for the administration of justice, for the formation of a force of *gendarmérie*, and the framing of a Budget. The Assembly unanimously accepted the scheme in principle (20th), with the reservation that the Turkish troops should be withdrawn. Attempts were made by the Porte to increase the Turkish garrison, but they were sternly repressed by the Admirals. Modifications in the scheme having been agreed to by the Admirals, with a declaration from them to their Governments suggesting the necessity of the withdrawal of the Turkish troops, the Assembly elected an Administrative Council under the presidency of Dr. Sphakianaki (28th). Nothing, however, was done for some time, owing to the lack of funds necessary for carrying on the administration, and the neglect of the Powers to provide them. This excited great dissatisfaction and led to much disorder. Eventually the Powers authorised the grant to the Assembly of a tithe of the export revenue (**Aug. 26th.**). Then the discontent amongst the Mahomedan refugees in Candia broke out in open violence (**Sept. 6th.**). The collection of the tithe led to the actual outbreak, in which nearly a hundred British soldiers were killed or wounded, and close upon a thousand Christians



massacred. The British Vice-Consul was burned in his house, the town was set on fire, and bombarded by the British ships of war. The Turkish troops not only did nothing to aid the British troops, but assisted the Mahomedans against them, and joined in pillaging the town. The Executive Committee, in an official communication to the Admirals, ascribed the outbreak to the Turkish troops, and resigned until the Turkish Administration should be withdrawn entirely. The Admirals requested reinforcements from the Powers, and presented a formal demand for the withdrawal of the Bashi-Bazouks from Candia and of the Turkish authorities and troops from the island. Admiral Noel, the British Commander, also delivered an ultimatum to Edhem Pasha, commanding the Turkish troops, demanding the delivery of the ringleaders in the outbreak within 48 hours, and the transmission of the tithes collected since Sept. 3rd, with the surrender of the forts and ramparts commanding the town. The ringleaders were given up (15th), and the other terms were ultimately complied with, owing to the uncompromising attitude of Admiral Noel. Edhem Pasha left Candia (29th), and was succeeded by Colonel Chefki Bey. A Collective Note signed by Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy, was presented to the Sultan (Oct. 5th), demanding the withdrawal of the Turkish troops within one month. The Sultan agreed (11th) but made reservations which the Powers refused to accept, and ultimately he submitted unconditionally. Seven Mahomedan prisoners convicted of the murder of two privates of the Highland Light Infantry were hanged at Candia (18th); and this salutary act, followed by other executions, made a tremendous impression on the populace. The Admirals arranged that, pending the appointment of a Governor, the administration should be carried on by themselves in the towns and mixed municipalities to be nominated; that a *garde civile* should be established; that in the interior a European *gendarmerie* should be established, with the *garde civile* for patrols and military excursions; that justice should be exclusively military, and the hearing of civil and commercial cases be postponed; that the Health Board, the telegraphs, and the European post-offices should be retained and the Ottoman post be abolished; and that the Central Treasury should be at Canea. The Sultan, taking advantage of the tension between Great Britain and France, demanded, when the bulk of the Turkish troops had left (31st), that a small Turkish garrison should be retained, an annual tribute paid to him, and that the administration of the law should be in his name. The evacuation was completed (Nov. 6th), and the Russian Minister at Constantinople formally proposed the appointment of Prince George of Greece as High Commissioner of Crete. At both Candia and Retimo a display of force had to be made to get the Turkish troops on board the transports.

### CRICKET, '98.

The cricket season may be said to have continued during the winter of '97, for, owing to the Australian matches which were going on, the excitement was kept up just as if they had been played in England. The results of the matches were as follows:—England won the

1st by 9 wickets, Australia won the 2nd by an innings and 55 runs, the 3rd by an innings and 13 runs, the 4th by 8 wickets, and the 5th by 6 wickets. In the match against 13 of Queensland and New South Wales, England made 636 in one innings; the match, however, was drawn. Mr. Stoddart's XI. beat Victoria by 2 wickets in Nov., and by 7 wickets in March. They beat New South Wales by 8 wickets, but the latter won the return match by 231 runs. The XI. closed their tour on March 23rd with a return match with South Australia, which ended in a draw. Mr. W. G. Grace's Jubilee on July 16th was made the occasion of a great celebration in his honour, and the Gentlemen v. Players match was arranged for that day. Special honour was rendered to one who has done so much for good all-round cricket, and who, in view of the long time that he has held his position, is the most noted cricketer that has ever lived. He is by common consent looked upon as the champion, and after 35 years in the cricket field is yet one of the most formidable players whom it is possible to put into an XI. He played for the All England XI. in his 16th year. It is needless to say that Mr. Grace was received with unbounded enthusiasm before, during, and after the match, in which he scored 43 and 31 not out. The Players beat the Gentlemen by 137 runs. Mr. W. G. Grace was entertained at a banquet in the evening. The cricket world is the loser by the deaths of Mr. I. D. Walker, who was a well-known captain of the Middlesex XI., and of George Ulyett, the famous Yorkshire professional. At the commencement of the season the weather was bad, but for the very large part of the summer it could not have been better for the game, and it has been a splendid run-getting season. In 13 instances 1000 runs were obtained in a match, the highest being 1203 in that between Somerset and Surrey. There were 136 centuries obtained in county matches as against 108 in '97. The highest individual scores in one innings were Hayward 315 not out, and Brown 30, both on the same day, Aug. 19th. Abel obtained 6 centuries. The record for first wicket partnership was easily got in the shape of 534 by Brown and Tunncliffe for Yorkshire against Derbyshire on Aug. 19th, the previous best being 379 in '97. No fewer than 24 batsmen have scored 1000 runs in championship matches, Abel standing at their head with 1832, whilst he has scored 2053 in first-class matches. Hearn succeeded in taking 222 wickets during the season.

The position of the counties at the close of the season was as follows:—

County.	Pl.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
1 Yorkshire . . .	26	16	3	7	13
2 Middlesex . . .	18	10	3	5	7
3 Gloucestershire.	20	9	3	8	6
4 Surrey . . .	24	11	4	9	7
5 Essex . . .	20	10	6	4	4
6 Lancashire . .	26	9	6	11	3
7 Kent . . .	20	5	6	9	—1
8 Notts . . .	16	1	2	13	—1
9 Warwickshire .	17	2	6	9	—4
10 Derbyshire . .	15	2	6	7	—4
11 Sussex . . .	20	3	9	8	—6
12 Hampshire . .	18	2	8	8	—6
13 Leicestershire .	16	1	10	5	—9
14 Somerset . . .	16	1	10	5	—9

The following were the chief batting and bowling averages for '98:—

	BATTING.			Total Runs.	Most in an	
	Times		Inns.		Aver.	
	No. of Inns.	not out.				
Quaife (W. G.) . . .	28	8	1219	157*	60'95	
Fry, C. B. . . . .	37	4	1788	179*	54'18	
Abel . . . . .	45	3	2053	219	48'88	
Phillips, F. A. . . .	10	2	390	83	48'75	
Gunn (W.) . . . . .	36	5	1484	236*	47'87	
Stoddart, A. E. . . .	26	4	1238	157	47'18	
Shrewsbury (A.) . . .	34	7	1219	154*	45'14	
Hayward . . . . .	38	2	1523	315*	42'30	
Grace, W. G., sen. . .	41	5	1513	168	42'02	
Storer . . . . .	42	5	1548	109	41'83	
Palairet, L. C. H. . .	29	2	1126	179*	41'70	
Jackson, F. S. . . . .	43	5	1566	162	41'21	
Tunnicliffe . . . . .	49	5	1804	243	41'00	
Douglas, J. . . . .	13	2	451	153	41'00	
Kinneir . . . . .	13	3	402	78*	40'23	
Ford, F. G. J. . . . .	31	2	1152	135	39'72	
Mason, J. R. . . . .	40	1	1531	152	39'25	
Brockwell . . . . .	46	2	1686	152	38'31	
Wells, C. M. . . . .	10	0	382	101	38'20	
Quinton, Capt.						
F. W. D. . . . .	13	2	414	101*	37'63	
Tyldesley . . . . .	52	1	1918	220	37'60	
Troup, W. . . . .	32	5	989	180	36'62	
Jephson, D. L. A. . .	35	4	1135	166*	36'61	
Perrin, P. . . . .	35	5	1073	106*	35'76	
Wynyard, Capt.						
E. G. . . . .	13	2	391	140	35'54	
Woods, S. M. J. . . .	27	0	958	144	35'48	

BOWLING.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Aver.
Smith, E. . . . .	77	34	123	13	9'46
Hulme . . . . .	100	36	152	12	12'66
Hearne (J. T.) . . . .	1802'2	781	3122	222	14'05
Rhodes . . . . .	1240	482	2249	154	14'60
Wainwright . . . . .	515'3	185	1032	69	14'95
Davidson (G.) . . . .	956'4	457	1403	91	15'41
Roche . . . . .	163'4	51	469	30	15'63
Jackson, F. S. . . . .	904	360	1530	104	15'67
Baldwin . . . . .					
(Hampshire) . . . .	470'1	155	973	59	16'49
Lockwood . . . . .	1002	297	2228	134	16'62
Reeves . . . . .	92'2	41	184	11	16'72
Mead . . . . .	1038	382	2049	117	17'51
Lancaster (T.) . . . .	141	57	203	15	17'53
Bromley-Davenport, H. J. . . .	88'3	32	196	11	17'81
Hind, A. E. . . . .	365'1	145	627	35	17'91
Trott (A. E.) . . . . .	1004'1	354	2333	130	17'94
Winter, G. E. . . . .	115'1	17	309	17	18'17
Haigh . . . . .	873	305	1880	102	18'43
Geeson . . . . .	362'3	98	820	44	18'63
Bosanquet, B. J. T. . . . .	250	74	561	30	18'70
Martin . . . . .	784'1	256	1560	79	19'74
Kortright, C. J. . . . .	694'4	179	1843	96	19'19
Richardson . . . . .	1223'4	342	3147	161	19'54

Oxford beat Cambridge by 9 wickets. Harrow beat Eton by 9 wickets. Eton v. Winchester drawn. Haileybury beat Cheltenham. Rugby v. Marlborough drawn.

**Criminal Evidence Act.** For particulars of this important Act, which provides that every person charged with an offence shall be a competent witness for the defence at every stage of the proceedings, see SESSION, sects. 49 and 50.

**Criminal Law.** See LAW, '98.

**Criminal Statistics.** See PRISON STATISTICS.

**Crispi, Francesco,** is a native of Ribera, in Sicily, where he was born in 1819. He was educated for the law, and was called to the Neapolitan bar. His early aspirations for the realisation of Italian unity prompted him to take an active part in the revolutionary movement of '48, when the kingdom of the two Sicilies was overthrown. He inspired the resistance of the Sicilians during the insurrection of Palermo, and was compelled to fly to France. He subsequently landed with Garibaldi at Palermo, and distinguished himself by his courage and capacity. In '61 he was elected to the first Italian Parliament as member for Palermo, and was recognised as the leader of the Constitutional party. On the death of Signor Depretis, in '87, Signor Crispi, who had been Minister of the Interior, became President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs. His Ministry was defeated (Jan. '91), and he resigned. In '92 he announced his intention to quit politics, and gave up the leadership of the Opposition. The voice of his country, however, called him to the head of affairs early in '94, when all was chaos and uncertainty. Under his powerful leading the condition of affairs gradually improved, notwithstanding the desperate efforts of his opponents to discredit and overthrow him by slanderous personal attacks upon him. He fell eventually in '96, through the disasters that overtook the Italian arms in Erythrea. For an account of the report of the Chamber on the charges of fraud brought against him, see ITALY.

**Croatia.** See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

**Crockett, Samuel Rutherford,** was b. at Duchrae, New Galloway, where his father was a farmer, in '59. He was ed. at the Free Church Institution, Castle Douglas, and became a pupil-teacher there, obtaining a bursary at Edinburgh University in '76. His literary instincts during this period, and while he was following the profession of tutor after leaving the university, broke out chiefly in verse, which first appeared in the periodical press, and were then collected into a volume published under the title of "Dulce Cor" in '86. His first prose work, "The Stickit Minister," appeared in '93, and has since reached its fourteenth edition. "The Raiders" followed, and also achieved a great success. It is now in its twelfth edition. Since then Mr. Crockett has written, amongst other smaller sketches, "Mad Sir Ughtred of the Hills," besides publishing a larger work, written before he became so well known, "The Lilac Sun-Bonnet," of which about 100,000 copies have been sold. In Oct. '95 "The Men of the Moss Hags," and later a book of child life, "Sweet-heart Travellers," appeared. "Cleg Kelly, Arab of the City," was published in March, and "The Grey Man" in Sept. '96. The unprecedented edition of 35,000 of this book was subscribed before publication. "Lochinvar" was published in Oct. '97, "The Standard Bearer" in '98, and "The Red Axe," a romance of the Baltic lands in the end of the sixteenth century, ran during '98 in the *Graphic* and *Harper's*. Mr. Crockett's books have been exceedingly popular in America, and have been translated into most European languages.

**Crown Agents for Colonies.** See DIPLOMATIC.

\* Signifies not out

**Crown Colonies.** See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table).

**Cruelty to Children.** See **NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF.**

## CUBA.

Cuba is considerably the largest of the West India Islands, and lies between Florida and the Caribbean Sea. It is divided into six provinces. The capital is **Havana**, a splendid city (pop. 200,000), connected with other towns by 1300 miles of railway. The population is about 1,640,000, of whom about one-half are mulattoes or negroes. The chief products are sugar and tobacco, though both have shown signs of declining in late years, and the crops have frequently been ruined by the joint action of the insurgents and the Spanish troops. There are also valuable iron, manganese, and copper mines. A serious insurrection, which subsequent events showed had been long prepared for, broke out in the island early in '95. Its object was the absolute freedom of the island from Spanish rule, this demand arising from the harsh and oppressive treatment of the Spanish Government. No less than 200,000 Spanish troops were sent to quell the insurrection, but the rebels, numbering about 40,000, adopted guerilla tactics, and could not be put down. A scheme of reforms was agreed upon by the Spanish Cabinet (Feb. 3rd, '97). These were, however, ridiculed as offering a settlement of the grievances of the rebels or holding out any hope of a termination of the war, and the general situation remained much as before, the rebels holding their own in every province. General Weyler accomplished nothing but the devastation of the country, and in that he succeeded admirably. With the advent of a new Spanish Ministry under Señor Sagasta, it was announced that political rather than military means would be used to effect the pacification of the island, and that autonomy, under the suzerainty of Spain, would be granted (Oct. 6th). General Weyler was then recalled, and General Blanco appointed Governor. On arriving at Havana he issued a proclamation declaring that the Spanish Government had charged him to grant reforms and give the island self-government under the sovereignty of Spain. Estimated revenue, '96-7, £6,250,000; expenditure, £25,420,000; imports, '95-6, £14,290,874; exports, £20,387,804. The Public Debt, at the end of '97, was estimated by a *Times* correspondent at about £104,000,000, as compared with a debt of £34,000,000 when the rebellion broke out in Feb. '95. See **COLONIES**, etc., of **EUROPEAN POWERS**, and **SPAIN**.

**History, '98.**—During January the attempts at improving the condition of affairs were continued, but with no degree of success, and Cuban sympathisers in the United States manifested much impatience. Considerable comment was caused by the order given for the *Maine*, an American second-class battleship, to proceed to Havana (24th), and her presence was undoubtedly resented by the Spaniards. She stayed there for some time, until a terrible explosion destroyed her (Feb. 15th), 2 officers and 253 men being lost out of her total complement of 360. All possible assistance was rendered by the Spanish authorities, and an inquiry into the cause of the disaster was at once commenced. The

American Commission of Inquiry reported that the explosion was probably caused by a submarine mine (March 25th). The Spanish authorities, however, held that the explosion was due to some internal cause. From this point onwards events moved swiftly towards war. The United States Consuls left the country (April 9th), and although, through the intervention of the Pope and the European Powers, hostilities between the Cubans and Spain were suspended by a proclamation issued by General Blanco (11th), the forcible intervention of the United States was not avoided. A demand for the evacuation of the island was sent to the Spanish Government, but before it could be delivered that Government broke off diplomatic relations with the United States and a state of war commenced (21st). The American fleet proceeded to blockade Havana, and bombarded the forts at Matanzas (27th). The first Congress of the autonomous Government was opened with great ceremony at Havana (May 4th). The Royal Message read by General Blanco commented very severely on the action of the United States, and called on Spaniards and Cubans to unite to defend the Fatherland. A portion of the Spanish fleet left Cape Verde under Admiral Cervera, and for a time its movements were unknown, but ultimately (19th) it arrived at Santiago de Cuba, where it was at once bottled up by the American fleet. Naval-Constructor Hobson and seven men accomplished a gallant feat (June 3rd) in running the *Merrimac*, an old collier, into, and sinking her so as to block the channel of Santiago harbour. The port of Guantanamo, 37 miles east of Santiago, was taken and a force of marines was landed (11th). This was followed by the landing of an American force of about 23,000 men under Major-General Shafter at Baiquiri (22nd) and their immediate advance upon Santiago. A sharp encounter with the Spanish forces took place near Sevilla (24th), resulting in a further American advance, till the northern side of the town was almost surrounded. Some aid was afforded by the Cuban insurgents, and a general attack on the town by land and sea was made (July 1st). The outworks were carried, but in view of the strength of the defence General Shafter found himself unable to storm the town with the force at his command. While matters were in this state Admiral Cervera and his squadron left the harbour under orders from the Government and tried to get away (3rd), but all his ships were either sunk or captured. Santiago was more closely invested than before, and negotiations with the Spanish General resulted at last (14th) in the surrender of the city and most of the eastern part of the island. It was agreed that the Spanish troops should be conveyed to Spain. The formal capitulation took place (17th), and the Cubans under Garcia wished at once to sack the city, but were forbidden by General Shafter. This led to strained and almost hostile relations between them and the Americans. Another element of anxiety was the health of the American forces at Santiago, amongst whom yellow fever and malarial fever had broken out with great violence. The Washington authorities, upon receiving an urgent dispatch from General Shafter on the state of affairs, ordered the troops to be conveyed to the States. The end was, however, in sight, and a protocol embodying



the terms of peace (see SPAIN and UNITED STATES) was signed at Washington (Aug. 12th). Spain undertook to relinquish and evacuate Cuba, and a joint Commission was appointed to arrange the details. At a meeting of this Commission (Oct. 5th) the American representatives insisted that the evacuation should be completed by Nov. 30th; but the Spaniards declared that to be impossible, and asked for further time. Ultimately the question was referred to Washington, and a delay of one month was agreed to. The Peace Commissioners at Paris found it difficult to come to an agreement as to the Cuban debt and the government of the island. The United States representatives refused to accept the sovereignty of Cuba, or to assume responsibility for the Cuban debt in any form (27th).

**Curacao.** An island in the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Venezuela. It is a Dutch possession, and chief of Holland's West Indian possessions. The colony of Curacao includes the islands of Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba, St. Eustache, and Saba, with part of the island of St. Martin. The total area is 403 sq. m., and the pop. about 50,000. The colony is administered by a Governor with a Council of 4 members all nominated by the sovereign, and a Colonial Council of 12 nominated members. Cattle, sheep, goats, etc., are bred for exportation. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

**Curzon, Lord, of Kedleston,** appointed Viceroy of India in '98. See under PEERS.

**Customs.** See FINANCE, NATIONAL.

### CYCLING, '98.

The cycling races of the year have not been so numerous as in the last few years, and the long-distance and long-hours racing have sensibly altered—the competitions being over shorter courses. The following are among the principal events of the year:—On Nov. 4th Maurice Lombert, of Amiens, at the Crystal Palace, made a new kilometre record of 58½ sec. and a ½-mile record of 47 sec. On Nov. 16th R. P. Clark created a record for 50 and 100 miles on a tricycle, the former being 2 h. 8 min. 41½ sec., the latter 4 h. 44 min. 7½ sec. Jenkins and Weeks, on a tandem at the Crystal Palace, rode on Dec. 8th ½-mile in the then record time of 31 sec.; but this was beaten by Wells and West, on Dec. 31st, in 30½ sec. Mr. C. B. Lawes (formerly a celebrated runner and oarsman), on April 2nd beat Parlbys' amateur record for ¼-mile from a flying start, in 25½ sec., and tied the world's amateur record at the same time. On April 9th E. Ransley and J. H. Herbert rode 50 miles on a tandem in 2 h. 32 min. 4 sec. on the road; and Ransley on the 18th beat the 50 miles record on the road by riding the distance in 2 h. 27 min. 10 sec. On May 9th, at the Crystal Palace, J. Platt Betts from a flying start rode 1 mile in 1 min. 35 sec., all the times from one quarter upwards being records. On May 30th took place the first record under the new regulations of the N.C.U. that amateurs shall not be paced in road racing, when A. F. Ilsley rode the wonderful distance of 187½ miles in 12 hours. Cordang beat Huret easily in a 100-kilometre race in Paris on June 12th. On June 13th A. A. and F. W. Chase rode 50 miles on a tandem without pacemakers in 2 h. 2 min. 25 sec., beating A. A. Chase's record on a single machine of 2 h. 3 min. 10 sec. At

the N.C.U. Championship Meeting at Norwich, on June 25th, H. E. Meyers (Dutch C.U.) won the 5-Miles Professional Championship in 15 min. 36½ sec. A. S. Ingram (Polytechnic C.C.) won the Amateur 5-Miles Championship in 14 min. 11½ sec., and H. W. Payne won the 25-Miles Amateur Championship in 69 min. 52½ sec. On the same day, at Herne Hill, A. C. Akers and J. D. Clarke rode 150 miles on a tandem in the amateur record time of 6 h. 7 min. 8 sec. T. Linton, at Manhattan Reach, created a world's record of 20 miles in 35 min. 59½ sec. On June 29th a dreadful accident occurred at the Crystal Palace, when one of the handle-bars of a quintette which was pacing Platt Betts broke, causing the whole of the riders to fall, as well as Platt Betts himself, who sustained terrible injuries to his head and jaw, which at the time were considered most serious. At the **Oxford and Cambridge Match** at Sheen House, on July 2nd, Oxford won the 1-mile race by 6 points to 15, time 2 min. 39 sec.; the 4-miles by 8 points to 13 in 12 min. 10½ sec., H. B. Fitzherbert, Oxford, winning both races. The 10-miles race fell to Cambridge by 80 points to 50, P. Engleheart, Cambridge, winning in 25 min. 30½ sec. On July 9th E. P. Clarke established an unpaced record of 15 h. 44 min. 32 sec. for the double journey between London and Bath on a bicycle, the distance covered being 213½ miles. The "**Kops**" Cup for 100 miles was won by F. D. Frost, for the second time, in 3 h. 47 min. 34½ sec. Linton defeated Michael in a 20-mile paced race on July 16th, at Manhattan Reach, in the record time of 35 min. 18½ sec. At the **N.C.U. Championship Meeting** at Leeds, on July 16th, T. J. Gascoyne and H. Brown walked over for the 2-Miles Professional Tandem Race. W. V. Edwards won the Mile Amateur Race in 3 min. 8 sec. F. W. Chinn won the 1-Mile Professional Championship in 2 min. 51½ sec. The ¼-Mile Amateur Championship was won by T. Summerville in 32½ sec., and the ¼-Mile Professional Championship by S. Jenkins in 33 sec. T. J. Gascoyne and H. Brown rode ½-mile on a tandem with a flying start in 24½ sec., a record performance. On Aug. 1st A. A. Chase beat his previous 1-mile unpaced record from a flying start by doing the distance in 2 min. 2½ sec. On Aug. 6th W. Birtwistle and G. Masters rode ½-mile unpaced from a standing start in 57½ sec. On Aug. 9th A. A. Chase beat his own flying mile record by accomplishing the distance in 2 min. 2½ sec. E. Gould, at the Crystal Palace on Aug. 12th, rode 100 miles in the world's record time of 3 h. 24 min. 41 sec. The **Century Cup** was won by R. Palmer in 3 h. 29 min. 51½ sec. W. J. Offen, on Aug. 13th, beat W. J. Cherry's performance on July 9th by reducing the record for the 1-mile Amateur (unpaced), standing start to 2 min. 9½ sec. On Aug. 17th A. A. Chase established pace records from 2 to 10 miles inclusive, completing the full distance in 17 min. 20 sec. At the Crystal Palace, P. E. Marsden, the Australian cyclist, beat the 1 hour's world's amateur record by covering 29 miles 574 yards in the hour. At Catford, on Aug. 20th, standing ¼, ½, and 1-mile records for tandems were made by Burnand and Chambers, the last-mentioned distance being covered in 1 min. 53½ sec. They also accomplished a flying-start ¼-mile in the record time of 24½ sec., and E. and H. Sames reduced the record of the flying-start mile to 1 min. 58½ sec. On Aug. 22nd A. A. Chase rode 33 miles 712 yards in an hour—the

record, and also beat all records from 5 miles upwards. An unpaced mile record (flying start) was made by W. Rimington, who did it in 2 min. 17 $\frac{3}{4}$  sec. On Aug. 29th Messrs. Fraser, Lunn and Lowe returned to London, having cycled through a great portion of Europe, Asia, and America; they started on July 17th, '96, and have ridden 19,270 miles. A new 24-hours' record was made by F. R. Goodwin, who rode 428 miles in that time. The **Cuca Cup** (a 20-miles professional instead of, as formerly, a 24-hours' amateur race) was won by J. Green in 48 min. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. At Vienna the **Mile Amateur Championship of the World** was won by Albert (Germany) in 3 min. 32 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. Cherry (England) won the **100 kilometres Championship of the World** in the world's record time of 2 h. 12 min. 23 $\frac{3}{4}$  sec. Palmer (England) won the paced 100 kilometres professional race. The meeting was not a success, owing to mismanagement. On Sept. 10th the 10-Miles Championship Cup of the Surrey Club was won by E. J. Callaghan. Miss Foster, on Sept. 12th, covered 50 miles on the road in 2h. 33 min., beating Mrs. Grace's previous record by 8 min. On Sept. 20th the 50-Miles Championship of the N.C.U. was won at Reading by H. Chinn, in record time for this event of 1 h. 51 min. 41 $\frac{3}{4}$  sec. The 2-Miles Tandem Championship was won by F. Burnard and E. J. Callaghan. E. J. Steel, on Sept. 26th, rode to Brighton and back from London in 6h. 23 min. 55 sec.—a record; and P. F. A. Gomme

did the like distance on a tricycle at the same time in 8h. 11 min. 10 sec, which is also a record. On Oct. 1st, at the Canning Town track, the following amateur records were made:  $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile standing unpaced record, 61 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec., by C. F. Sanderson—previous best 63 $\frac{1}{2}$  secs.  $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile flying start unpaced, 27 $\frac{3}{4}$  sec., by S. T. Meager—previous best 28 sec.:  $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile standing start, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec., by W. H. Boyington—previous best 30 $\frac{3}{4}$  sec.;  $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile standing start tandem, 30 $\frac{3}{4}$  sec., by W. V. Solomon and S. P. Abbott—previous best 30 $\frac{3}{4}$  sec.; 1-mile flying start unpaced tandem, 1 min. 58 $\frac{3}{4}$  sec., by G. W. and J. H. Bishop—previous best 1 min. 59 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec.

**Cyprus.** An island and British colony in the Levant, 60 miles from Asia Minor, and 40 from Syria. Area, 3584 sq. m.; pop. 221,343, of which 161,360 are Greeks and 47,926 Mohammedans. Divided into six districts. Capital, Nicosia, pop. 12,575, inland. Chief produce, cotton, wine, carobs, wheat, barley, wool, silk, spirits, sponges, raisins. Minerals: lead, building and ornamental stones, salt. The island is administered, under the agreement concluded between Great Britain and Turkey in '78, by a High Commissioner, with an Executive Council of 4 and a Legislative Council of 18, of whom 12 are elected. Under the same agreement an annual tribute of £92,800 is paid to the Sultan. See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table) and **DIPLOMATIC**.

**Czar of Russia.** See **NICHOLAS II.**

## D

**Dahomey** is a French protectorate lying between the Lagos hinterland on the east and Togoland on the west. It was taken by the French in '92, the then sovereign, Behanzin, being defeated and dethroned. It has access to the sea through its port, Whydah, and also through the French Guinea ports. The area of the country is about 14,000 sq. m., and the population about 600,000. The capital is Abomey, 70 miles north of Whydah. The chief products of the country are palm oil and palm kernels, while various manufactures are also springing up. The trade passes principally through Kotonou and Whydah. In July '97 an agreement was come to with Germany as to the delimitation of the French and German spheres in Dahomey and Togoland. By the Niger Convention, drawn up by the Anglo-French Commission and signed at Paris June 15th, '98, the boundary line between the French territories and the Lagos hinterland was drawn thus. Starting from the dividing point between Dahomey and Lagos on the 9th parallel, the line runs north to Boria, and thence curves in a north-east direction, passing to the west of Gbani, Ashigere and Dokala, till it reaches a point on the Niger ten miles north of Ilo. Nikki was thus given to France and Borgu to Great Britain. See **NIGERIA** (map).

**"Daily Chronicle."** Morning newspaper. Originally a local paper for the whole of London, it was purchased by Mr. Lloyd ('76), and converted into an Imperial Liberal organ with an independent line of action. Other

noticeable features are its attention to Labour and social questions, its illustrations, produced with great care and finish, its literary page, remarkable for the high quality of its reviews, and its special correspondence. During '95 it published an admirable "Encyclopædic Dictionary" in weekly parts. Editor, Mr. H. W. Massingham (*q.v.*). Offices, Fleet Street, E.C.

**"Daily Graphic."** An illustrated London daily newspaper; was first published on Jan. 4th, '90, and was launched under the direction of Mr. W. L. Thomas. In politics the *Daily Graphic* is neutral, but signed contributions containing free expressions of opinion are a distinctive feature. Editors, Mr. T. Heath Joyce and Mr. Hammond Hall. Office, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

**"Daily Mail."** A halfpenny London morning paper, which was started in '96, and has attained a reputation for brief and crisp reports of current events, brightly written special articles, and reliable foreign news. Its circulation for the first month of its existence (May '96) was 171,000, and in Sept. '98 it was over 525,000. The founder is Mr. Alfred C. Harmsworth, well known as the proprietor of *Answers* and similar publications. The *Daily Mail* is Independent Unionist in politics, but aspires to be rather an Imperialist journal than the organ of any party.

**"Daily News."** A prominent Liberal daily paper, and generally regarded as the organ of the Liberal party. Established in '46. It

made much headway in '70-71, owing to its early and impartial telegrams respecting the Franco-German war; again in '76, when Mr. MacGahan, its special correspondent, first called attention to the Bulgarian Atrocities; and later during the Egyptian campaigns. Charles Dickens was its first editor, and it is at present edited by Mr. E. T. Cook (*q.v.*), and managed by Sir John R. Robinson (*q.v.*). The Jubilee of the paper was celebrated by a special number issued on Jan. 21st, '96, giving a history of the Journal for fifty years. Office, Bouverie Street, E.C.

**"Daily Telegraph."** Morning newspaper; founded in '55. Circulation approximates to a quarter of a million daily. Its politics are Independent, and it has taken a foremost part in the discussion of great social problems. Has special wires from New York, Paris, and Vienna. It employed Mr. Smith on his successful special commission to Assyria, and sent Mr. Henry M. Stanley to Central Africa. A notable feature of the *Daily Telegraph* is the correspondence on important social topics, which at frequent intervals appears in its columns. Offices, Fleet Street, E.C.

**Damaraland.** See GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

**Danish Colonies.** See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

**Danube Improvements.** See ENGINEERING.

**Dardanelles, The, or Hellespont,** is a narrow strait, about forty miles long, and varying in width from one to four miles, between the European and Asiatic coasts of the Turkish Empire between the Sea of Marmora and the Grecian Archipelago. Its strategical importance is great, inasmuch as it is the key to Constantinople. Both sides of the strait are strongly fortified.

**Davidson, John,** is the son of a minister of the Evangelical Union, and was b. in 1857, at Barrhead, Renfrewshire. He became a pupil teacher in '72, and was engaged in teaching till '89. In the following year he came to London and embarked on that literary career which has made him famous. At first he took part in journalism, and contributed frequently to the *Speaker*. His experiences in this direction enter largely into "Fleet-Street Eclogues," '93, and "A Random Itinerary," '94. Other books of his are two novels, "Perfidy," an early work, and "Baptist Lake," published in '94; a volume of "Plays," the "Ballads and Songs," '94, which first drew the general attention of the reading public to the new poet; a "Second Series of Fleet-Street Eclogues," "New Ballads," and "The Wonderful Mission of Earl Lavender" ('96), "Godfreda: a Play," and "The Last Ballad and Other Poems" ('98). In '96 also Mr. Davidson adapted Coppée's "Pour la Couronne" for Mr. Forbes Robertson at the Lyceum. Address, Rayleigh House, Shoreham, Sussex.

**Day, William R.,** whose name was so prominent in the United States during the Spanish-American war of '98, is a native of Canton, Ohio, and was born in April 1849. He was educated at the University of Michigan, and at once took up the practice of the law, therein following a family precedent. One of his ancestors was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, and another a member

of the Supreme Court and of Congress, while his father was a lawyer and judge in Northern Ohio. Mr. Day was appointed Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio in '89, but he quickly resigned on account of ill-health, and so was almost new to office when he was called by President McKinley to the high office of Secretary of State in '98 in succession to Senator Sherman. He was afterwards appointed on the Commission entrusted with the settlement of the treaty of peace between Spain and the States.

**Dean and Chapter.** See CHURCH OF ENGLAND; and for a list of Deans see the table of BISHOPS.

**Death Certification.** See former eds.

## DEATH DUTIES.

Previous to the passing of the Finance Act, 94, six different death duties were payable—viz., probate duty, account duty, legacy duty, succession duty, additional succession duty, and estate duty. The probate, account, additional succession, and estate duties were abolished by the statute referred to, which came into operation on Aug. 2nd, '94. Under this Act a new estate duty is payable on all property, real or personal, settled or not settled, which passes on the death of any person dying after the Act came into force. The following property is exempted from the estate duty: (1) settled property of every kind in respect of which estate duty has been paid since the date of the settlement, unless the deceased was at the time of his death, or had been at any time during the continuance of the settlement, competent to dispose of the property; (2) property passing under and by virtue of transactions for full money consideration; (3) the property of common seamen, marines, or soldiers who are slain or die in the service of her Majesty; (4) sums of less than £100 which may under the Friendly Societies Act, '75, the Savings Bank Act, '77, and other statutes, be paid to the representatives of the deceased without requiring representation; (5) reversionary interests, the estate duty on which has been commuted; (6) survivorship annuities of less than £25; (7) pictures, prints, books, manuscripts, works of art, and scientific collections given or bequeathed for national scientific purposes, or to any university, or to any county council or any municipal corporation, the duty in respect of which has been remitted by the Treasury; (8) pensions and annuities payable by the Indian Government to the widows or children of deceased Indian officers; (9) advowsons or church patronages which would have been free from succession duty under the Succession Duty Act, '53; (10) reversionary interests *bonâ fide* sold or mortgaged before Aug. 1st, '94; (11) property settled by a husband on a wife, or *vice versa*, before that date, and reverting to the settler. All the property of the deceased is firstly liable to estate duty, and then to legacy and succession duties. Foreign property is to be included only when such property would formerly have been subject to succession or legacy duty; and in the case of property in the colonies any duty payable in the colony for the property is to be allowed as a deduction from the estate duty; and if the Commissioners are satisfied that duty is chargeable in a foreign country in respect of property there, they are to make an allowance of the



amount of that duty from the value of the property. The following table notifies the amounts

payable under the estate duty of the Finance Act, '94, viz. :—

## ESTATE DUTY.

Where the Principal Value of the Estate				Estate Duty shall be payable at the Rate per Cent. of	
Exceeds	£100 and does not exceed		£500		
"	£500	"	"	"	One Pound.
"	£1,000	"	"	"	Two Pounds.
"	£10,000	"	"	"	Three Pounds.
"	£25,000	"	"	"	Four Pounds.
"	£50,000	"	"	"	Four Pounds Ten Shillings.
"	£75,000	"	"	"	Five Pounds.
"	£100,000	"	"	"	Five Pounds Ten Shillings.
"	£150,000	"	"	"	Six Pounds.
"	£250,000	"	"	"	Six Pounds Ten Shillings.
"	£500,000	"	"	"	Seven Pounds.
"	£1,000,000	"	"	"	Seven Pounds Ten Shillings.
"		"	"	"	Eight Pounds.

To ascertain the percentage of duty payable, all the property passing on the death of its owner is to be aggregated so as to form an estate. Legacy duty is payable on legacies and shares of residue under a will or intestacy, and is applicable to personal property, except leaseholds either within the United Kingdom or abroad of a person who died domiciled in the United Kingdom. The rate of this duty is as under: viz., for legacies to children, or father, mother, or lineal ancestors, £1 per cent.; to brothers or sisters or their descendants, £3 per cent.; to brothers and sisters of the father and mother of deceased, or any descendant of such brothers or sisters £5 per cent.; to brothers and sisters of grandfather or grandmother, or any descendants of such brothers or sisters, £6 per cent.; to persons of other degrees of consanguinity, or strangers in blood, £10 per cent. Succession duty is payable on the interest that an individual takes as successor to a deceased person on real or leasehold property in the United Kingdom, or on legacies charged upon the proceeds of sale of real estate of a person who died domiciled in this country, irrespective of the situation of the property; and also on personal property included in a settlement, whether that property was at home or abroad. The duty varies in a similar manner to the legacy duty, and is as follows: £1 per cent. on the value of succession to lineal descendants; £3 per cent. to brothers and sisters and their descendants; £5 per cent. to brothers and sisters of the father or mother of the predecessor, or the descendants of such brothers or sisters; £6 per cent. to brothers and sisters of the grandfathers or grandmothers of the predecessor, or descendants of such brothers or sisters; and £10 per cent. to persons of other degrees of consanguinity or strangers in blood. The value of a succession to real estate is ascertained by tables in the Succession Duty Act of '53. The beneficial interest is considered as an annuity equal to the net yearly value of the property during the lifetime of the successor, or other shorter term to which his interest may extend. By the Finance Act, '94, the principal value of any property liable to the new estate duty is to be estimated on the price which, in the opinion of the Commissioners, the property would realise if sold in the open market at the time of the death of the deceased; but, as regards agricultural property, the value is not to exceed twenty-five years' purchase of the property, as assessed under Schedule A of the

Income Tax Acts, after deducting £5 per cent. for expenses of management. Disputes as to valuation of the property may be referred to the High Court, or to the County Court where the amount is less than £10,000. Duty on real property may be paid by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments. It is provided by the Finance Act, '96, that estate duty on annuities may be paid by four equal annual instalments. A few other minor amendments of the Finance Act of '94 have been made by the one of '96. A power of appeal is granted to the Court of Appeal in respect of disputed valuations of property for the estate duty. See FINANCE, NATIONAL, and LAW, '98 (Death Duties).

**Deceased Wife's Sister, Marriage with.** See MARRIAGE WITH DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

**Delagoa Bay.** Situated on the east coast of South Africa, on the twenty-sixth parallel of S. latitude. It forms the southern extremity of the Portuguese province of Lorenzo Marques. See EAST AFRICA (PORTUGUESE). Delagoa Bay is available for vessels of large tonnage. The Transvaal border begins 52 miles inland. In the course of the negotiations between Great Britain and Portugal as to the action of the latter power in East Africa, the claims of the Delagoa Bay Railway Co. for compensation for the seizure of the line by Portugal on June 29th, '89, were brought forward. The names of the arbitrators and some account of the lengthy proceedings are given in our last and previous eds. The extension of the line from the Portuguese frontier at Komati (which is 60 miles from the port of Lorenzo Marques) to Pretoria (Transvaal) was formally opened on July 8th, '95. The extension is the property of the Netherlands South African Railway Company, and places Pretoria by rail 350 miles from the coast, and Johannesburg 400 miles. The distance from the latter city to Cape Town by rail is 1013 miles. In Jan. '96 it was stated that the total cost of the line, including rolling stock (£318,600), was £4,252,477; it is 382 miles long. The interminable arbitration proceedings reached another stage in the summer, a telegram dated Berne, July 3rd, announcing that the Tribunal recognising the necessity of expert evidence had appointed M. Stoccalper, engineer at Sion, and M. Dietler, chief engineer of the St. Gothard railway at Lucerne, both these gentlemen accepting on condition that they were not called upon to make a local investigation; on July 21st they submitted the

name of a third expert, M. Nicole, the Swiss railway engineer, to proceed to Delagoa Bay. M. Nicole presented his report in '97. In the House of Commons on March 28th, '98, Mr. Curzon, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated that the latest information to hand was that the experts had presented their report, which would be printed and distributed to the parties concerned. On July 18th the *Times* contradicted a report which was circulated to the effect that an award of £2,500,000 had been made in favour of the claimants, adding, "The contentious procedure is not yet closed, and the case will not be finally submitted to the Court, much less decided, for at least three months." The *Globe* stated (Nov. 1st) that the decision of the arbitrators would be given early in Feb. '99. There was a rumour during the year, which received strong confirmation from a statement of the German Chancellor (see GERMANY), that Great Britain and Germany had come to an understanding as to their interests in Delagoa Bay and South Africa generally. See TRANSVAAL (map).

**Delcassé, Théophile**, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, was born at Pamiers, March 1st, 1852, and began his career as a journalist. He was elected to the Chamber in '89, and in '93 he became Under-Secretary for the Colonies under MM. Ribot and Dupuy. It was mainly through his efforts that colonial affairs were entrusted to a distinct department. He became Colonial Minister in the Dupuy Cabinet of May '94, and has always been a consistent advocate of colonial expansion. When M. Brisson formed his ministry, after the fall of the Méline cabinet, in '98, he entrusted Foreign Affairs to M. Delcassé, and it fell to his lot to deal with the difficult position at Fashoda. He accomplished the task with great ability, and retained his portfolio in M. Dupuy's ministry, after the defeat of the Brisson administration. See FRANCE.

## DENMARK.

A kingdom under Christian IX., of Glucksburg, who succeeded to the throne in 1863. By charter of '49 (modified in '55, '63, '65, and '66) the executive power is vested in King and ministers, the legislative in the Rigsdag or Diet acting jointly with the sovereign. The Rigsdag is composed of the Landsting (or Upper House of 66 members; 12 Crown nominees appointed for life, and 54 indirectly elected by electoral bodies for eight years), and the Folkething (or House of Commons of 114 members directly elected by universal suffrage for three years). Members of both houses are paid 6s. 8d. a day while the Rigsdag is sitting, and their travelling expenses. The Rigsdag must meet every October, and all money Bills be submitted to the Folkething. Colonies comprise Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, Greenland, and three small West Indian islands. The agricultural returns for the past three or four years show that the foreign demand for Danish agricultural produce continues to increase. Cattle breeding is at the same time taking more and more the place of arable farming. Above all, dairy farming is being pursued with unparalleled skill and success. The export of butter and other dairy produce is now the main source of the wealth of Denmark, and this was recognised by the formation of an Agricultural Department under

a responsible minister in May '96. The State religion is Lutheran, but all others are tolerated, and there are no disabilities to dissenters. Education compulsory and free, the public schools being maintained by communal rates. **Area**, 14,775 sq. m.; estimated pop. 2,299,564. The total revenue for '97 was £3,741,270; expenditure, £4,137,257; public debt, '98, £11,579,335; imports, '97, £22,466,879; exports, £17,944,387. For army and navy see FOREIGN ARMIES AND NAVIES; and for Ministry see DIPLOMATIC.

**Political Parties.** In Denmark parties are broadly divided into supporters and opponents of a parliamentary system like our own. The Conservatives, or **Right**, contend that by the constitutional law of Denmark (promulgated in 1849 and revised in '66) the Folkething has not—like the English House of Commons—the supremacy in matters of taxation and finance, and the power of practically deciding who shall be the ministers. They maintain that the King and Landsting together may overrule the Folkething. The **Left** are parliamentary men attached to the English system. Hence there has arisen an apparently interminable dispute, with the Landsting and the Ministry on one side and the majority of the Folkething on the other. This majority, however, gradually divided into two parties, Radicals and Moderates. After the general election of '92, when the Right obtained 30 seats and the Moderate Left 43, the Radical Left only succeeding in obtaining 28 seats as against 39 at the previous election, an agreement was arrived at that Parliament should confirm the provisional laws that, in spite of the opposition of the Left, the Estrup Cabinet, though in a minority, had enacted, the Cabinet in return promising to make way for a new administration of a Moderate type. This agreement was carried out (Aug. 7th, '94), when M. Estrup's ministry resigned, after nineteen years' tenure of office, Baron de Reedtz-Thott becoming Premier, and selecting Moderate men of the Right for his colleagues. The general election of April '95 scarcely approved this compromise in the way that had been anticipated, for 52 Radicals, 9 Socialists, 28 Moderates, and only 24 Conservatives were returned. The Radicals again won a decisive victory at the elections in April '98, when 15 Conservatives, 23 Moderates, 12 Socialists, and 63 Radicals were returned.

**History, '98.**—The elections to the Folkething resulted in a striking victory for the Radicals, who obtained an absolute majority over all other parties (April 5th). Since the Cabinet, however, never had a majority in the Folkething, they did not resign, still relying on their supporters in the Landsting. The September elections to the Landsting left parties in this condition—43 Conservatives and 23 Opposition members. Queen Louise died (Sept. 29th). The Finance Minister in his Budget statement estimated the revenue for 1899-1900 at 68,200,000 kr., and the expenditure at 68,000,000 kr. (Oct. 7th). The Queen was buried in Roskilde Cathedral (15th), and the funeral service was attended by the Czar of Russia, the King of Greece, the King of Sweden, the Duke of York, and other royal personages.

**Denmark, King of.** See CHRISTIAN IX.

**Denominations, The Three,** is the abbreviated designation of an association of Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist ministers

resident in or near London. The full title is "The General Body of Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Three Denominations Resident in and about the Cities of London and Westminster." This association enjoys the privilege of direct access to the throne and the kissing of hands—a privilege of which it availed itself at the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign, and again at the Diamond Jubilee. On the last-named occasion the Rev. Alexander Jeffrey (Presbyterian), the Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D. (Congregationalist), and the Rev. J. Monro Gibson, D.D. (Presbyterian), kissed hands. As far back as the Revolution each denomination had its own ministerial board in London, and each board by itself approached the Throne as occasion arose. On the accession of Queen Anne the three boards united in an address. In July 1727 the present association was organised. It is not a body which represents the Churches. It is composed solely of ministers, and admission must be through one or another of the three ministerial boards, which are not themselves representative either. The secretary is chosen triennially from each of the three bodies in succession. The present secretary is a Presbyterian (the Rev. Alexander Jeffrey); Mr. J. Minshull, of the Memorial Hall, is permanent clerk, and the annual meeting is held at the Memorial Hall in March. Every meeting appoints its own chairman. The "Three Denominations" is often confounded with another body known as the "Dissenting Deputies." The two are quite distinct from each other. The "Dissenting Deputies" are laymen, and represent Churches—Presbyterian, Independent, or Baptist, in or near London—by whom they are elected. This body came into existence in November 1732, in connection with the Test and Corporation Acts, and still exists to protect the rights of Dissenters. It has not the privilege of access to the Throne. The present chairman is Mr. William Woodall, M.P., and the secretary Mr. A. J. Shepherd.

**Devonshire, Duke of.** See under PEERAGE.  
**Dilke, Sir Charles, M.P.** See under COMMONS.

**Dillon, John, M.P.** See under COMMONS; also POLITICAL PARTIES.

**Diocese.** See CHURCH OF ENGLAND, CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, and ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

### DIPLOMATIC.

The following list gives the names of the Cabinet, or Executive Council, or principal members of the Government, of each of the leading Foreign States, and of the more important British colonies.

**Abyssinia.** *British Agent*, Lieutenant Harrington.

**Aden.** *Political Resident*, Brigadier-General C. A. Cunningham, I.S.C.

**Afghanistan.** *Agent to the Governor-General of India*, Maulvi Ghafur Khan.

**Africa, British Central, Protectorate.** *British Commissioner and Consul-General*, Alfred Sharpe, C.B.—*Deputy-Commissioner, Consul, and Commandant of Armed Forces*, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Manning.—*Assistant Deputy-Commissioner and Vice-Consul*, Captain F. B. Pearce.—*Secretary to the Administration*, J. F. Cunningham.—*Senior Naval Officer on Lake Nyasa*, Commander Percy Cullen, R.N.R.

—*Surveyor*, W. Anderson.—*Director of Customs*, H. A. Hillier.

**Africa—East Africa Protectorate.** *Commissioner and Consul-General*, Sir A. H. Hardinge, K.C.M.G., C.B. (resides at Zanzibar).

**Africa, South.** *High Commissioner*, Sir Alfred Milner, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.—*Secretary to the High Commission*, G. V. Fiddes.—*Resident Commissioner for the Bechuanaland Protectorate*, Major H. Goold-Adams, C.B., C.M.G.—*Assistant Commissioners*, W. H. Surmon and J. Ashburnham.—*British Agent at Pretoria*, W. Conyngham Greene, C.B. See also **British South Africa Company**.

**Ajmere.** *Chief Commissioner*, A. H. T. Martindale.

**Algiers.** *Governor-General of Algeria*, M. Laferrière.—*British Consul-General*, F. Hay Newton.—*British Vice-Consul*, F. E. Drummond-Hay.

**Argentine Republic.** *President*, General Julio A. Roca. **Ministry:** *Minister of the Interior*, Dr. Felipe Jofre.—*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Amancio Alcorta.—*Minister of Finance*, Dr. José Maria Rosa.—*Minister of Justice*, Dr. Osvaldo Magnasco.—*Minister of War*, General Luis Maria Campos.—*Minister of Marine*, Commodore Martin Rivadavia.—*Minister of Agriculture*, Dr. Emilio Frers.—*Minister of Public Works*, Dr. Emilio Civit.—*Ministry in London*, 16, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.—*Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires*, Florencio Don L. Dominguez.—*Consul-General*, Dr. S. Garcia Uriburu.—*Consul*, Alfredo O. Lumb, 3, Budge Row, Cannon Street, E.C.—*Vice-Consul*, Francisco J. Torromé.—*British Minister at Buenos Ayres*, Hon. W. E. Barrington.

**Assam.** *Chief Commissioner*, H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.I.—*Secretary to Chief Commissioner*, P. G. Melitus, C.I.E.

**Austria-Hungary.** *Minister of the Imperial and Royal House and for Foreign Affairs*, Count Agenor Goluchowski.—*Imperial and Royal Minister of Finance*, Benjamin de Kállay.—*Imperial and Royal Minister of War*, General Edmund von Krieghammer. **Ministerial Council for Austria:** *Premier and Minister of the Interior*, Count Thun.—*National Defence*, Count Welsner von Welsersheimb.—*Railways*, Dr. Ritter von Wittek.—*Justice*, Dr. Edler von Ruber.—*Public Worship and Instruction*, Count Bylandt-Rheidt.—*Agriculture*, Baron von Kast.—*Finance*, Dr. Kaizl.—*Commerce*, Baron Dipauli.—*Minister without Portfolio*, Herr Jandrejevics.—**Ministerial Council for Hungary:** *President of the Council*, Baron Bánffy.—*Public Worship and Instruction*, Julius de Wlassics.—*Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia*, M. de Josipovich.—*Justice*, G. de Erdélyi.—*Minister for Home Affairs*, Desiderius Perczel.—*Minister at H. M. Court*, Baron Jozsika.—*Minister of National Defence*, Baron de Fejérváry.—*Commerce*, E. de Daniel.—*Agriculture*, J. Darányi.—*Ambassador in London*, Count Deym, 18, Belgrave Square, S.W.—*Consul-General*, Baron Alfred de Rothschild.—*Assistant Consul-General*, Baron Erwin von Ferstel.—*Vice-Consul*, Walter Princig de Herwalt.—*Secretary*, Julius Kohn, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.—*British Consular Agent at Lissa*, Seraphin Topich.—*British Consul at Trieste*, John George Haggard, Esq.—*Pro-Consul*, N. Salvani.—*British Ambassador at Vienna*,



The Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.—*British Consul-General in Vienna*, Chevalier Paul von Schoeller.—*Consul*, Moriz Feldscharek.—*British Consul-General at Budapest*, Gerard Lowther, Esq.—*Consul*, Dr. Ignatz Bruell.—*British Consul at Fiume*, George Louis Faber, Esq.—*Vice-Consul*, Arthur Steinacker.

**Baden.** *President of Ministry*, Dr. W. Nokk.—*British Chargé d'Affaires*, G. W. Buchanan (resides at Darmstadt).—*Consul at Mannheim*, F. Ladenburg.

**Bahamas.** *Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, Sir Gilbert Carter, K.C.M.G.; *Private Secretary and Clerk to Executive Council*, J. L. Bonhote. *Executive Council: Colonial Secretary*, J. S. Churchill.—*Attorney-General*, W. Rees Davies.—*Receiver-General*, H. H. J. Bell. R. H. Sawyer; G. T. R. Kemp, M.D.; W. E. Armbrister; Joseph Brown; and J. H. Young.

**Baluchistan.** *Agent to the Governor-General for India*, H. S. Barnes, C.S.I.

**Barbados.** *Governor*, Sir J. S. Hay, K.C.M.G. *Executive Council: Officer commanding the Troops.*—*Colonial Secretary*, R. C. Williams.—*Attorney-General*, W. H. Greaves, Q.C.—Sir G. C. Pile, M.L.C.

**Baroda.** *Resident and Agent to Governor-General*, Lt.-Col. N. C. Martelli, I.S.C.

**Basutoland.** *Resident Commissioner*, Sir Godfrey Y. Lagden, K.C.M.G.

**Bayaria.** *Ministers: Minister of State and Foreign*, Baron Von Crailsheim.—*Instruction and Worship*, Herr Von Landmann.—*Justice*, Baron Von Leonrod.—*Finance*, Dr. Baron Von Riedel.—*Interior*, Baron Von Feilitzsch.—*Minister of War*, General Baron Von Asch zu Asch.—*British Minister Resident at Munich*, Victor A. W. Drummond.

**Bechuanaland Protectorate.** See Africa, South.

**Belgium.** *Premier and Minister of Finance*, M. de Smet de Naeyer.—*Foreign Affairs*, P. L. M. C. de Favereau.—*Interior and Public Instruction*, M. Schollaert.—*Agriculture, Industry, and Public Works*, M. Léon de Bruyn.—*War*, —.—*Railways, Posts and Telegraphs*, M. J. Vanden-Pereboom.—*Justice*, M. Begerem.—*Industry and Labour*, M. Nysens.—*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London*, Baron Whettall.—*Consul-General*, M. F. H. Lenders, 118, Bishopsgate - Street - Within, E.C.—*British Minister at Brussels*, Hon. Sir Francis Richard Plunkett, G.C.M.G.—*Secretary of Legation*, G. E. Welby.—*British Consul-General at Antwerp*, G. R. de Courcy-Perry, C.M.G.

**Bengal.** *Lieutenant-Governor and President of Council*, Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I.—*Council of the Lieutenant-Governor*, Sir G. C. Paul, K.C.I.E., H. H. Risley, C.I.E., Rai Durga Gati Banerjee Bahadur, C.I.E., Nawah Syud Ameer Hossein, C.I.E., M. Finucane, C.S.I., W. B. Oldham, C.I.E., R. B. Buckley, W. H. Grimley, C. W. Bolton, C.S.I., Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah, M. C. Turner, Norendra Nath Sen, Saligram Singh, Kali Charom Banerjee, The Maharajah of Darbhanga, G.C.I.E., Surendranath Banerjee, Jatra Mohan Sen, T. W. Spink, Raja Shashi Shakhawar Roy of Tahipur. *Secretaries to Government: Chief Secretary*, C. W. Bolton, C.S.I.—*General Statistical and Revenue*, M.

Finucane, C.S.I.—*Financial and Municipal*, H. H. Risley, C.I.E.—*Public Works*, Col. A. D. McArthur, R.E., and R. B. Buckley.

**Berbera.** See SOMALI COAST.

**Bermuda.** *Governor*, Lieut.-Gen. G. D. Barker, C.B.—*Executive Council: The Governor*, Lieut.-Col. E. J. Bor.—*Colonial Secretary*, A. Alison.—*Attorney-General*, S. B. Gray, C.M.G.—*Receiver-General*, James Tucker, C.M.G.—*Solicitor-General*, R. D. Darrell.—*Assistant Justice*, J. H. Trimmingham.

**Bolivia.** *President*, Señor Fernandez Alonzo.—*Foreign Affairs*, Señor Gomez.—*Finance*, Señor Gutierrez.—*Interior*, Señor Pinilla.—*Colonies and Public Worship*, Señor Ochoa.—*War*, Señor Sanjines.—*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in France*, Francisco de Argandoña, 66, Rue Pierre-Charron, Paris.—*Acting Consul in London*, Arthur Moutrie, 12, Fenchurch St.

**Bombay.** *Governor*, Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E.—*Council of the Governor*, J. Nugent, C.S.I.; Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, K.C.I.E.—*Additional Members for making Laws and Regulations*, Basil Lang (Advocate-General); Ranchodlal Chotalal; W. H. Crowe; Daji Abaji Khare; Mir Allāhbakshkhān walad Mir Alibakshkhān Shahvani Talpur; Narayan Ganesh Chandavakar; W. C. Hughes; A. S. Moriarty; Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar; T. R. McLellan; Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh; Meherban Narayanras Govind; Fazulbhai Visram, C.I.E.; Dhondo Shamrao Garud; Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C.I.E.; Vrijbhukands Atmaram; R. H. Macaulay; E. Giles; J. K. Spence.—*Secretary*, C. G. H. Fawcett. *Secretaries to the Government: Chief Secretary Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments*, J. Monteath, C.S.I.—*Secretary Political, Special, Judicial, and Separate Departments*, S. W. Edgerley, C.I.E.—*Educational, etc., Departments*, J. de C. Atkins.—*Public Works*, H. M. Thompson, M.Inst.C.E.

**Borneo.** [Brunei, British North Borneo, and Sarawak were placed under British protection in '88.] *High Commissioner and Consul-General* (Singapore), Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, G.C.M.G.—*Consul at Brunei*, N. P. Trevenen. See also British North Borneo.

**Brazil.** *President*, Dr. Prudente José de Moraes Barros. *Ministry: Finance*, Bernardino de Campos.—*Industry and Public Works*, Joaquim Murtinho.—*Interior*, Amaro Cavalcanti.—*War*, General Carlos Machado Bittencourt.—*Marine*, Admiral Elisirio José Barbosa.—*Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Dyonisio E. de Castro Cerqueira.—*Minister in London*, Chevalier de Souza Corrêa, 55, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.—*Delegate of the Brazilian Treasury*, Dr. J. A. de Azevedo Castro, 53, New Broad Street, E.C.—*Consul in London*, Epaminondas Leite Chermont, 6, Great Winchester Street, E.C.—*British Minister to Brazil*, E. C. H. Phipps.

**British Columbia** (including Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte Islands). *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. T. R. M'Innes.—*Premier and Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works*, Hon. C. A. Semlin.—*Minister of Finance and Agriculture*, Hon. C. Carter Cotton.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. J. Martin.—*President of Council*, Hon. J. McKecheeny.—*Minister of Mines*, Hon. F. Hume.

**British Central Africa.** See AFRICA.

**British Guiana.** Governor, Sir W. J. Seadall, K.C.M.G.—Colonial Secretary, Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G. **Court of Policy:** President, The Governor.—Members: Gov. Secretary, Sir Cavendish Boyle.—Attorney-General, H. A. Bovell, Q.C.—Auditor-General, F. J. Villiers, C.M.G.—Immigration Agent-General, A. H. Alexander.—N. Darnell Davis, C.M.G.; George W. Dickson; and others.

**British Honduras.** Governor, Colonel David Wilson, C.M.G.—Executive Council: The Governor.—Colonial Secretary, F. J. Newton, C.M.G.—Treasurer, W. J. McKinney, C.M.G.—Attorney-General, F. M. Maxwell.—Commandant of Constabulary, Captain Kaye.—J. H. Phillips, C.M.G.; Carlos Melhado; A. Williamson, C.M.G.

**British North Borneo Company** (Incorporated by Royal Charter). **Court of Directors:** Chairman, R. B. Martin, M.P.; Vice-Chairman, Sir C. J. Jessel, Bart.; Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., G.C.M.G.; Frederick C. Stoop, Esq.; W. C. Cowie (Managing Director); E. Dent; Admiral of the Fleet, Hon. Sir H. A. Keppel, G.C.B.; J. A. Maitland.—Secretary, Harington G. Forbes.—London office, 15, Leadenhall Street.—Establishment: Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Leicester Paul Beaufort.

**British South Africa Company.** Board of Directors: The Duke of Abercorn, K.G. (President); Earl Grey (Vice-President); Mr. C. J. Rhodes, M.L.A.; Lord Gifford, V.C.; Sir Sidney Shippard, K.C.M.G.; Mr. Rochfort Maguire.—Acting Administrator, Mr. W. H. Milton (Salisbury).—Deputy Administrator, Captain the Hon. Arthur Lawley (Bulawayo).—London office, 15, St Swithin's Lane, E.C.—Manager, H. Wilson Fox.—Secretary, J. F. Jones.—Registrar, E. C. Clegg.

**Bulgaria.** President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Public Worship, M. Stoiloff.—Minister for War, Col. Ivanoff.—Finance, M. Théodoroff.—Commerce and Agriculture, M. Velitchkoff.—Interior, M. Beneff.—Minister of Justice, M. Zgoureff.—Minister of Public Instruction, M. Vazoff.—Public Works, Ways, and Communications, M. Madjaroff.—British Agent and Consul-General at Sofia, Mr. F. E. H. Elliot.—Vice-Consul at Sofia, Mr. F. G. Freeman; Rustchuk, Mr. W. H. Dalziel; Varna, Mr. A. G. Brophy.—Acting Consul-Agent at Bourgas, Mr. J. Bourn.

**Burma.** Lieutenant-Governor, Sir F. W. R. Fryer, K.C.S.I.—Chief Secretary, E. S. Symes, C.I.E.—Revenue Sec., C. G. Bayne.—Financial Commissioner, D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I.—Legislative Council, J. E. Bridges, E. S. Symes, C.I.E., C. G. Bayne, J. Lewis, A. Pennyuck, C.I.E., J. Macgregor, U. Gaung, C.S.I., Hkun Saing, C.I.E., Sawbwa of Hsipaw, D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I.

**Canada.** Governor-General, The Right Hon. the Earl of Minto.—Premier and President of Privy Council, Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., Q.C.—Justice, Hon. David Mills.—Trade and Commerce, Hon. Sir R. J. Cartwright, G.C.M.G.—Postmaster-General, Hon. W. Mulock, Q.C.—Secretary of State, Hon. R. W. Scott, Q.C.—Finance, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Q.C.—Marine and Fisheries, Hon. Sir L. H. Davies, K.C.M.G., Q.C.—Railways and Canals, Hon. A. G. Blair.—Public Works, Hon. J. Israel Tarte.—Minister of Militia and Defence, Hon. F. W. Borden.—The Interior

and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, Hon. Clifford Sifton.—Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Fisher. Without portfolio, Hon. R. R. Dobell, Hon. C. A. Geoffrion.—Controller of Customs, Hon. Wm. Paterson.—Controller of Inland Revenue, Hon. Sir Joly de Lotbinière, K.C.M.G.—Solicitor-General, Hon. C. Fitzpatrick, Q.C.—High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., Victoria Chambers, 17, Victoria Street, S.W.—Secretary, J. G. Colmer, C.M.G.

**Cape of Good Hope.** Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the Colony, and High Commissioner for South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.—Imperial Secretary to High Commissioner, G. V. Fiddes, Esq. **The Cabinet Ministers are:** Premier and Colonial Secretary, The Hon. W. P. Schreiner, C.M.G., Q.C., M.L.A. Treasurer, The Hon. John X. Merriman, M.L.A. Attorney-General, The Hon. Richard Solomon, Q.C. Commissioner for Public Works, The Hon. J. W. Sauer, M.L.A.—Secretary for Agriculture, The Hon. A. J. Herholdt, M.L.C. Without Portfolio, The Hon. T. G. Te Water, M.D., M.L.A. **Permanent Heads of Ministerial Departments:** Under Colonial Secretary, Noel Janisch, Esq.—Assistant Treasurer, Henry de Smidt, Esq.—General Manager of Railways, C. B. Elliott, Esq., C.M.G., LL.B.—Secretary for Public Works, L. Mansergh, Esq.—Secretary Law Department, John Graham, Esq.—Secretary to Prime Minister, Sydney Cowper, Esq.—Under-Secretary for Agriculture, Charles Currey, Esq.—Agent-General in London, The Hon. Sir David Tennant, K.C.M.G., 112, Victoria Street, S.W.—Secretary, Spencer Brydges Todd, Esq., C.M.G.—Emigration Agent, W. C. Burnet, Esq.

**Central America, British Minister to the Republic of, G. F. Jenner, Esq. (Guatemala).—Minister Plenipotentiary, Senor Don C. Medina, 1, York Place, Portman Square, London, and 3, Rue Boccador, Paris.—Consul-General in London, Marco J. Kelly.**

**Central Provinces (India).** Chief Commissioner, D. C. J. Ibbetson, C.S.I.—Chief Secretary, M. W. Fox-Strangways.—Revenue Secretary, H. A. Crump.—Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, L. S. Carey.—Judicial Commissioner, S. Ismay.

**Ceylon.** Executive Council: Governor, The Rt. Hon. Sir J. W. Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.—Lieut.-Governor and Colonial Secretary, Sir Edward Noel Walker, K.C.M.G.—Commanding the Forces, Major-Gen. F. T. Hobson.—Attorney-General, C. P. Layard.—Auditor-General, W. T. Taylor, C.M.G.—Treasurer, Sir F. R. Saunders, K.C.M.G.—Clerk of Council, H. L. Crawford.—Surveyor-General, F. H. Grinlinton.—Principal Collector of Customs, L. F. Lee.—Director of Public Works, F. A. Cooper.

**Channel Islands.** **JERSEY:** Lieutenant-Governor, Major-Gen. Edward Hopton, C.B.—Baillif, —.—Dean, Very Rev. Geo. Orange Balleine, M.A.—Procurator-General, W. H. V. Vernon, Esq.—Viscount, R. R. Lemprière, Esq.—Advocate-General, A. H. Turner, Esq.—Government Secretary, Lieut.-Col. A. Ward-Simpson.—H.M. Receiver-General, E. Mourant, Esq.—Greffier, E. Le Sueur, Esq. **GUERNSEY:** SARK, ALDERNEY, ETC.: Lieutenant-Governor, Lt.-Gen. N. Stevenson.—Baillif, Thomas G. Carey.—Dean, Very Rev. Thos. Bell, M.A., and Hon. Canon of



Winchester Cathedral.—*H.M. Procureur*, E. C. Ozanne.—*H.M. Comptroller*, Arthur Wm. Bell.—*Government Secretary*, Colonel Wm. Bell, C.B.—*Receiver-General*, Capt. Cané, R.N.

**Chili.** *President of the Republic*, Don F. Errazuriz.—*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Don J. J. Latorre.—*Legation in London*, 29, Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.—*Minister Plenipotentiary*, Don Domingo Gana.—*First Secretary*, Don Ricardo Salas Edwards.—*Second Secretary*, Don J. O. Herrera-Frederick.—*Consul in London*, A. G. Kendall, 148, Leadenhall Street, E.C.—*British Minister at Santiago*, J. Gosling.

**China.** *Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London*, His Excellency Sir Chichen Lo Feng-luh, K.C.V.O., 49, Portland Place, W.—*British Minister*, Sir Claude Macdonald, K.C.M.G.

**Colombia.** *Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London*, Don J. M. Hurtado.—*Secretary to Legation and Chargé d'Affaires*, Don M. de Santa Maria.—*Consul-General*, Don Gonzalo Ramos Ruiz, 17, Gracechurch Street, E.C.—*Vice-Consul*, Mr. Leopold Schloss.—*British Minister Resident*, Sir John Ewan Smith.

**Colonies, Crown Agents for.** The Crown Agents who transact business in London on behalf of the Crown Colonies are Sir M. F. Ommanney, K.C.M.G., R.E.; E. E. Blake, Esq. and Major M. A. Cameron, R.E., Downing Street, S.W., and 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C. They are agents for the following colonies: Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Central Africa Protectorate, Ceylon, Cyprus, Dominica, East Africa Protectorate, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Lagos, Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, Montserrat, Newfoundland, Niger Coast Protectorate, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles Islands, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements (Singapore, Penang and Malacca), and Native States of Perak, Selangor, Pahang, Negri Sembilan; Tobago, Trinidad, Turks Island, Uganda Protectorate, Virgin Islands.

**Congo, Independent State of the.** CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AT BRUSSELS. *Secretary of State*, M. Edm. Van Eetvelde.—*Chief of Cabinet*, M. A. Baerts.—*Secretary-General for Interior*, M. C. Liebrechts, Office, 4, Rue Bréderod.—*Finance*, M. H. Droogmans, Office, 20, Rue de Namur.—*Treasurer-General*, M. H. Pochez.—*Foreign Affairs and Justice*, Chevalier A. de Cuvelier, Office, 20, Rue de Namur. LOCAL ADMINISTRATION AT BOMA. *Governor-General*, ———.—*Vice-Governor*, Gen. Wangermée.—*Secretary-General*, M. Ghislain.—*Justice*, M. Wolters.—*Agriculture*, M. Diddrich.—*Finances*, M. De Keyser.—*Transports*, M. A. Bolle.—*Force Publique*, M. Van Dorpe.—*Intendance*, M. Vandenplas.—*Travaux de Défense*, M. Michel.—*British Consul*, M. W. C. Pickersgill.—*Consul-General in London*, M. J. Houdret.

**Costa Rica.** *President*, Rafael Yglesias.—*Ministry: Foreign Affairs*, Pedra Pérez Zeledón.—*Commerce and Finance*, Juan Bautista Guiros.—*War and Marine*, Demetrio Tinoco.—*Police and Home Secretary*, J. Astúa Aguilar.—*Minister to France, Germany, Spain, and Belgium*, Señor M. M. Peralta.—*Consul-General*

in London, J. A. Le Lacheur, 58, Lombard Street, E.C.—*British Consul*, P. G. Harrison.

**Cyprus. Executive Council:** *High Commissioner*, Sir W. F. Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G.—*Chief Secretary*, Captain A. H. Young, C.M.G.—*The Officer for the time being in command of the Troops*.—*Queen's Advocate* (Acting), A. G. Lascelles.—*Receiver-General*, A. M. Ashmore.—*Additional members*, P. Constantinides, A. Liassides, the Chief Cadi.

**Denmark.** *President of the Council and Minister of Finance*, Herr Hørring.—*Marine and Foreign Affairs* (ad interim), Vice-Admiral Ravn.—*Interior*, Herr Bardenfleth.—*Justice and Iceland*, Herr Rump.—*War*, Colonel Tuxen.—*Public Worship and Instruction*, Bishop Sthyr.—*Agriculture*, Herr von Hage.—*British Minister at Copenhagen*, Mr. Edmund Fane.—*Secretary of Legation*, Hon. Alan Johnstone.—*British Consul at Copenhagen*, Captain J. Boyle.—*Vice-Consul*, C. H. Funch.—*Third Secretary*, Mr. A. Ponsonby.

**Dominican Republic.** *President*, General Ulises Hereaux.—*Vice-President*, Dr. Wenceslao Figueroa. *Ministry: Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*, Señor Enrique Henriquez.—*Public Works*, Señor Teófilo Cordero y Bidó.—*War and Marine*, General Brauhio Alvaler.—*Interior*, Dr. José D. Pichardo, B.—*Finance*, Dr. José de Jesus-Alvarez.—*Justice*, Señor S. E. Walverde.—*Consul-General in London for the United Kingdom*—Miguel Ventura, 17, Coleman Street, E.C.—*British Consul for Dominican Republic and Hayti, at Port-au-Prince*, ———. There is a British Vice-Consul at Vouge.

**Ecuador.** *President*, Eloy Alfaro.—*Vice-President*, Vicente Lucio Salazar.—*Finance*, Alejandro Cardenas.—*Foreign Affairs*, Pablo Herrera.—*Public Instruction*, Roberto Espinosa.—*War and Navy*, General J. M. Sarasti.—*Public Credit and Public Works*, Genaro Larrea.—*Consul-General in London*, Celso Nevares.—*British Minister Resident for Peru and Ecuador*, Captain H. M. Jones, V.C. (resident at Lima).—*Consul at Quito*, L. Söderstrom.—*Consul at Guayaquil*, George Chambers.

**Egypt.** *President of the Council and Minister of the Interior*, Mustapha Fehmy Pasha, G.C.M.G.—*Foreign Affairs*, Boutros Pasha Ghaly.—*Finance*, Mazloum Pasha.—*Public Works and Instruction*, Fakhry Pasha.—*War*, Abani Pasha.—*Justice*, Ibrahim Fuad Pasha.—*Advisers to H.H. the Khedive: Financial*, J. L. Gorst; *Interior*, ———.—*Judicial*, Mr. McIlwraith.—*Under-Secretaries of State: Finance*, C. E. Dawkins; *Public Works*, Sir W. E. Garstin, K.C.M.G.—*Public Instruction*, Yacoub Pasha Artin.—*Postmaster-General*, Saba Pasha.—*Director-General of Customs*, Alfred Caillard, C.M.G.—*President of Railway Administration*, Major Gironard, R.E., D.S.O.—*Controller-General of Accounts*, Harari Bey.—*Director-General Board of Health*, Sir John Rogers, K.C.M.G.—*British Commissioners: Caisse de la Dette*, Sir Alonzo Money, K.C.M.G.; *Domains Administration*, J. Gibson; *Daira Sanieh*, Dr. H. Crookshank Pasha.—*H.B.M. Agent and Consul-General*, Lord Cromer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., etc.—*General Commanding Army of Occupation*, ———.—*Sirdar of Egyptian Army*, Major-General Lord Kitchener Pasha, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.



**Falkland Islands.** *Governor and Judge,* William Grey-Wilson, C.M.G. *Executive Council:* The Governor.—*Colonial Secretary and Treasurer,* F. Craigie Halkett.—*Colonial Surgeon,* Samuel Hamilton.

**Fiji.** *Governor and Commander-in-Chief and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific,* Sir G. T. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.—*Chief Justice,* Sir Henry S. Berkeley.—*Attorney-General,* John S. Udal.—*Receiver-General,* —.—*Agent-General for Immigration,* J. Forster.—*Commissioner for Lands,* J. Berry.

**France.** *President of the Republic,* M. Félix Faure, elected Jan. 17th, '95.—*Premier and Minister of the Interior,* M. Charles Dupuy.—*Foreign Affairs,* M. Delcassé.—*War,* M. de Freycinet.—*Marine,* M. Lockroy.—*Finance,* M. Peytral.—*Public Instruction,* M. Leygues.—*Justice,* M. Lebreton.—*Commerce,* M. Delombre.—*Public Works,* M. Krantz.—*Colonies,* M. Guillain.—*Agriculture,* M. Viger.—*Ambassador in London,* Baron de Courcel.—*Secretary,* M. Geoffray, Minister Plenipotentiary.—*Consul-General,* M. Lequeux.—*Consuls-Suppléants,* MM. Clavery et Gausson, 38, Finsbury Circus, E.C.—*British Ambassador, Paris,* Sir Edmund J. Monson, G.C.M.G., C.B.

**Gambia.** *Administrator,* Sir Robert B. Llewellyn, K.C.M.G.

**Germany.** *Chancellor of the German Empire,* Prince zu Hohenlohe Schillingsfürst.—*Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,* Baron Bernhard von Bülow.—*Secretary of State for the Interior,* Count von Posadowsky-Wehner.—*Secretary of State for the Admiralty,* Rear Admiral Tirpitz.—*Secretary of State for Justice,* W. G. Nieberding.—*Secretary of State for the Imperial Treasury,* Baron von Thielmann.—*Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs,* Lieut.-Gen. von Podbielski.—*President of the Board of Railways,* Herr Thielen. [NOTE.—There are no Ministers of War, Public Works, and Public Worship for the Empire of Germany. The Imperial Army is under the supreme generalship of the Emperor, and there is a minister of war for each of the four kingdoms; the Prussian War Minister being also Minister for the smaller States.]—*Ambassador in London,* Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, 9, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.—*Consul-General,* Baron von Lindenfels, 49, Finsbury Square, E.C.—*British Ambassador, Berlin,* Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.—*Consul-General at Berlin,* Dr. Paul Schwabach.

**Gibraltar.** *Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the City and Garrison,* Gen. Sir Robert Biddulph, R.A., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.—*Colonial Secretary,* H. M. Jackson, C.M.G.—*Colonial Treasurer and Collector,* A. C. Greenwood.—*Chief Justice,* S. H. Gatty.—*Attorney-General,* A. W. Fawkes, Q.C.

**Gold Coast Colony.** *Executive Council:* *Governor,* F. M. Hodgson, C.M.G.; *Colonial Secretary,* Wm. Low.—*Attorney-General,* W. Clark.—*Treasurer,* C. Riby Williams.—*Inspector-General of Constabulary,* —.—

**Greece.** *President of the Cabinet and Minister for Foreign Affairs,* M. Zaimis.—*Interior,* M. Triantaphylakos.—*Justice,* and *ad interim Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction,* M. Momferatos.—*War,* Colonel Korpas.—*Marine,* Capt. Miaulis.—*Finance,* M. Negris.—*Chargé d'Affaires in London,* M. D. G.

Métaxas, 31, Marloes Road, Cromwell Road, W.—*Consul-General,* L. M. Messinesi, Eastcheap Buildings.—*Secretary of the Consulate-General,* I. Methodios Ioannides.—*British Minister, Athens,* Sir Edwin H. Egerton, K.C.B.—*Secretary of Legation,* Arthur F. G. Leveson-Gower.—*Second Secretary,* Vincent E. H. Corbett.—*Acting Third Secretary,* Gerald Spicer.

**Guatemala.** *President of the Republic,* M. Estrada Cabrera.—*Foreign Affairs,* Francisco Anguiano.—*War,* Salvador Toledo.—*Education,* Domingo Morales.—*Home and Justice,* F. Anguiano.—*Exchequer,* R. Salazar.—*Public Works,* Antonio Barrios.—*Minister to England,* Dr. Fernando Cruz (resides at Paris).—*Consul-General,* José J. Saborio, 150, Leadenhall Street.—*British Minister,* G. F. B. Jenner, Esq.

**Hawaiian Islands.** *President of the Republic,* S. B. Dole.—*Minister for Foreign Affairs,* H. E. Cooper.—*Minister of the Interior,* J. A. King.—*Minister of Finance,* S. M. Damon.—*Attorney-General,* W. O. Smith.—*Vice-Consul in London,* Cyril Hopkins, 91, Gracechurch St., E.C.—*Commissioner and Consul-General at Honolulu,* A. G. S. Hawes.

**Hayti.** *President,* General Tiresias Augustin Simon Sam.—*Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship,* B. Saint-Victor.—*Education and Justice,* C. Antoine.—*War and Navy,* V. Guillaume.—*Home Affairs and Police,* T. Auguste.—*Public Works and Agriculture,* C. Leconte.—*Finance and Commerce,* T. Lafontant.—*Chargé d'Affaires in the United Kingdom,* Louis Joseph Janvier, 5, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.—*Consul in London,* Maurice Erdmann, 32, Fenchurch Street, E.C.—*British Consul-General at Port-au-Prince,* Augustus Cohen.

**Hesse.** *President of Ministry,* Dr. Rothe.—*British Chargé d'Affaires,* George William Buchanan.

**Honduras.** *President,* General Policarpo Bonilla.—*British Consuls,* Wm. Melhado at Truxillo, R. J. MacLachlan at Puerto Cortes, and Colin W. Campbell at Tegucigalpa. See Central America.

**Hong Kong.** *Executive Council:* *Governor,* Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G.—*Officer commanding the Troops,* Major-General W. Black, C.B.—*Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General,* J. H. S. Lockhart, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General,* W. M. Goodman.—*Treasurer,* T. Sercombe Smith.—*Harbourmaster,* R. M. Rumsey, R.N.—*Director of Public Works,* R. D. Ormsby.—*C. R. Chator,* C.M.G.; J. J. Bell-Irving; and others.

**Hyderabad.** *Resident,* Sir T. J. C. Chichele-Plowden, K.C.S.I.—*First Assistant to Resident and Secretary for Berar,* C. H. A. Hill.

**India.** *Office of the Secretary of State in Council:* *Secretary of State,* The Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton.—*Permanent Under-Secretary,* Sir Arthur Godley, K.C.B.—*Parliamentary Under-Secretary,* The Right Hon. The Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.—*Assistant Under-Secretary of State,* Sir Horace G. Walpole, K.C.B. *Council:* *Vice-President,* Sir C. H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.; *Members,* Field-Marshal Sir Donald M. Stewart, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir James B. Peile, K.C.S.I.; Sir Alfred C. Lyall, K.C.B., G.C.I.E.; Gen. Sir A. Alison, Bart., G.C.B.; Sir Steuart

C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; F. C. Le Marchant; Gen. J. H. Gordon, C.B.; Sir J. L. Mackay, K.C.I.E.; Sir D. Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I.; Sir John Edge, Kt., Q.C.; Sir P. P. Hutchins, K.C.S.I.—*Clerk of the Council*, Sir Horace G. Walpole, K.C.B.—*Private Secretary to Secretary of State*, R. T. W. Ritchie, Esq., C.B. *Secretaries of Departments: Financial*, Sir Henry Waterfield, K.C.S.I., C.B.—*Military*, Major-Gen. Sir O. R. Newmarch, K.C.S.I.—*Judicial and Public*, Sir Charles James Lyall, K.C.S.I.—*Political and Secret*, W. Lee-Warner, C.S.I.—*Public Works*, E. Neel, C.I.E.—*Revenue and Statistics*, Sir Charles E. Bernard, K.C.S.I. **The Supreme Government, Calcutta:** *Viceroy and Governor-General*, Lord Curzon of Kedleston.—*Military Secretary*, Lieut.-Col. A. G. A. Durand, C.B., C.I.E. **Council:** *Extraordinary Member of Governor-General's Council*, Gen. Sir William Lockhart, Commander-in-Chief.—*Ordinary Members of Governor-General's Council*, Sir James Westland, K.C.S.I.; Major-Gen. Sir E. H. H. Colleen, K.C.I.E.; Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I.; M. D. Chalmers; C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I.—*Additional Members for Making Laws and Regulations*, H. E. M. James, C.S.I.; J. J. D. La Touche, C.S.I.; F. A. Nicholson; J. B. Fuller, C.I.E.; Joy Gobind Law; M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.; Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.; Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E.; Sir Lakshminishwar Singh, G.C.I.E., Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga; Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.; Allan Arthur; P. M. Mehta, C.I.E.; Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan. **Secretaries to the Government for India:** *Home*, J. P. Hewitt, C.I.E.—*Revenue and Agriculture*, T. W. Holderness, C.S.I.—*Finance and Commerce*, J. F. Finlay, C.S.I.—*Foreign*, Sir W. J. Cunningham, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.—*Military*, Major-Gen. P. J. Maitland, C.B., I.S.C.—*Public Works*, F. R. Upcott.—*Legislative*, J. M. Macpherson, C.S.I.

**Isle of Man.** *Lieutenant-Governor*, Lord Henniker.—*Clerk of the Rolls*, A. Dumbell.—*First Deemster*, Sir William Leese Drinkwater.—*Second Deemster*, J. F. Gill.—*Attorney-General*, Sir James Gell.

**Italy.** *President of the Council and Minister of the Interior*, General Pelloux.—*Foreign Affairs*, Count Canevaro.—*Justice*, Signor Aprile.—*Finance*, Signor Paolo.—*Treasury*, Signor Vacchielli.—*War*, General Marzana.—*Marine*, Signor Palumbo.—*Public Instruction*, Signor Bacelli.—*Public Works*, Signor La Cava.—*Agriculture*, Signor Fortis.—*Posts and Telegraphs*, Signor Nasi.—*Ambassador in London*, General Ferrero, 20, Grosvenor Square, W.—*Consul-General in London*, Mr. Sebag Montefiore, 31, Old Jewry, E.C.—*British Ambassador at Rome*, Sir Francis Clare Ford.

**Jamaica.** *Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief*, Sir Augustus Hemming, K.C.M.G. **Privy Council:** *Senior Officer commanding the Troops*, Maj.-Gen. H. J. Hallows; *Colonial Secretary*, F. Evans, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, H. R. Pipon Schooles.—*Director of Public Works*, Valentine G. Bell; C. J. Ward.

**Japan.** *Premier*, Marquis Yamagata.—*Minister for Foreign Affairs*, M. Aoki.—*Finance*, Count Matsukata.—*Interior*, Marquis Saigo.—*War*, General Katsura.—*Marine*, Admiral Yamamoto.—*Justice*, Count Kiyoura.—*Minister in London*, Mr. T. Kato, 4, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.—*Consul*, Mr. M. Arakawa, 84, Bishops-

gate Street, E.C.—*British Minister at Tokio*, Sir E. M. Satow, K.C.M.G.

**Kashmir.** *Resident*, Lieut.-Col. Sir A. C. Talbot, K.C.I.E., I.S.C.

**Korea.** *British Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General*, Mr. J. N. Jordan, C.M.G., Seoul.—*Chief Commissioner of Customs*, Mr. M'Leary Brown, C.M.G.

**Labuan.** *Governor*, Leicester Paul Beaufort.

**Lagos.** *Executive Council:* *Governor*, ———.—*Colonial Secretary*, G. C. Denton, C.M.G.—*Queen's Advocate*, F. O. Edlin.—*Treasurer*, C. H. H. Moseley.

**Leeward Islands.** *Governor*, Sir Francis Fleming, K.C.M.G. **Executive Council:** The Governor.—*Colonial Secretary*, G. Melville, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, W. H. Stoker.—*Auditor-General*, E. A. Foster.—T. D. Foote, E. G. Todd, J. J. Camacho, C. Major: *The Administrator of Dominica*; *The Administrator of St. Kitts and Nevis*.

**Liberia.** *President*, His Excellency W. D. Coleman.—*Consul-General in London*, Henry Hayman.—*Consul*, S. de Stein.

**Luxemburg.** *British Envoy*, Henry Howard, Esq., C.B.

**Madagascar.** *Governor*, General Gallieni.—*British Consul, Tamatave*, A. Sauzier.—*British Vice-Consul, Antananarivo*, T. P. Porter (Acting).—*British Vice-Consul, Mojuanga*, Stratton C. Knott.

**Madras.** *Governor*, Sir A. E. Havelock, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.—*Members of Council of the Governor*, H. M. Winterbotham and A. T. Arundel.—*Additional Members for making Laws and Regulations—Officials:* David Duncan, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D.; P. Rajaratna Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur; G. H. Stuart; H. M. Winterbotham; C. A. White; J. Sturrock; Charles Stewart Crole; G. Stokes; G. S. Forbes. *Non-officials:* P. Rangayya Nayudu; N. Subba Rao Pantulu; C. Jambulinga Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur; Vijayaraghava Chariyar; P. Ratnasabhapati Pillai; S. Shanga Sabbayar, C.I.E.; Ghulam Muhammad Sahib Bahadur; Henry Percival Hodgson; Raja Sri Rao Venkatasvetachalapati Ranga Rao, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Raja of Bobbili; V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, C.I.E.; G. G. Arbuthnot; Lieut.-Col. Sir G. M. J. Moore, C.I.E.—*Secretaries to Government:* *Chief Secretary*, G. Stokes. *Revenue Department*, G. S. Forbes.—*Local, etc., Departments*, J. H. A. Tremeneheere.—*Public Works*, W. B. de Winton.

**Malta.** *Governor and Commander of the Troops*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis W. Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *Chief Secretary to Government*, Sir Gerald Strickland, Count della Catena, K.C.M.G.

**Manitoba.** *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. James Colebrooke Patterson. **Executive Council:** *Premier, President of the Council, Minister of Agriculture, and Immigration and Railway Commissioner*, Hon. Thomas Greenway.—*Attorney-General and Municipal Commissioner*, Hon. J. D. Cameron.—*Minister of Public Works*, Hon. Robert Watson.—*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. C. J. Mickle.—*Provincial Treasurer*, Hon. Daniel H. McMillan.

**Mauritius.** *Executive Council:* *Governor*, Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G.—*Officer commanding the Forces*, Col. and temporary Major-Gen. J. T. Coke.—*Colonial Secretary*, Sir



Graham J. Bower, K.C.M.G.—*Procureur and Advocate-General*, F. T. Piggott.—*Receiver-General*, J. J. Brown.—*Auditor-General*, E. C. Ashley.—H. Leclézio, C.M.G.; W. T. A. Edwards.

**Mexico.** *President*, Gen. Porfirio Diaz. *Ministry: Foreign Affairs*, Don Ignacio Mariscal.—*Interior*, Don Manuel Gonzalez Cosio.—*Justice and Public Instruction*, Don Joaquin Baranda.—*Encouragement and Colonisation*, Don Manuel Fernandez Leal.—*Finance*, Don José Ives Limantour.—*Communications and Public Works*, Don Francisco Z. Mena.—*Army and Navy*, General Felipe Berriozabal.—*Treasurer*, Don Francisco Espinosa.—*Postmaster-General*, Manuel de Zamcona è Inclan. *Legation*: 87, Cromwell Road, South Kensington. *Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Don Manuel de Yturbe.—*First Secretary* (*Charge d'Affaires ad interim*), Señor Don Cayetano Romero.—*Second Secretary*, Señor Don Luis Torres Rivas, Piccadilly Club.—*Attaché*, Señor Don Valentin Gomes Farios, 151, Cromwell Road.—*Consul*, Adolfo Bulle, Broad Street House, E.C.—*British Minister at Mexico*, His Excellency Sir Henry Nevill Dering, Bart.

**Montenegro.** *Reigning Prince*, His Highness Prince Nicholas I. *Council of State: President and Minister of Interior*, Bojo Petrovic.—*Finance*, N. Matanovic.—*Foreign Affairs*, Gavro Vukovic.—*War*, E. Plamenatz.—*Justice*, M. Bogisic.—*British Minister Resident*, R. J. Kennedy, C.M.G.

**Morocco.** *British Minister at Tangier, and Consul-General for Morocco*, Sir Arthur Nicolson, K.C.I.E., C.M.G.

**Muscat.** *Political Agent*, Major C. G. F. Fagan.

**Mysore.** *Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg*, Lt.-Col. D. Robertson, I.S.C.

**Natal.** *Governor*, His Excellency Sir Walter F. Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G.—*Premier and Colonial Secretary*, Sir Henry Binns, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.—*Attorney-General and Minister for Education*, Mr. Henry Bale, M.L.A.—*Treasurer*, The Hon. William Arbuckle, M.L.C.—*Native Affairs*, Mr. James Liege Hulett, M.L.A.—*Public Works*, Colonel A. H. Hime, C.M.G.—*Agriculture*, Mr. F. A. R. Johnstone, M.L.A.—*Legislative Council*, Messrs. Arbuckle, Crawford, Jameson, A. M. Campbell, Polkinghorne (*Pres.*), Pretorius, P. Norton, M. Campbell, Sutton, Kirkman, and Turner.—*Agent-General in London*, Sir Walter Peace, K.C.M.G., 26, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.—*Secretary to Agency*, R. Russell, Esq., M.A., B.C.L.

**Netherlands.** *Finance*, N. G. Pierson, D.L. (*Premier*).—*Foreign Affairs*, W. H. de Beaufort, D.L.—*Home Office*, H. Goeman-Borgesius, D.L.—*Justice*, P. W. A. Cort van der Linden, D.L.—*Marine*, Rear-Admiral J. A. Roëll.—*War*, Lieut.-Gen. K. Eland.—(*Waterstaat*) *Commerce and Industry*, C. Lely.—*Colonies*, J. T. Cremer.—*Minister in London*, Baron van Goltstein.—*Consul-General*, H. S. J. Maas, K.N.L., 4, Coleman Street.—*British Minister at The Hague*, Henry Howard, C.B.—*First Secretary*, A. S. Raikes.—*Second Secretary*, Arthur Peel.

**New Brunswick.** *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. A. R. McClellan. *Executive Council: Premier*, Hon. H. R. Emmerson.—*Provincial*

*Secretary*, Hon. Lemuel J. Tweedie.—*Chief Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. Henry R. Emmerson.—*Surveyor-General*, Hon. Albert T. Dunn.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. Albert S. White.—*Commissioner for Agriculture*, Hon. Charles H. La Billois.—*Member without office*, Hon. Lauchlan P. Farris.

**Newfoundland.** *Governor*, Lieut.-Col. Sir H. E. McCallum, R.E., K.C.M.G. *Executive Council: Premier and Minister of Justice*, Hon. Sir James S. Winter, K.C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. J. Alexander Robinson.—*Minister of Finance and Customs*, W. J. S. Donnelly.—*Minister of Marine and Fisheries*, Hon. Abraham Kean (Acting).—*Minister of Agriculture and Mines*, T. C. Duder.—*Minister of Public Works*, William Woodford.—*Without portfolio*, Hons. C. Dawe, G. Shea, and M. H. Carty, Q.C.

**New Guinea (British).** *Executive Council: Lieutenant-Governor*, G. R. Le Hunte, C.M.G.—*Government Secretary*, Anthony Musgrave.—F. P. Winter, C.M.G.; B. A. Hely.

**New South Wales.** *Governor*, The Right Honourable Viscount Hampden.—*Lieutenant-Governor*, Sir Frederick M. Darley. *Ministry: Premier and Treasurer and Minister for Railways*, The Right Hon. George Houstoun Reid.—*Chief Secretary*, Hon. J. N. Brunker.—*Minister for Lands*, Hon. J. H. Carruthers.—*Minister for Works*, Hon. J. H. Young.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. John Henry Want, Q.C., M.L.C.—*Minister of Public Instruction, Labour and Industry*, Hon. James Alexander Hogue.—*Minister of Justice*, Hon. Charles A. Lee.—*Postmaster-General*, Hon. Varney Parkes.—*Secretary for Mines and Agriculture*, Hon. Joseph Cook.—*Vice-President of the Executive Council*, Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D., M.L.C.—*Acting Agent-General*, Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., G.C.M.G., Westminster Chambers, 9, Victoria Street, London, S.W.—*Secretary*, S. Yardley, C.M.G., J.P. (N.S.W.).

**New Zealand.** *Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, The Right Hon. the Earl of Ranfurly, K.C.M.G.—*Premier, Colonial Treasurer, Minister of Labour, Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Minister of Native Affairs, Postmaster-General and Electric Telegraph Commissioner*, Rt. Hon. R. J. Seddon.—*Minister of Marine, Public Works, and in charge of Printing Office*, Hon. W. Hall-Jones.—*Minister of Education, Immigration, and in charge of Hospitals and Charitable Aid*, Hon. W. C. Walker.—*Minister of Lands, Agriculture, Commissioner of Forests, and in charge of Advances to Settlers Office*, Hon. J. McKenzie.—*Minister of Railways and Mines*, Hon. A. J. Cadman.—*Minister of Justice, Defence, and Industries and Commerce*, Hon. Thos. Thompson.—*Commissioner of Stamp Duties, Acting Colonial Secretary, and Member of Executive Council (representing the Native Race)*, Hon. J. Carroll.—*Agent-General*, Hon. W. P. Reeves, 13, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Secretary to Agent-General's Department*, Walter Kennaway, C.M.G.

**Nicaragua.** *President*, Señor Don José Santos Zelaya.—*British Consul at Greytown*, Herbert F. Bingham; at Granada, W. I. Chambers; at Managua, C. E. Nicol. See CENTRAL AMERICA.

**Niger Coast Protectorate.** *British Commissioner and Consul-General*, Sir R. D. R. Moor, K.C.M.G.



**North-West Provinces and Oudh (India).**

*Lieutenant-Governor*, Sir Antony P. Macdonnell, G.C.S.I.—*Members of Legislative Council*, Rájá Rámpál Sinh, Sri Kám Rai Bahádúr, Lt.-Col. W. E. Cooper, C.I.E., J. O. Miller, C. W. Odling, C.S.I., J. Hooper, Pandit Bishambar Nath, H. F. Evans, J. E. Gill, V. A. Smith, T. Colnan, Raja Balwant Singh, C.I.E., Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan, Maharaja Sir Partab Narayan Singh, K.C.I.E.—*Chief Secretary to Government*, H. F. Evans.—*Secretaries Public Works*, Col. F. V. Corbett, R.E. (Irrigation), C. W. Odling, C.S.I. (Buildings and Roads and Railways).

**North-West Territories (Canada).**

*Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Amédée E. Forget.—*Premier and Attorney-General*, Mr. F. W. Haultain.—*Commissioner of Works and Secretary*, Mr. J. Ross.—*Ministers without Portfolio*, Messrs. G. H. Bulyea, H. Mitchell, and C. A. Magrath.—*Clerk of Legislative Assembly*, Mr. R. B. Gordon.—*Deputy Sub-General of Indian Affairs*, Mr. James A. Smart.—*Indian Commissioner*, Mr. David Laird.—*Commissioner of Mounted Police Force*, Lawrence W. Herchmer.

**Norway. President of the Council of Ministers.**

M. Steen. *Councillors of State: Defence, War, and Marine*, M. Holst.—*Public Worship*, M. Wexelsen.—*Interior*, M. Thielesen.—*Finance*, M. Sunde.—*Justice*, M. Gram.—*Public Works*, M. Lövland.—*Resident Ministry at Stockholm: Minister of State*, M. Blehr.—*Without portfolios*, F. Stang Lünd, O. J. Olsen, and Harald Smedal.—*Minister in London*, Count C. Lewenhaupt.—*Consul-General*, Carl Juhlin Dannfelt, 24, Great Winchester Street, E.C.—*Consul-General at Christiania* (vacant). See Sweden.

**Nova Scotia. Lieutenant-Governor.**

M. B. Daly. *Executive Council: Premier and Provincial Secretary*, Hon. Geo. H. Murray.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. J. W. Longley.—*Commissioner of Mines and Works*, Hon. C. E. Church.—*Without office*, Hons. T. Johnson, A. H. Comeau, A. McGillivray, T. R. Black, David McPherson, and W. T. Pipes.

**Ontario. Lieutenant-Governor.**

Sir Oliver Mowat, G.C.M.G. *Executive Council: Attorney-General*, Hon. Arthur S. Hardy.—*Commissioner of Crown Lands*, Hon. J. M. Gibson.—*Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. Wm Harty.—*Secretary*, Hon. E. J. Davis.—*Treasurer and Registrar*, Hon. Richard Harcourt, Q.C.—*Minister of Education*, Hon. G. W. Ross, LL.D.—*Minister of Agriculture*, Hon. John Dryden.

**Orange Free State. President.**

His Honour M. T. Steyn.—*Government Secretary*, P. J. Blignaut.—*Instruction*, The Rev. J. Brebner, M.A., LL.D.—*Postmaster-General*, A. Falck.—*Treasurer-General*, P. F. R. de Villiers.—*Auditor-General*, J. Bisseux.—*Consul-General*, Sir William Dunn, Bart., M.P., J.P., 43, Broad Street Avenue, E.C.

**Ottoman Empire. Grand Vizier.**

Halil Rifaat Pasha.—*President of the Council of State*, Saïd Pasha.—*War*, Riza Pasha.—*Marine*, Hassan Pasha.—*Interior*, Memdough Pasha.—*Justice*, Abdul Rahman Pasha.—*Finance*, Reshad Effendi.—*Public Instruction*, Zuhdi Pasha.—*Commerce, Agriculture, and Mines*, Selim Pasha Melhamé.—*Customs*, Nazif Pasha.—*Public Works*, Mahmoud Djelaeddin Pasha.—*Foreign Affairs*, Tewfik Pasha.—*Director of*

*Telegraphs*, Hussein Effendi.—*Ambassador in London*, C. Authopoulos Pasha, 7, Bryanston Square, W.—*Consul-General*, Emin Effendi, 7, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.—*Ambassador at Constantinople*, Rt. Hon. Sir Nicholas Roderick O'Connor, G.C.B.

**Paraguay. President.**

General D. Juan Bautista Egusquiza.—*Vice-President*, D. Facundo Insfran.—*Ministry: Interior*, D. Angel M. Martinez.—*Foreign*, Don José Segundo Decond.—*Finance*, Guillermo de los Rios.—*Justice*, José M. Collar.—*War*, Mansel a Maciel.—*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*, D. Eusebio Machain, 25, Avenue d'Alma, Paris.—*Consul-General in United Kingdom*, Alfred James, 18, Eldon Street, London, E.C.—*Consul-General in Glasgow*, —.—*Consul in London*, Alexander

Baillie.—*British Minister*, Hon. E. Barrington.—*British Consul*, William James Holmes, Asuncion.

**Persia. Ministry: Prime Minister.**

H.H. Sadr-Azam.—*War*, H.H. Amir Khan Sardar.—*Foreign Affairs*, H.E. Mushir-ed-Dowleh.—*Finance*, Abdul Kasim Khah.—*Mines*, H.E. Mohandes-ul-Mamalik.—*Instruction and Telegraphs*, H.E. Moukher-al-Dowleh.—*Postal*, Beglar-Beguie.—*Minister of Press*, Etemad-as-Sulteneh.—*Persian Legation in London*, 30, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.—*Envoy in London*, General Mirza Mohamed Ali Khan Ala-es-Saltaneh.—*British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General at Teheran*, Sir Mortimer Durand, K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

**Persian Gulf. Political Resident.**

Lieut.-Col. M. J. Meade, I.S.C. *Rajputana: Agent to Governor-General*, A. H. T. Martindale.—*Turkish Arabia: Political Agent and Consul-General*, Bagdad, Lieut.-Col. W. Loch.

**Peru. President.**

Señor Don Nicolas de Piérola.—*Cabinet: Premier and Minister of Justice*, Dr. D. José Jorge Loayza.—*Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Don Meliton F. Porras.—*Interior*, D. José Maria de la Puente.—*War*, D. Manuel I. Cuadros.—*Commerce*, D. Ignacio Rey.—*Public Works*, Dr. D. Francisco Almenara Butler.—*Secretary of the Peruvian Legation in London*, Señor Melendez.—*Consul-General in London*, Señor Eduardo Lemcke, 237, Winchester House, E.C.—*Vice-Consul and Chancellor*, Eduardo Higginson. *British Minister at Lima* (Acting), Alfred St. John (Consul).

**Portugal. Premier and Minister of the Interior.**

José Luciano de Castro.—*Justice*, J. M. de Alpoim.—*Finance*, Manuel Afonso de Espregueira.—*Marine and Colonies*, Antonio Eduardo Villhaca.—*Foreign Affairs*, Francisco Antonio de Veiga Beirão.—*War*, Sebastião Telles.—*Public Works*, E. J. de Sousa Brita.—*British Minister at Lisbon*, Sir Hugh Macdonell, K.C.M.G., C.B.—*First Secretary*, C. Conway Thornton.—*Second Secretary*, Walter Townley.—*Consul*, F. H. Cowper,

**Prince Edward Island. Lieutenant-Governor.**

Hon. George W. Howlan. *Executive Council: Premier*, Hon. A. B. Warburton, D.C.L.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. H. C. McDonald.—*Minister of Public Works*, Hon. J. R. McLean.—*Commissioner of Crown and Public Lands and Provincial Secretary and Treasurer*, Hon. Angus McMillan.—*Without portfolio*, Hon. Peter Sinclair, Hon. James W. Richards, Hon. Peter McNutt, Hon. Anthony McLaughlin, Hon. Benjamin Rogers,

**Prussia.** *President of the Ministry and Foreign Affairs*, Prince zu Hohenlohe Schillingfürst.—*Vice-President and Finance*, Dr. von Miguel.—*Minister of the Interior*, Freiherr von der Recke von der Horst.—*Justice*, Herr Schönstedt.—*Commerce and Trade*, Herr Brefeld.—*Agriculture*, Baron von Hammerstein Loxten.—*Public Works*, Herr Thielen.—*Public Worship and Education*, Dr. Bosse.—*War*, General von Gossler.—*Without portfolio*, B. von Bülow. See Germany.

**Punjab.** *Lieutenant-Governor*, Sir W. Mackworth Young, K.C.S.I.—*Civil Department Chief Secretary*, H. C. Fanshawe.—*Public Works Secretary* (General Branch), Col. S. L. Jacob.—*Financial Commissioner*, S. S. Thornburn.

**Quebec.** *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Louis A. Jetté.—*Executive Council: Premier and Treasurer*, Hon. F. Marchand.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. H. Archambault.—*Commissioner of Crown Lands*, Hon. S. N. Parent.—*Commissioner of Agriculture*, Hon. F. G. M. Dechene.—*Commissioner of Mines and Colonisation*, Hon. A. Turgeon.—*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. J. E. Robidoux.—*Members without Portfolio*, Hon. J. Shehyn, G. W. Stephens, and Dr. Guerin.—*Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. H. Th. Duffy.

**Queensland.** *Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, Right Hon. Lord Lamington, K.C.M.G.—*The Administration: Premier, Chief Secretary, and Attorney-General*, Hon. James Robert Dickson, C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. J. F. G. Foxton.—*Treasurer and Secretary for Mines*, Hon. Robert Philp.—*Secretary for Public Instruction*, Hon. David Hay Dalrymple.—*Secretary for Railways and Public Works*, Hon. John Murray.—*Secretary for Agriculture and Public Lands*, Hon. James Vincent Chataway.—*Postmaster-General*, Hon. Walter Horatio Wilson.—*Minister without Portfolio*, Hon. Andrew Henry Barlow.—*Agent-General*, Hon. Sir Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G.—*Secretary*, Charles Shortt Dicken, C.M.G., Westminster Chambers, 1, Victoria Street, S.W.

**Rome (Papal).** *Secretary of State*, Cardinal Rampolla del Tindaro.—*Under-Secretary*, Monsignor Luigi Tripepi.

**Roumania.** *Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs*, M. Sturdza.—*Interior*, M. Pherekyde.—*War*, General Berendin.—*Agriculture, Commerce, and Domains*, M. Stolojan.—*Public Instruction*, M. Spiro Karet.—*Justice*, M. Djuvara.—*Finance*, M. Cantacuzino.—*Works*, M. Bratiano.—*Minister in London*, M. Balaceano.—*Councillor of the Legation*, M. D. Nedeyano, 50, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.—*Consul-General in London*, Capt. James Inman, 68, Basinghall Street, E.C.—*British Minister at Bucharest*, Sir G. H. Wyndham.

**Royal Niger Company** (Chartered and Limited). *Governor and Political Administrator*, Sir G. Taubman Goldie, K.C.M.G.—*Deputy-Governor*, The Earl of Scarbrough.—*Secretary*, H. Morley.—*London Office*, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment.—*Agent-General*, Joseph Flint.—*Deputy Agent-General*, William Wallace.—*Commandant of Troops*, Major A. J. Arnold, D.S.O.—*Principal Medical Officer*, Dr. E. E. Craster.—*Chief Justice*, Samuel Moore.—*Puisne Judge*, H. G. Kelly.

**Russia.** *Principal Ministers of State: Imperial Household*, General Baron Fredricks. *War*,

*General Kouropatkine.*—*Marine*, The Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovitch.—*Directing the Ministry of Marine*, Vice-Admiral P. Tyrtow.—*Foreign Affairs*, Count M. Muravieff.—*Interior*, Mr. Gorémkyne.—*Public Instruction*, M. Bogolépoff.—*Finance*, M. de Witte.—*Agriculture and Domains*, M. Yermoloff.—*Justice*, M. Muravieff.—*Comptroller of the Empire*, M. Philippow.—*H.M. the Emperor's Private Chancery*, M. Tanéieff (Directing).—*Director of the Emperor's Private Chancery for the Institutions of the Empress Marie*, Lieut.-Gen. Count Protassow-Bahmetew.—*Governor-General of Warsaw*, Prince Imérétinsky.—*Governor-General of Finland*, M. Bobrikoff.—*Secretary of State for Finland*, Lieut.-Gen. Procopé.—*Committee of Ministers: President*, M. Durnovo.—*Members of the Council of the Empire*, Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovitch, Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovitch, Grand Duke Michael Nicolaïévitch (President), M. Solsky, Monsr. de Frisch, M. Pobédonostzév, General Vannovsky, Count Worontzow-Daschkow, Vice-Admiral Tyrtoff, M. Philippow, Count Protassow Bakhmetiev, M. de Witte, M. Ostrowsky, M. Gorémkyne, M. de Ploevé, M. Yermalow, M. Mouravieff, Prince Khilkoff.—*Ambassador in London*, Mr. G. de Staal, Chesham House, Chesham Place, S.W.—*Consul-General*, Baron R. U. Sternberg, 17, Great Winchester Street, E.C.—*British Ambassador, St. Petersburg*, Sir Charles Scott, K.C.M.G.

**St. Helena.** *Executive Council: Governor*, R. A. Sterndale, Esq.—*Lord Bishop of St. Helena; Officer commanding the Troops.*—Thomas E. Fowler; George N. Moss.

**San Domingo.** See Dominican Republic.

**Salvador.** *British Consul at San Salvador*, W. E. Coldwell.

**Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.** *Minister of State*, Herr von Streng.—*British Minister Resident*, Sir Condie Stephen, K.C.M.G., C.B.

**Saxony.** *Ministers of State: President and Minister of Justice*, Dr. H. R. Schurig.—*Interior and Foreign*, Herr von Metzsch.—*War*, General von der Planitz.—*Worship and Instruction*, Herr von Seydewitz.—*British Minister, Dresden*, Sir A. Condie Stephen, K.C.M.G., C.B.—*Consul*, H. Palmié.

**Servia.** *Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Vladan Georgevitch.—*Interior*, M. Andonovitch.—*Finance*, M. Popovitch.—*Commerce*, M. Lozanitch.—*Justice*, M. Costa Christitch.—*War*, Colonel Vukovitch.—*Public Instruction*, M. Andreas Georgevitch.—*Public Works*, Colonel Atanackovitch.—*Legation. Minister in London*, M. Chedomil Mijatovitch.—*Consul-General in London*, H. W. Christmas, Esq., 42a Bloomsbury Square, W.C.—*Consuls: Liverpool*, Mr. Henry Cooney; *Manchester*, Mr. J. Lieben; *Sheffield*, Mr. Muir Wilson; *Melbourne*, Australia, John Oldham, Esq.—*British Representative, Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary at Belgrade*, W. E. Goschen.—*British Consul at Belgrade*, R. D. G. Macdonald.

**Siam.** *Minister in London*, Phya Visuddha, 23, Ashburn Place, South Kensington, S.W.—*Hon. Consul-General in London*, David King Mason, 6, Great Winchester Street, E.C.—*Consul*, James Riches.—*British Minister at Bangkok*, Mr. George Greville, C.M.G.—*Consul*, W. J. Archer.—*Chiangmai, Vice-Consul*, W. R. D. Beckett.



**Sierra Leone.** Governor, Col. Sir Frederic Cardew, K.C.M.G. **Executive Council:** The Governor, *President*; the Officer commanding the Troops; the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the Collector of Customs.

**South African Republic.** *State-President*, S. J. P. Krüger. *Members of the Executive Council:* *State Secretary*, T. W. Reitz; *Commandant-General and Vice-President*, P. J. Joubert; J. H. M. Kock. **Unofficial Members:** P. Cronjé, Schalk Burger; J. M. A. Wolmarans. — *Consul-General in London*, Montagu White, 58, Victoria Street, S.W. — *British Agent in Pretoria*, Mr. Conyngham Greene.

**South Australia.** Governor, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart., K.C.M.G. — *Lieutenant-Governor*, Rt. Hon. S. J. Way, D.C.L. — *Chief Secretary*, Hon. J. V. O'Loughlin, M.L.C. — *Attorney-General and Premier*, Rt. Hon. C. C. Kingston, Q.C., M.P. — *Treasurer*, Hon. F. W. Holder, M.P. — *Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration*, Hon. L. O'Lochin, M.P. — *Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. J. G. Jenkins, M.P. — *Minister of Agriculture and Education*, Hon. Richard Butler, M.P. — *Agent-General in London*, Hon. J. A. Cockburn, M.D., 1, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.

**Spain.** *Prime Minister*, Don Praxedes Mateo Sagasta. — *Foreign Affairs*, Duke de Almodovar del Rio. — *Grace and Justice*, Don Alejandro Groizard. — *War*, Lieut.-Gen. Don Miguel Correa. — *Marine*, Commodore Dr. Ramon Auñon. — *Finance*, Don Joaquin Lopez Puigcerver. — *Commerce and Agriculture*, —. — *Colonies*, Don Vicente Romero Giron. — *Home Department*, Don Trinitario Ruiz y Capdepon. — *Ambassador in London*, Count de Rascon. — *Consul-General*, Don Urbano Montejo, 23 and 25, Billiter Street, E.C. — *British Ambassador at Madrid*, Right Hon. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

**Straits Settlements.** Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir C. B. Hugh Mitchell, G.C.M.G. **Executive Council:** The Governor; *Major-Gen. commanding H.M. Troops*, H. T. Jones-Vaughan, C.B. — *Colonial Secretary*, Sir J. A. Swettenham, K.C.M.G. — *Resident Councillor of Penang*, C. W. S. Kynnersley. — *Resident Councillor of Malacca*, J. K. Birch. — *Attorney-General*, Hon. W. R. Collyer. — *Treasurer*, F. G. Penney. — *Auditor-General*, E. C. Hill (prov.). — *Colonial Engineer*, —.

**Sweden.** *Minister of State*, E. L. Boström. — *Foreign Affairs*, Count L. Douglas. **Councillors of State:** *Justice*, P. S. L. Annerstedt. — *Marine*, G. Dyrrsen. — *War*, Baron A. E. Rappe. — *Interior*, J. E. v. Krusenstjerna. — *Finance*, Count H. H. von Wachtmeister. — *Ecclesiastical Affairs*, N. Claëson. — *Baron A. L. E. Åkerhjelm*; S. H. Wikblad. — *Minister in London*, Count Lewenhaupt, 52, Pont St., Belgravia, S.W. — *Consul-General*, Carl Juhlin-Dannfelt (absent): *Acting*, C. M. Jallenius, 24, Great Winchester Street, E.C. — *British Minister at Stockholm*, Sir Francis John Pakenham, K.C.M.G. See also Norway.

**Switzerland.** The chief executive authority in Switzerland, the "Federal Council," is practically equal to what is called "Cabinet" here. The President and Vice-President of the Council hold office for one year. *President for '98* M. Ruffy. — *Vice-President*, —. — *Minister to Great Britain*, C. D. Bourcart, Esq., 52, Lexham Gardens. — *British Minister*

at Berne, F. R. St. John, from Jan. 1st, '93. — *Secretary*, Henry C. Lowther. — *Consul*, G. de Muralt.

**Tasmania.** Governor, Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G. — *Premier and Treasurer*, The Right Hon. Sir Edward N. C. Braddon, K.C.M.G. — *Chief Secretary*, Hon. William Moore. — *Attorney-General*, Hon. D. C. Urquhart. — *Minister of Lands and Works*, Hon. Alfred Thomas Pillingier. — *Without portfolio*, Hon. Thomas Reibey. — *Agent-General*, Sir Philip O. Fysh, K.C.M.G., Westminster Chambers, 5, Victoria Street, S.W.

**Trinidad and Tobago.** **Executive Council:** *President—Governor*, Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G. — *Colonial Secretary*, Sir C. C. Knollys, K.C.M.G. — *Attorney-General*, N. Nathan, Q.C. — *Auditor-General*, H. C. Bourne. — *Commandant*, Major-Gen. Sir F. C. Scott, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. — *Receiver-General*, D. B. Horsford; and others.

**Tripoli.** *British Consul-General*, T. S. Jago. — *Vice-Consul*, Alfred Dickson. — *Consul at Bengazi*, J. C. W. Alvarez. — *Vice-Consul at Khoms*, Joseph Tate.

**Tunis, Regency of.** — *Bey of Tunis*, H. H. Sidi Ali Pacha Bey. — *Prime Minister*, Mohammed el Aziz Bou Attour. — *French Resident-General*, M. René Millet. — *Assistant Resident-General*, M. Paul Révoil. — *Secretary-General*, M. Roy. — *Finance*, M. Ducroquet. — *Public Works*, M. Pavillier. — *British Consul-General at Tunis*, Sir H. H. Johnston, K.C.B. — *Vice-Consul*, Mr. Gerald Lascelles.

**Turkey.** See Ottoman Empire.

**Uganda Protectorate.** *Commissioner and Consul-General*, E. L. Berkeley, C.B.

**United States of America.** *President of the United States and of the Cabinet*, W. McKinley. — *Vice-President*, Garret A. Hobart. *Secretary of State*, Col. John Hay. — *Secretary of the Treasury*, Lyman J. Gage. — *War*, Russell A. Alger. — *Navy*, John D. Long. — *Postmaster-General*, Emery Smith. — *Interior*, Cornelius N. Bliss. — *Attorney-General*, Joseph M. Kenna. — *Secretary of Agriculture*, James B. Wilson. — *Ambassador in London*, —. — *Chargé d'Affaires*, Henry White. — *Secretaries*, Henry White and John R. Carter. — *Consul-General to Great Britain and Ireland*, William M. Osborne, 12, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate Street, E.C. — *Vice-Consul-General*, Richard Westcott. — *Deputy-Consul-General*, Francis W. Frigout. — *British Ambassador at Washington*, Right Hon. Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

**Uruguay.** *President*, Juan L. Cuestas. — *Foreign Affairs*, Dr. D. Mendilaharsú. — *Finance*, Dr. Mendoza. — *Public Works*, Senor Jacobo Varela. — *Interior*, Senor Maccachen. — *War*, General N. Castro. — *Chargé d'Affaires in London (ad int.)*, A. Saenz de Zumaren, 87, Victoria Street, S.W. — *Consul-General*, Eugenio C. Abella, 39, Victoria Street, S.W. — *Vice-Consul*, Lorenzo E. Dastis. — *British Minister at Monte Video*, Mr. W. Baring.

**Venezuela.** *President*, General Ignacio Andrade. — *Ministry: Interior*, Z. Bello Rodriguez. — *Foreign*, Calcano Mathieu. — *War and Marine*, R. Espinosa Perez. — *Finance*, M. A. Matos. — *Public Works*, A. Smith. — *Instruction*, B. Mosquera. — *British Minister at Caracas*, Mr. W. H. Haggard. — *Consul-General in England*, Carlos A. Villanueva, 31 & 32, King William



Street.—*Consul in London*, N. G. Bürch, 31 & 32, King William Street.—*Vice-Consul*, Walter White.

**Victoria.** *Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, The Rt. Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B., LL.D.—*The Ministry: Premier and Treasurer*, Hon. George Turner.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. I. A. Isaacs.—*Solicitor-General*, Hon. H. Cuthbert.—*Mines and Water Supply*, Hon. H. Foster.—*Lands and Customs*, Hon. R. W. Best.—*Chief Secretary and Education*, Hon. A. J. Peacock.—*Public Works and Agriculture*, Hon. J. W. Taverner.—*Defence*, Hon. W. McCulloch, M.L.C.—*Postmaster-General*, Hon. J. G. Duffy. *Railways*, Hon. H. R. Williams.—*Without office*, Hon. A. McLean, M.L.A.; Hon. D. Coutts and Hon. S. Williams.—*Agent-General in London*, Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., J.P. of the Colony of Victoria.—*Acting Secretary*, S. B. H. Rodgeron, J.P. of Colony of Victoria. *Offices*, 15, Victoria Street, S.W.

**West African Coast.** NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE: *British Commissioner and Consul-General*, Sir R. D. R. Moor, K.C.M.G.

**Western Australia.** *Executive Council: President*, The Governor, Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G.—*Premier and Treasurer*, Right Hon. Sir John Forrest, K.C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. G. Rendell.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. S. Burt, Q.C.—*Commissioner of Lands*, Hon. G. Throssell.—*Commissioner of Railways and Director of Public Works*, Hon. F. H. Piesse.—*Mines and Education*, H. B. Lefroy.—*Agent-General in London*, Hon. E. H. Wittenoom.—*Secretary*, Reginald C. Hare, Esq. *Office*, 15, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

**Western Pacific.** *High Commissioner*, Sir George Thomas Michael O'Brien, K.C.M.G.—*Chief Judicial Commissioner*, Sir H. S. Berkeley.

**Windward Islands.** *Governor*, Sir Cornelius Alfred Moloney, K.C.M.G.

**Württemberg.** *President of Ministry*, Dr. Baron Von Mittnacht.—*Finance*, Dr. Von Riecke.—*Public Worship*, Dr. Von Sarwey.—*Interior*, Herr von Pischeck.—*War*, General Baron Schott v. Schottenstein.—*Justice*, Dr. Von Faber.—*British Minister at Stuttgart*, V. A. W. Drummond.

**Zanzibar.** *British Political Agent and Consul-General*, Sir A. H. Hardinge, K.C.M.G., C.B.

**Zululand.** Now a province of Natal. See NATAL.

**Disestablishment.** While the State does not concern itself about the affairs of other religious bodies, the Churches of England, of Wales, and of Scotland are national church establishments; and disestablishment means the placing of them on exactly the same footing as those other religious bodies. The Protestant Episcopal Church in Ireland was established at one period, but was disestablished by an Act of Parliament passed in 1869. With regard to disendowment, it should be stated that the advocates of disestablishment propose to respect all existing life interests, and also to leave the disestablished churches in possession of the buildings and endowments which have been the result of the liberality of their own adherents during recent years. The disestab-

lishment and disendowment of the Church of England in Wales, and the disestablishment of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland, are included in the programme of the Liberal Party. A Bill for disestablishing the Church of England in Wales was brought in by Lord Rosebery's Government in '94 (see article on WALES, DISESTABLISHMENT in, in '96 ed.), and reintroduced in '95. It was read a second time (May 21st, '95) by a majority of 44, 304 members voting for and 260 against it. It was being discussed in Committee, when the defeat of the Government (on another issue) led to their resignation. The Bill, as altered in Committee, provided that the bishops and clergy should retain their incomes, palaces, and parsonages for life, also that the Church should retain the cathedrals and churches and all private benefactions received since 1662. The surplus funds were to be applied partly to Welsh national, and partly to parochial purposes; the latter including hospitals, convalescent homes, institutes and libraries, labourers' dwellings, etc. The Bill was strenuously opposed, not only by Welsh supporters of the Establishment, but by Established Churchmen in England, on the ground that it would dislocate the Church, and would lead to disestablishment in England also. The Bill of Sir C. Cameron for disestablishing the Church of Scotland was again brought in in '95, but not discussed. The organisation with which is most closely identified with the disestablishment movement is popularly known as "The Liberation Society," its full title being *The Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control*. It was largely through the labours of this Society that the Irish Church was disestablished, that compulsory Church rates were abolished, that the National Universities were thrown open to Nonconformists, that the Burial Act of '80 was carried, and that many minor religious equality measures have been passed. In '96, and since, the Society has been very active in insisting upon religious equality in relation to national education, and in '98 it entered on a fresh campaign with a view to making Disestablishment all round a question at the next general election. Its attitude was expressed by the following resolution, proposed at the autumnal meeting of the Council (Oct. 24th, '98)—"This Council, in common with the rest of the community, regards with concern and apprehension the lawlessness, antagonism, and confusion now existing in the Established Church as the result of the growth of sacerdotalism among its clergy, as well as of other causes, and believes that the interests of religion are thereby seriously imperilled. It is confident that no effective remedy for the evils complained of would be found in either (1) the action of the Bishops of the Church; (2) the renewal of ecclesiastical prosecutions; or (3) new Parliamentary enactments. The State, having proved itself unable to exercise adequate control over the Established clergy, or to successfully regulate the Established Church's affairs, should now withdraw from the Church national authority and endowments, and, concurrently therewith, permit its members to possess the same rights of self-government as are enjoyed by non-established religious communities. Such a change would, in the opinion of the Council, inevitably give to the laity of the Anglican Church a due share of authority and

influence, and render possible greatly needed ecclesiastical reforms, as has been conspicuously shown in the case of the disestablished Irish Church. Holding these views, the Council is of opinion that the time has arrived when the question of disestablishment should be urgently pressed upon the leaders of the Liberal party, and also upon the constituencies, in view of the next general election." The Society's chief office and dépôt for publications is 2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street; Secretaries, Mr. John Fisher and Mr. Sydney Robjohns. The Church Committee for Church Defence and Church Instruction (*q.v.*) is the organisation on the other side.

**Dispensaries.** See HOSPITALS.

**Dissenting Deputies, The.** See DENOMINATIONS, THE THREE.

**Distinguished Service Order.** Her Majesty having taken into consideration that the means of adequately rewarding the distinguished services of officers in the naval and military services who had been honourably mentioned in despatches were limited, instituted and created for the purpose of rewarding individual instances of meritorious and distinguished service in war a new naval and military Order of distinction. The statutes of the Order, which are dated Balmoral, Sept. 6th, '86, but which were not issued from the War Office until Nov. 6th in that year, provide that no person shall be eligible for the distinction who does not hold, at the time of his nomination, a commission in the navy, in the land forces, or marines, or the Indian or Colonial naval or military forces, or a commission in one of the departments of the army or navy the holder of which is entitled to honorary or relative navy or army rank; nor shall any person be nominated unless his services shall have been marked by the especial mention of his name by the admiral or senior naval officer commanding a squadron or detached naval force, or by the commander-in-chief of the forces in the field, in despatches for meritorious or distinguished service in the field or before the enemy. Foreign officers who have been associated in naval and military operations with our forces are eligible to be honorary members; and the Order ranks next to the Order of the Indian Empire. The badge, which consists of a gold cross, enamelled white, edged gold, having on one side thereof in the centre, within a wreath of laurel enamelled green, the Imperial Crown in gold upon a red enamelled ground, and on the reverse, within a similar wreath and on a similar red ground, the Imperial and Royal cypher V.R.I., is to be suspended from the left breast by a red riband edged blue of one inch in width.

**District Councils** See LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT.

**Divorce**, in English law, is of two kinds: a *vinculo matrimonii*, or dissolution of marriage; and a *mensa et thoro*, now usually known as judicial separation (*q.v.*). Dissolution of marriage is usually in common language, and in the Divorce Court always, meant when divorce is spoken of; the use of the word divorce as meaning the modern judicial separation belongs to the old ecclesiastical courts only. Till 1858 complete dissolution, or divorce, could only be obtained by Act of Parliament (as in Ireland now); separation by suit in the ecclesiastical courts. The Matrimonial Causes Act, 1857 (which

came into operation Jan. 1st, '58), established the Divorce Court, now incorporated in the High Court of Justice (Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division), and this court has power to grant a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* at the suit of the husband on proof of the wife's adultery, and at the suit of the wife on proof of the husband's adultery, coupled with cruelty or desertion for upwards of two years, or after an order for restitution of conjugal rights (*q.v.*), or for certain aggravated forms of adultery, including bigamy and incestuous adultery. Cruelty does not necessarily imply actual physical violence, the House of Lords, in *Russell v. Russell* ('97) having held "cruelty" to include injury or the reasonable apprehension of injury to life, limb, or health, bodily or mental. A charge of cruelty must be supported by evidence other than the petitioner's. Adultery is inferred from circumstantial evidence. A divorce cannot be obtained if the petitioner has connived at or condoned the offence, or the petition is presented in collusion with the other side. The court has a discretion where the petitioner is guilty of cruelty, acts conducing to the misconduct alleged, desertion, adultery, or unreasonable delay. The decree pronounced in the suit is called a decree nisi, and has no legal effect till it is made absolute, six months later; and during this period the Queen's proctor can, and often does, intervene to show cause why the divorce should not be made absolute, on the ground of collusion between the parties, or some fact having been kept back from the knowledge of the Court that pronounced the decree nisi. See also JUDICIAL SEPARATION, RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS, and LAW, '98.

**Dog Laws and Licences.** Every person in Great Britain keeping a dog over six months old, with two exceptions, must have a licence, the cost of which is 7s. 6d. The licence can be obtained either of an excise officer or at a post-office, and it is in force from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. The exceptions are: a blind person keeping a dog for guidance, and a man who keeps his dog solely for tending sheep and cattle; but certificates of exemption must be obtained from the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. The maximum penalty for breach of the law is £5. In Ireland the licence only costs 2s. 6d. A Departmental Committee, appointed by the Board of Agriculture in '96 to inquire into and report upon the working of the laws relating to dogs, reported during '97, that, while muzzling is the only practicable means for the extermination of rabies, the powers of muzzling as exercised since '92 by local authorities are inadequate to eradicate rabies, and only result in temporary and local checks to its spread. The Board of Agriculture should have regard to the country as a whole and should impose muzzling over considerable areas, irrespective of the boundaries of boroughs or counties. More efficient means should be devised for the due licensing of dogs and for their subsequent regulation. A general Collar and Registration of Dogs Order should be imposed in Great Britain and Ireland, in order to procure the more efficient control over dogs, and to lessen the evils which are caused by stray and ownerless dogs. Existing statutory powers, with a view to regulating and controlling the importation of dogs from abroad, should be exercised. In Great Britain it should be made the statutory duty of the police to aid



in the enforcement of the law relating to dog-licence duties. The whole, and not as at present a moiety, of any penalties recovered by the police, or on information supplied by them, should be paid over to the Police Superannuation Fund, or otherwise applied for their benefit. Lists of licences taken out, subdivided in a form convenient for reference, should be supplied by the Board of Inland Revenue to the various police forces. The determination of questions of exemption of farmers' and shepherds' dogs from dog-licence duty should be transferred, as far as England and Wales are concerned, from the Board of Inland Revenue to justices in petty sessions specially summoned for the purpose, and in Scotland to the authority exercising similar functions. In Ireland licence duty should be made payable for each dog that has attained the age of six months, and in this respect the law should be assimilated to that of Great Britain. In order to secure greater uniformity and simplicity in the laws relating to dogs in the United Kingdom, a consolidating and amending Act should be passed.

**Dominica.** An island in the West Indies forming a presidency of the British colony of the Leeward Islands (*q.v.*). Area, 291 sq. m.; pop. 27,339. Capital, Roseau, pop. about 4500; second town St. Joseph. Sugar, cacao, lime-juice, coffee, fruits, and spices are the chief productions. But in spite of all its great possibilities, the trade of the island is declining. As the result of an inquiry made in '93 into the causes of the lack of prosperity and of the discontent prevalent in the island, it was placed for local affairs under an administrator with far greater powers and freedom than those previously possessed by the Commissioner of Dominica. The constitution of the Assembly was altered so as to include three official, seven elective and four members nominated by the Lieut.-Governor in Council, and a loan of £30,000 to pay off the floating debt was sanctioned. Two-thirds of the people speak French. A few aborigines (Caribs) still exist. The terms on which the Colonial Secretary offered Imperial aid to the colony were made known and considered by the Legislative Assembly (June 16th, '98). The sole condition was that the constitution should be altered so as to give the Crown control of the finances. The offer was refused by 8 votes to 6; but the Assembly was then dissolved, and the newly elected Assembly reversed the decision and carried a Bill accepting the offer (July 14th).

**Dover Harbour.** See **ENGINEERING.**

**Doyle, Dr. Conan,** the grandson of John Doyle, the famous political caricaturist "H. B.," was born at Edinburgh in 1859. His education began at Stonyhurst in Lancashire, and was continued in Germany. At both schools the irrepressible literary leanings of the future novelist broke forth in the shape of school magazines which he edited. In '76 he commenced to study medicine at the Edinburgh University, and remained there for five years. His first essay in literature was "The Mystery of the Sassassa Valley," written at the age of nineteen, and published in *Chambers' Journal*. From '82 till '90 he practised his profession at Southsea, writing all the while various short stories, some of which have been since published under the title of "The Captain of the Polestar." After "A Study in Scarlet," "Micah

Clarke," and "The Sign of Four," came "The White Company," which led to the final abandonment of medicine for literature. "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," and "The Memoir by Sherlock Holmes," a series of powerful and remarkably vivid detective stories, attracted universal admiration. In '93 "The Refugees" was published, and in '94 he wrote a short play, "A Story of Waterloo," successfully produced by Sir Henry Irving, and a volume of stories called "The Red Lamp." "The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard," and "Rodney Stone," one of his best stories, followed in '96, "Uncle Bernac" in '97, and "The Tragedy of the Korosko" and a volume of poems ("Songs of Action") in '98. Address: Undershaw, Hindhead, Surrey.

### DRAMA, THE, '98.

It was not a brilliant dramatic year, either with respect to the advent of gifted playwrights or to the increase of the reputation of those whose former successes assured an attentive hearing for whatever they might submit. The progress of "advanced" drama was stayed whilst the conventional recovered some of the ground lost during a few preceding seasons; and, except at about half a dozen theatres, the managerial scheme was simply to amuse. The Shakespearian revivals were less remarkable for quantity than for the artistic quality of production; and, apart from these, little desire was evinced to offer intellectual plays appealing both to mind and heart. Undisguised farces and musical pieces—the latter frequently of the "variety" order—still remained in the ascendant, and next in popular favour came romantic, picturesque drama abounding with striking incident. There was quite an invasion from the other side of the Atlantic. At one period of the summer four American companies, brought over in entirety, had full possession of as many leading West End theatres, and plays of American origin were to be found in every direction. For nearly two decades we have sent our most celebrated actors as well as our best plays on tour in the States, and in '98 the States returned the compliment. The suburban establishments became more numerous, and in some instances the policy of following the central houses in the selection of entertainment was abandoned for that of enterprise, with the result that several plays originally produced in the outlying districts were deemed good enough for transference to mid-theatrical London. This change was significant of a vigorous action calculated to have an important bearing on the future. The opportunities of aspiring dramatic authors being augmented, it is quite possible that in time Suburbia will become altogether independent of the Strand.

For the Shakespearian account three theatres were virtually responsible—the Lyceum, Her Majesty's, and the St. James's. Sir Henry Irving once more found a faithful friend in *The Merchant of Venice*. Repeating with undiminished effect his masterly impersonation of Shylock, and with Miss Ellen Terry as the most winning and persuasive Portia the present generation has witnessed, the famous actor-manager obtained convincing proof that the comedy was as great a favourite with his audiences as ever. Other Shakespearian revivals would have taken place but for the destruction by fire of the scenery of about thirty plays forming the Lyceum repertoire.



Had not "The Merchant of Venice" been removed from the place of storage a few days before, it would have shared the same fate as "Henry VIII.," "Cymbeline," "Much Ado about Nothing," "King Lear," "Richard III.," "Macbeth," and other elaborate productions marking the present régime. Owing to arrangements for tours in the suburbs and in the provinces, Sir Henry Irving brought his season to a close on July 1st, when he announced that his next Shakespearian revival would be the long neglected **King Richard II.** Mr. Forbes Robertson again took the Lyceum in the autumn, opening on Sept. 17th with **Macbeth.** A few months before, he had played the murderous Thane at Dublin, on returning from a successful visit to Germany with his own company. On each occasion Mrs. Patrick Campbell appeared as Lady Macbeth. Mr. Robertson's reading of the part evoked some discussion, but the intellectuality and artistic sympathy characterising it were universally acknowledged. For divers reasons Mr. Beerbohm Tree's revival of **Julius Cæsar** at Her Majesty's (Jan. 22nd) was one of the most notable events of the year. It was a series of magnificent stage pictures, in which every character was played with such fidelity and judgment as apparently to belong to the time and action depicted. Mr. Tree's Marc Antony, Mr. Lewis Waller's Brutus, Mr. Franklin McLeay's Cassius, Mr. Fulton's Julius, Mr. Calvert's Casca, Miss Hanbury's Calphurnia, and Miss Millard's Portia equally stood out as forcible embodiments thoroughly in harmony with each other and with the spirit of the tragedy. By a neat rearrangement of the acts the momentous incidents were brought closer together, and in the Forum scene the Roman mob had been so well drilled as to constitute a singularly exciting and realistic spectacle. "Julius Cæsar" had an unprecedented run of several months, and before he left town Mr. Tree intimated his intention of staging **King John.** At the St. James's, on Feb. 16th, Mr. George Alexander revived **Much Ado about Nothing** in sumptuous and eminently tasteful style, with a carefully selected cast, including himself as Benedick, Miss Julia Neilson as Beatrice, and Mr. Fred Terry as Don Pedro. In the early autumn Miss Ellen Terry played Desdemona at the Grand at Fulham for a few nights, with Mr. Frank Cooper as Othello.

Poetic and imaginative drama was not very well represented. Miss Olga Nethersole opened Her Majesty's for an autumn season on Sept. 1st with **The Termagant**, an original play by Messrs. Louis N. Parker and Murray Carson. It was an ambitious essay, that received all possible aid from Miss Nethersole and her companions, and from beautiful stage decoration. At the Lyceum on July 4th M. Coquelin commenced a series of performances of the much-talked-of **Cyrano de Bergerac**, crowded audiences completely endorsing the enthusiastic approval bestowed upon his finished assumption in Paris. Madame Sarah Bernhardt visited London in June, and at the Lyric, besides going through a round of her celebrated characters, appeared in Romain Coolus' **Lysiane** and Octave Feuillet's **Julie.** An interesting production was a translation by Mr. J. W. Mackail of Maeterlinck's tragic romance, **Pelléas et Mélisande**, taken in hand by Mr. Forbes Robertson at the Prince of Wales's (June 21st) for matinées. The youthful

heroine was prettily played by Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Mr. Robertson was the middle-aged husband, and Mr. Martin Harvey the boy lover.

Of sterner stuff was the first novelty of the year, **Peter the Great**, presented at the Lyceum on Jan. 1st. Written by Mr. Laurence Irving, and with his distinguished father playing the title-part, its introduction evoked more than ordinary curiosity. Naturally Sir Henry in every way did his best for the piece, and his rugged Peter was voted a splendid performance; but the many advantages the piece obtained could not counterbalance the gloom of the theme of an exacting and suspicious father sentencing his son to death for the supposed good of the country. That the play was powerful and clever was widely admitted, but it did not prove very attractive. Sir Henry was a little more fortunate (May 4th) with the thoroughly modern **The Medicine Man**, by Messrs. H. D. Traill and R. S. Hichens, who turned to account the weirder elements of will-power. **Ragged Robin**, adapted by Mr. Louis N. Parker from Jean Richepin's "Le Chemineau," was very favourably received at Her Majesty's (June 23rd) with Mr. and Mrs. Tree as the wanderer and his victim respectively. Mr. G. R. Sims' **The Gipsy Earl** at the Adelphi (Aug. 31st), and Messrs. Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton's **The Great Ruby** at Drury Lane (Sept. 15th), were thoroughly suited to their respective quarters through their scope for both spirited acting and spectacular accessories. **Teresa**, a drama by Mr. George P. Bancroft, was played for some time at the Garrick after successful trial at the Métropole; and in the summer **The Heart of Maryland** with an American company did well at the Adelphi. Evidence of the renewed popularity of thorough-going romantic drama was furnished by the "boom" in Dumas' **The Three Musketeers.** Versions of the story cropped up in various places after it became known that plays on the subject had been respectively prepared by Mr. Henry Hamilton for Mr. Lewis Waller and by Mr. Sydney Grundy for Mr. Beerbohm Tree. Of the two latter the first to see the light was Mr. Hamilton's (Métropole, Sept. 12th), with Mr. Waller as the brave Gascon, Miss Florence West as Miladi, and Miss Kate Rorke as the Queen, and the success both in London and the provinces was so pronounced that the piece was eventually brought to the Globe. Mr. Grundy's adaptation was produced at Her Majesty's immediately on the return of Mr. Tree (who played D'Artagnan) from his country tour (Nov. 4th). In differing degree Mr. Paul M. Potter's **The Conquerors** (St. James's, April 14th), Mr. Joseph Hatton's new edition of **Jack Sheppard** (Pavilion, April 9th), Mr. Frank Harvey's **A Musician's Romance** (Métropole, June 13th), Messrs. Landeck and Shirley's **Going the Pace** (Pavilion, Oct. 24th), a translation of the late Sergius Stepniak's **The Convert** (Avenue, an afternoon in June), Messrs. Sutton Vane and Arthur Shirley's **The Bell Ringer** (Grand, Islington, July 25th), and Alicia Ramsey and R. de Cordova's **As a Man Sows** (Grand, Islington, Aug. 22nd), also obtained notice.

In the domain of genuine comedy Mr. J. M. Barrie's **The Little Minister** (at the Haymarket) and Mr. Henry A. Jones' witty **The Liars** (Criterion), were such established successes that both pieces resumed their accustomed places after the autumn holidays. The first-

named was not displaced until Oct. 20th, when a new comedy called *The Manceuvres* of *Jane*, by Mr. H. A. Jones, was produced by Messrs. Harrison and Maude. Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, who were very cordially greeted, returned to London in April to play Mr. Walter Frith's *Not Wisely but Too Well* at the Grand, Fulham, and on Sept. 22nd to commence a season at the St. James's with *The Elder Miss Blossom*, a charming piece by Messrs. Ernest Hendrie and Metcalfe Wood, upon which a hearty verdict of approval was passed. "John Oliver Hobbes" (Mrs. Craigie) scored with *The Ambassador* at the St. James's (June 2nd), as also did Mr. R. C. Carton with his smart *Lord and Lady Algy* at the Comedy (April 21st). Shafts of amusing satire against the foibles of actors in the sixties were directed by Mr. A. W. Pinero in *Trelawney of the "Wells"* at the Court (Jan. 20th), and Mr. Stuart Ogilvie came to the front with *The White Knight* at Terry's (Feb. 26th) and *The Master* (with a good part for Mr. John Hare, who brought back to the stage the far too long absent Miss Kate Terry) at the Globe (April 23rd). *Dangerfield*, '95, a one-act piece by Mildred J. Dowling, at the Garrick (May 26th), brought to London Miss Annie Russell, a delightful young actress, who a little later specially distinguished herself on the same boards in the more substantial *Sue*, adapted from Bret Harte's story "The Judgment of Bolinas Plains." A pleasing sentimental piece was Miss Martha Morton's *A Bachelor's Romance* at the Globe (Jan. 8th). In such old comedies as *She Stoops to Conquer*, *The School for Scandal*, and *The Country Girl*, Miss Kate Vaughan played at Terry's, where in the autumn Mr. Tom Thorne revived *Our Boys*. A decided hit was made at the Duke of York's with *The Adventure of Lady Ursula* (Oct. 11th), by Mr. Anthony Hope, who during the following week joined Mr. Edward Rose in submitting, at the Court, *When a Man's in Love*. Another acceptable modern comedy was *Brother Officers*, by Leo Trevor, at the Garrick (Oct. 20th). Among the farcical pieces that kept the bill for some time were the American *Too Much Johnson*, with Mr. William Gillette, at the Garrick, in April; Robert Ganthony's *A Brace of Partridges*, Fenton Mackay's *The J.P.*, and George Broadhurst's *What Happened to Jones* at the Strand; R. Marshall's *His Excellency the Governor*, at the Court; *The Dove Cot*, an adaptation of "Jalousie," at the Duke of York's; *The Club Baby* at the Avenue; G. R. Sims and Leonard Merrick's *My Innocent Boy* at the Royalty; and Osmond Shillingford's *Tommy Dodd* at the Globe (Aug. 30th).

Musical pieces—the majority by three or four authors and composers—were so numerous that they went beyond count. Several were produced merely with the view of obtaining a certain amount of prestige for provincial purposes, and to these it is not necessary to refer. At Daly's "The Geisha" at length resigned in favour of *A Greek Slave* (June 8th); at the Gaiety on May 21st *A Runaway Girl* took the place of "The Circus Girl"; at the Vaudeville on Sept. 3rd *Her Royal Highness* superseded "The French Maid"; and on Sept. 16th *The Royal Star* ousted "La Poupée" at the Prince of Wales's. The American *The Belle of New York*, in which much novelty was detected, was a great draw at the Shaftesbury (April 12th). Of English facility in this class

of production *The Dandy Fifth* (Duke of York's, Aug. 16th) and *Bilberry of Tilbury* (Brixton and Criterion) were favourable specimens. Later additions were *Little Miss Nobody* (Lyric, Sept. 14th), the merry *The Topsy-Turvy Hotel* (Comedy, Sept. 21st), and *The Land of Nod* (Royalty, Sept. 24th).

The benefit for Miss Nellie Farren at Drury Lane, on March 17th, was a remarkable demonstration of sympathy, alike by the profession and the public, and proved an unexampled success. The Greek play at Bradford in June was *Antigone*. Among miscellaneous events of special interest must be mentioned the revivals of Rowley and Middleton's *The Spanish Gypsy* (St. George's Hall, April 5th), Ford's *The Broken Heart* (St. George's Hall, June 11th), and Ben Jonson's *The Sad Shepherd* (Fulham Palace Grounds, July 23rd), by the Elizabethan Stage Society.

**Dreyfus Affair.** See under FRANCE.

**Dublin.** The Most Rev. J. F. Peacocke, Archbishop of, is the son of Mr. George Peacocke, M.D., and was born in 1835. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. (Senior Moderator in History and English Literature) in '57. He won the Regius Professor of Divinity's first premium, and obtained a first class in the Divinity testimonium examination in '58. He proceeded M.A. in '62, B.D. '77, and D.D. '83, and was ordained deacon '58 and priest '59. After holding several curacies he was appointed canon of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, in '75. He was incumbent of St. George, Dublin, '73-'88, and rector of Monkstown from '78 to '94. In '94 he was appointed Professor of Pastoral Theology in Trinity College, Dublin, and in the same year he was consecrated Bishop of Meath. He married in '65 the daughter of Major John Irvine, of Killadeas, co. Fermanagh. On the death of Lord Plunket, in '97 he was elected by the Bench of Bishops to succeed him as Archbishop.

**Dublin University.** The University of Dublin, commonly known as *Trinity College, Dublin*, was founded in 1591 by Queen Elizabeth, who also established in the same year a college under the style of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin. Its constitution has been altered by numerous Royal charters. In the Treaty of Union between Great Britain and Ireland (1800) it is spoken of as the University of Trinity College. The tercentenary festival of the College was celebrated in July '92 with great solemnity and splendour. At the service in St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Dean traced the history of the University back to a period three hundred years before the founding of the present University by Elizabeth. In 1321, he stated, the then Archbishop of Dublin established a University at St. Patrick's with the sanction of the Pope, but it came to an end after an existence of nearly two centuries. The Chancellor of the University is the Earl of Rosse, and the Vice-Chancellor the Right Hon. D. H. Madden, LL.D. The undergraduates exceed 800. Certificates of proficiency are granted to women. Degrees: D.D., B.D., M.A., B.A., M.D., M.B., M.Ch., B.Ch., LL.D., LL.B., Mus.D., Mus.B., M.Engin., B.Engin., D.Sc., D.Litt. The two last-named are new degrees, conferred only for original research and discoveries. The Regius Professors are: Rev. Dr. Gwynn

(Divinity), Robert Tyrrell (Greek), Sir John Banks (Physic), Henry Brougham Leech (Law), C. B. Ball, M.Ch. (Surgery); Professor of Latin, Louis C. Purser, D.Litt.; Ancient History, Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.; Modern History, John B. Bury, M.A.; Mathematics, W. Snow Burnside, D.Sc.; Chemistry, Emerson Reynolds, D.Sc.; Natural Philosophy, Alexander Tarleton, D.Sc.; Experimental Physics, George F. Fitzgerald, D.Sc.; Civil Engineering, Thomas Alexander, M.A., etc. **Parliamentary representatives:** Rt. Hon. Edward Carson, Q.C., and W. E. H. Lecky, LL.D. **Provost,** Rev. George Salmon, D.D.; **Vice-Provost,** John K. Ingram, LL.D.; **Bursar,** Rev. James W. Barlow, M.A.; **Senior Proctor,** Rev. Thomas K. Abbott, D.D.; **Senior Lecturer,** B. Williamson, D.Sc.; **Registrar,** Rev. R. M. Connor, D.D.; **Librarian,** Rev. T. K. Abbott, D.D. Consult *Dublin University Calendar*.

**Dufferin, Marquis of.** See under **PEERAGE**.

**Dulwich College** (Alleyn's "College of God's Gift" at Dulwich) was founded A.D. 1619, by Edward Alleyn, the Actor, under Letters Patent of King James I., by which a licence was granted to Alleyn to establish a College "to endure and remain for ever," and to be called "The College of God's Gift in Dulwich, in the County of Surrey." Reconstituted '58, and removed to new site and new building '70. **Present numbers** in the school, 680. No boy may enter the school before the age of 10, or remain after the age of 19. Endowment about £4000 per annum. £1000 may be annually allotted among "boys proceeding to a place of higher education," and £1000 also may be paid annually in scholarships to boys either already in the school or about to enter it. Such scholarships are awarded as the result of open examination. **Head Master,** A. H. Gilkes, M.A.; **School Secretary,** Gilbert B. Stretton, M.A.; **Motto,** *Detur Gloria Soli Deo*.

**"Dundee Advertiser."** The morning newspaper which is generally regarded as the most prominent organ of the Liberal party in Scotland. Issued from the same office are the *Evening Telegraph*, the *People's Journal*, and the *People's Friend*. The *People's Journal* is the great Radical working-man's weekly newspaper in Scotland, having a circulation approximating to a quarter of a million, and being read all over the country. **Editor,** Sir John Leng, M.P., for Dundee. **Chief Office,** 7 to 25, Bank Street, Dundee. **London Office,** 186, Fleet Street, E.C.

**Dupuy, M. Charles,** was b. at Puy, Nov. 5th, 1851, and is the son of a process-server at the Prefecture. Obtaining a scholarship at a *lycée*, he passed through the Ecole Normale, and became a Professor of Philosophy in various colleges in the provinces, and afterwards an inspector of schools ('83). He left his educational career when he was elected to the Chamber in '85, and actively took up politics,

joining himself to the advanced Republican party. M. Ribot gave him the portfolio of Public Instruction in the Cabinet of '92, and in '93 he became Premier. He was succeeded by M. Casimir-Perier in Nov. '93, and was then elected President of the Chamber, only to become Premier again in May '94, when M. Casimir-Perier fell. He was in office when Captain Dreyfus was condemned and degraded; but in Jan. '95 he had to resign, and was succeeded by M. Ribot. When M. Brisson's Cabinet was defeated and had to retire, in Oct. '98, M. Dupuy was commissioned by the President to form a Ministry, and succeeded.

**Durham, Bishop of.** See under **PEERAGE**.

**Durham University,** founded 1832, comprises University College (37), Bishop Hatfield's Hall (46), and the Colleges of Medicine and Science located at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The students number about 200 at Durham, and about 2000 (reckoning matriculated and non-matriculate students) at Newcastle. Unattached students first admitted '71. Affiliated are Codrington College, Barbadoes, and Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone. **Warden,** the Dean of Durham, G. W. Kitchin, D.D., F.S.A., who is also President of the College of Science; President of the College of Medicine, G. H. Philipson, M.D., M.A. **Degrees:** D.D., B.D., M.A., B.A., D.C.L., B.C.L., M.D., M.E., M.S., B.S., Mus.D., Mus.B., D.Litt., B.Litt., D.Sc., M.Sc., B.Sc. **Licences** in theology, **Diplomas** in public health, and **Certificates** of proficiency in general education, also granted. **Local University Lectures** are also given in connection with this University, and local examinations have been established. Consult *Durham University Calendar*.

**Dutch Colonies.** See **COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS**.

**Dutch Political Parties.** See **NETHERLANDS, POLITICAL PARTIES**.

**Dykes, Rev. J. Oswald,** D.D., b. at Port Glasgow 1835, graduated M.A. at Edinburgh '54, studied theology at New College (Edin.), Heidelberg, and Erlangen. Ordained minister of the Free Church, East Kilbride, Lanark, '59; elected colleague of Dr. Candlish in Free St. George's, Edinburgh, '61. Compelled to resign this important charge through feeble health in '64, he visited Australia, where he remained for three years. In '69 he became minister of Regent Square Presbyterian Church, London. He left this charge in '88, when he was appointed Principal of the Theological College, Queen Square. **Works:** "Beatitudes of the Kingdom" ('72), "Laws of the Kingdom" ('73), "Relations of the Kingdom" ('74), "From Jerusalem to Antioch" ('74), "Abraham" ('77), "Daily Prayers" ('81), "Sermons" ('82 and '92), "The Law of the Ten Words" ('84), "The Gospel according to St. Paul" ('88), "Plain Words on Great Themes" ('92). Address: 38, Coolhurst Road, Crouch End, N.



## E

**Earl Marshal, The,** is one of the great officers of State, and takes precedence next after the Lord High Constable. The latter office ceased to be hereditary in 1521, since which it has been only temporarily revived for successive coronations, and once for a trial by combat, which, however, did not take place. One of the functions of this exalted personage is, in company with the Earl Marshal, to usher the **King's Champion** into Westminster Hall just before the second course of the coronation banquet. It is usual to appoint to the office some person of high rank and great distinction, and the first **Duke of Wellington** was selected to fill it at the coronations of George IV., William IV., and Her Majesty. The Lord High Constable and the Earl Marshal were formerly judges of the ancient Court of Chivalry; but when the former office ceased to be hereditary, the sole jurisdiction in questions of honour and arms was vested in the Earl Marshal, who is head of the College of Arms (see **GARTER KING OF ARMS**). The office of Earl Marshal is hereditary in the family of the Duke of Norfolk. **Office,** Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

**Early Closing Association and Traders' Parliamentary Alliance.** Founded for promoting: (1) An abridgment of the hours of labour in all departments of industrial life, wherever unduly prolonged—especially on Saturday nights; (2) the adoption of a Saturday or other weekly half-holiday; (3) the abolition of unnecessary Sunday labour; (4) the early payment of wages; (5) the promotion of a profitable employment of leisure hours; (6) the promotion of the interests of traders and their assistants in matters requiring municipal or legislative control. By subscribing 2s. 6d. half-yearly, assistants are entitled to receive gratuitous medical advice from any of the Society's honorary medical staff. **President,** Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P. **Secretary,** James A. Stacey. **Offices,** 21, New Bridge Street, E.C.

**East Africa, German.** The German possessions in East Africa lie immediately to the south of British East Africa, and have an estimated area of about 400,000 sq. m., with a population of 4,000,000. They are bounded on the north by a line running north-west from the Umbe river to the east shore of the Victoria Nyanza, and continuing west from this lake to the Congo State. Lake Tanganyika forms the western boundary, and thence a line to Lake Nyasa, and the river Rovuma form the south-west and southern boundaries. In September '94 it was agreed that the German-Portuguese frontier should follow the parallel  $10^{\circ} 40' S.$  lat. from the coast to its intersection with the river Rovuma, leaving Kionga and the mouth of the Rovuma to Germany, and Cape Delgado to Portugal. Several stations have been established by the German East Africa Company, and the chief ports are Dar-es-Salaam, Bagamoyo, Kiloa, and Tanga. A narrow-gauge railway from the coast to Lakes Victoria Nyanza and Tanganyika is projected. The entire length will be 1775 kilometres. It is to start from both Bagamoyo and Dar-es-Salaam, with a main junction some

30 kilometres inland, and to extend to Lakes Tanganyika and Nyanza, *via* Tabora. The style of construction is to be as light as possible, and the gauge 75 centimètres. The entire cost is estimated at from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 marks, but it is only intended at first to build a stretch of some 296 kilometres. Colonel Liebert is the Governor of the colony. The products of the country are coffee, tobacco, cotton, ivory, caoutchouc, and gum. Gold has been found at Usambara. **Imports,** '95-6, £373,500; **exports,** £190,600.—**History,** '98. Major Liebert, the Governor, placed a tax on houses and huts in the colony as from April 1st, but the option was given to pay the tax in kind or even in labour, instead of in money. The Reichstag granted a sum of 72,000 marks for the purpose of keeping the Usambara railway in working order until it was able to pay its way (Feb. 13th).

**East Africa, Portuguese,** comprises the two districts of Lorenzo Marques and Mozambique, which are separated from one another by the Zambesi, and the other smaller districts of Zambesia, Inhambane, and Gaza. Its coastline extends southwards from Cape Delgado, the southern extremity of the coast-line of German East Africa, to Kosi Bay, just below Delagoa Bay, at a point separating British from Portuguese territory, as fixed by the Anglo-Portuguese Agreement of '91; the northern boundary is the river Rovuma, running west from Cape Delgado to Lake Nyasa. The frontier between German and Portuguese East Africa runs along parallel  $10^{\circ} 40' S.$  lat. from the coast to its intersection with the river Rovuma, leaving the mouth of the Rovuma and Kionga to Germany, and Cape Delgado to Portugal. The eastern boundary is the lake and British Central Africa, or the Nyasa Protectorate down to the junction of the Shire with the Zambesi; while from that point the British South Africa Company's territory, including Mashonaland and Matabeleland, and the South African Republic, form the boundary. The colony is administered by a Royal Commissioner appointed for three years. The Manica and Sofala region, where gold exists, is placed under the Mozambique Company, which has a royal charter. Other companies are working other parts of the country. The two principal railways of this region are the Delagoa Bay (*q.v.*) which has a length of 57 miles in the colony, and the Beira, the latter now being in course of construction. The alignment runs from the river Pungué on the east coast, a point 12 miles from the mouth of the river, and it is hoped will eventually reach Fort Salisbury, the capital of Rhodesia, and join a line from Bulawayo. It had made such a rapid advance that in Nov. '98 it was already 60 miles beyond Umtali. The distance of Salisbury from the sea is 382 miles. Beira is connected by telegraph with Salisbury. In Feb. '96 it was stated that a new company had been formed to construct a railway, 36 miles long, from Port Beira to Fontesvilla, the commencement of the railway, and at intervals since then some progress has been made. The principal exports are oilnuts and seeds,

caoutchouc and ivory. **Area**, about 3,000,000 sq. m.; **pop.** about 300,000. See TRANSVAAL (map).

**East Africa Protectorate.** The British possessions in East Africa extend about 400 miles along the coast northwards from Umba, at the mouth of the Umbar river. The southern boundary runs from Umba in a north-west direction to the intersection of the Victoria Nyanza with the first parallel of N. lat., skirts the northern shore of the lake, and thence westwards to the boundary of the Congo Free State. The river Jub begins the northern boundary, which from the intersection of the river with the 6th parallel N. lat. runs to the 35th meridian E. long., and follows that to its intersection with the Blue Nile; the Congo Free State and the western watershed of the basin of the Upper Nile forming the western boundary. The total area is about 1,000,000 sq. miles, embracing a great part of Somaliland, the Equatorial Province, Uganda, Usoga, Unyoro, etc., and the population is estimated at between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000. The Imperial British East Africa Company opened up the country, having in '88 obtained a concession of territory from the Sultan of Zanzibar and a charter from the British Government. An arrangement for buying them out was, however, come to in '95. It was arranged that the Sultan of Zanzibar should pay £150,000 for the surrender of the Company's concession of a ten-mile strip along the coast, and £50,000 for their assets, while the British Government should pay a grant of £50,000 for the surrender of the Company's charter. The majority of the Company's *employees* were re-engaged by the Government. Uganda was made a protectorate, administered by Mr. E. L. Berkeley; the country between Uganda and the ten-mile strip along the coast was made a protectorate under the authority of the British Consul-General at Zanzibar; Witu and the river Tana region were similarly treated, and finally the ten-mile strip along the coast bought back from the Company by the Sultan was rented by the Government for £11,000 a year, and the territory placed under the administration of the Consul-General at Zanzibar. The Protectorate is divided into four districts: the Coast Province, capital Mombasa; Ukamba, capital Muchakos; Tanaland with Witu, capital Lamu; and Jubuland, capital Kismaya. The chief ports are Mombasa (which is also the capital of the whole Protectorate), Lamu, Vanga, and Kismayu. The construction of a railway of 670 miles' length from Mombasa to Lake Victoria Nyanza has been commenced. Mr. Whitehouse and his staff began operations on Dec. 11th, '95. A Parliamentary paper issued in July '97 reported that at the end of '96 and the beginning of '97 the health of the staff and labourers had been very bad, and there had been unseasonable rains. The total expenditure to March 31st, '97, was £390,838, of which £211,850 represented cost of material and freight from England, and the remainder expenditure in India and Africa. The first 100 miles of line were completed on Sept. 30th. The *Times* published an article descriptive of the whole undertaking on Aug. 16th. A Foreign Office paper on the Uganda Railway, issued in July '98 ('E. Africa,' No. 8), stated that during the year ending March 1881 miles were surveyed, making in all 263 miles, and earthworks had been made and rails laid up to 139 miles. The

first 100 miles, to the Voi river, had been opened for traffic in December, and the earnings for the first three months amounted to 126,400 rupees, or, excluding the carriage of railway stores, 676 rupees per mile per week. The telegraph line had been pushed on to Kikuyu, 325 miles. From another source it appears that a time and fare book had been prepared, the fares being first class, 38 rupees; second class, 19 rupees; and third class, 3 rupees 3 annas, for the whole distance of 100 miles. A telegram from Mombasa (Sept. 9th) reported that Kibwezi was reached at the end of August, and that the rails were laid past the 200-mile peg on Sept. 8th. The principal products of the country are cloves, ivory, indiarubber, copra, hides, etc. See AFRICA and SOUDAN (map).

**East Indies, Dutch.** The Dutch possessions in the Asiatic Archipelago include Java (*q.v.*), with Madura, and what are called the Outposts, viz., Sumatra, part of Borneo (*q.v.*), Celebes, the Moluccas, part of New Guinea (*q.v.*), and the Sunda and other islands. For the area and population of these islands, etc., see COLONIES, etc., OF EUROPEAN POWERS. Java is dealt with in a separate article. The Outposts, which have an estimated area of about 650,000 sq. m., and an estimated population of about 9,000,000, are administered by Governors, Residents, etc., according to their status. The administrative and executive authority for the whole of Dutch East India is in the hands of a Governor-General, assisted by a Council of five members. The army, which is purely colonial, numbers about 16,500 Europeans and 22,000 natives. The cost of the navy is borne partly by the colony and partly by the Government of the Netherlands. There are over 1200 miles of railroad opened for traffic. The chief exports are sugar, coffee, tea, indigo, and tobacco. Estimated revenue, '97, £10,537,000; expenditure, £11,736,000; average imports, £13,000,000; average exports, £16,000,000. See DIPLOMATIC.

**Ecclesiastical Commissioners.** The, owe their origin to the Act 6 and 7 Will. IV., c. 77. Incorporated for the purpose of making schemes to carry out the recommendations of certain earlier commissions appointed to inquire into the endowment of bishoprics, the state of cathedral and collegiate churches, the best way of providing for the cure of souls, etc. The Act provided that the two Archbishops, the Bishop of London, the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, and First Lord of the Treasury for the time being, as well as a Secretary of State named by the sovereign, with three others therein named, should be of the commission. A subsequent Act added all the remaining bishops in England and Wales, the Chief Justice, and others. Membership of the Church of England has always been an indispensable condition of holding the office. By an Act of 1856 the Church Building Commissioners had their powers transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Generally it may be said that the function of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners is to provide for the adjustment of the endowments to the wants of the Church. The proceedings of the Commissioners are controlled by numerous Acts of Parliament, and various duties have from time to time been imposed upon them—e.g., the formation of new parishes and alteration of boundaries where required, the augmentation and endowment of poor benefices in populous places, the sale

and leasing of glebe lands, etc., etc. Since '40, when the common fund was first created, the Commissioners have augmented or endowed upwards of 5800 benefices. The total increase in the incomes of benefices resulting from the operations of the Commissioners exceeds £1,024,230 per annum, and may be taken to represent a capital sum of £30,787,500. The Commissioners determined to appropriate in grants towards the augmentation and endowment of benefices, during '98, the sum of £150,000 of capital. Office, 10, Whitehall Place, S.W. Secretary, A. De Bock Porter, C.B.

**Ecclesiastical Courts.** These are of three degrees of jurisdiction. First there are the purely spiritual courts, including the Archdeacon's Court, the Bishop's Consistory, and the Archbishop's Court; second, courts of mixed spiritual and secular jurisdiction—e.g., the Court of Arches and the Court of the Official Principal of York; and, third, courts of purely secular constitution—e.g., the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, which is the Court of Final Appeal in ecclesiastical causes. Practically none of these courts now pretends to undisputed authority. The report of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Courts ('83), while vindicating the historical position of them all, bewailed the confusion into which the administration of ecclesiastical law had fallen, and urged the adoption of various reforms. Absolute power, however, meanwhile rests with Lord Penzance, "Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York," under the Public Worship Regulation Act, '74, and, as such, Dean of the Arches and Master of the Faculties. By the issue of writs de *contumace capiendo* clergymen have been, and may be, imprisoned for defying sentences of monition, by inhibition, suspension, or deprivation decreed by this court. The judgments of the Judicial Committee may be upheld and enforced by any of the High Courts of Justice. The Archdeacon's Court is a survival, and nothing more. It is a court of first instance, and appeals lie to the bishop, but its aid is seldom invoked.—**Consistory.** Every bishop has his Consistory Court held before his Chancellor or Commissary, in his cathedral church, or other convenient place in his diocese. In this court are granted faculties for the alteration, repair, and renovation of churches. Nothing can be added to or taken from the ornaments of the Church except a faculty is obtained for the purpose. The Archbishop's Court, distinguished from the Provincial Court, is the canonical tribunal for the hearing of spiritual causes. Lord Penzance's Court, or the old Court of Arches modified as stated, unites the powers of the *jus canonicum* with new powers conceded by the Church Discipline Act, '41, and the similar statute of '74, exercising authority in both Provinces. Lastly, the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, as representing the Royal Supremacy, is the absolute though not the canonical court of final appeal.

**"Echo, The."** An evening paper, established Dec. 1868. Its principles are Independent Liberal. The *Echo* gives daily, in a condensed form, the chief and latest news of the day, foreign, home, and commercial, of which it treats in an independent manner. Several new features have recently been introduced in the *Echo*, special prominence being given to topics of social interest. Manager, Mr. W. F. Cornish. Office, 22, Catherine St., Strand, W.C.

**Economics and Political Science, The London School of.** The School commenced work in Oct. '95, and is already the largest centre of systematic training in economic and political studies in the United Kingdom. During the third year, '97-8, 378 students joined the School. Work is carried on, by lectures and classes, both in the morning, and in the evening after 5 p.m. A three years' course of training in economics has been established. With the view of encouraging the elementary study of economics and political science, a limited number of scholarships, tenable at the School, are awarded to selected students from University Extension and other classes in economics. Three research studentships, of from £100 to £25 each, were awarded after an examination held in July '98, for the promotion of special investigations into problems of economic and political science. A sum of more than £1500 has been obtained for the purposes of The British Library of Political Science. The Library is intended for the free use of students of the School, persons engaged in public administration, professors, etc., of a recognised University, and others are admitted by the Directors on recommendation by some person of position. Hours: opens daily at 10 a.m. Closes (a) in Term, on Saturdays at 6, other days at 9 p.m.; (b) in Vacation on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 9, other days at 6 p.m. Closed entirely on Sundays, January 1st, Good Friday and next five days, Saturday before Whit Monday and next four days, first fourteen days of August, Christmas Day and next six days. Contains a valuable collection of English and foreign municipal reports, minutes, etc., publications of other local government bodies, Government publications, etc. The School is located at 10, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C. All communications should be sent to the Director.

**Ecuador.** A republic of equatorial South America, governed by a President elected for four years, with the assistance of a Congress composed of a Senate of 32 members, elected for four years (one-half retiring every two years), representing the provinces, and a Chamber of 42 Deputies, representing the people, which is elected every two years. The electors to both Chambers must be adults able to read and write, and holding the Roman Catholic faith. Area, 120,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,270,000. Capital, Quito, pop. 50,000. The foreign commerce is largely with the United Kingdom, and centres in Guayaquil. The chief products are cocoa, indiarubber, hides, coffee, sugar. Gold exists in the Napo country, three or four days' march from Quito, but the country badly needs opening up. Army about 3341 officers and men. Between Ecuador, Peru, and Colombia there have been for some time boundary disputes, at present unsettled. Revenue, '96, £885,936; expenditure, £877,952; public debt, about £2,500,000; imports, £1,675,360; exports, £2,342,000. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

**Edinburgh University,** founded 1582, has since become one of the chief medical centres in the world. During '97 the total number of matriculated students was 2813. Of these 777 were enrolled in the Arts Faculty, 1423 in the Faculty of Medicine, 390 in Law, 60 in Divinity, 153 in Science, and 10 in Music. The aggregate value of the University fellowships, bursaries, and prizes now amounts to over £16,000 per annum, most of the bursaries being open to



competition. Chancellor, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour; Principal and Vice-Chancellor, Sir Wm. Muir, K.C.S.I., D.C.L., LL.D., etc.; Lord Rector, Lord Balfour of Burleigh (elected Nov. 7th, '96). Conjointly with St. Andrews it sends a representative to Parliament; present member Sir William Overend Priestly, K.B., M.D., LL.D. Its Degrees are: M.A., B.D., D.D., LL.B., B.L., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.Sc., D.Sc., D. Litt., D. Phil., Mus. Doc., Mus. Bac. Women have been since '92 admitted to the Arts and Science classes and to Graduation in Arts and Science on the same terms as men. Of the above number of matriculated students, 188 were women, and 54 were also among the non-matriculated students in attendance on the Music Classes. Women who have obtained their medical education in universities, or recognised extra-academical schools, are now admitted to degrees in medicine and surgery in the university. Alumni include Sir William Hamilton, Carlyle, Hume; Nasmyth, the engineer; Sir Walter Scott, Mungo Park, James Mill, Owen, the anatomist; Sir C. Wyville Thomson, scientific chief of the *Challenger* expedition; Dugald Stewart, Lord Brougham, R. Louis Stevenson, and J. M. Barrie. Sec. of Senatus, Prof. Sir L. J. Grant, Bart. Consult *Edinburgh University Calendar*.

## EDUCATION.

- I. INTRODUCTION.
- II. PRIMARY EDUCATION.
- III. THE RELIGIOUS DIFFICULTY.
- IV. SECONDARY EDUCATION.
- V. TECHNICAL EDUCATION, ETC.

### I. INTRODUCTION.

The educational system of Great Britain, as it stands to-day, is a remarkably varied and complex system. First as to primary education. The Elementary Education Acts of '70, '76 and '80, required that every school district, whether municipal borough or civil parish, should provide sufficient elementary school accommodation for all the children resident in such district and requiring such accommodation. The Education Act of '91 further provided that every parent could claim gratuitous elementary education for his children between the ages of 3 and 15. Education is compulsory for all classes; and elementary education in the primary State-aided schools is free to all classes of children applying for it. Elementary education is imparted under the operation of two great systems, the Voluntary system and the School Board system. The former sprang up early in the century, and was carried on by private effort; but State aid was granted to the schools thus established by a Committee of the Privy Council. The chief educational societies engaged in this work were the National Society of the Church of England, the British and Foreign School Society, the Wesleyan School Society, and the Roman Catholic Poor School Committee. School Attendance Committees were established by Lord Sandon's Education Act of '76, which prescribed that every district in England and Wales which had not a school board should have such a committee, chosen in boroughs and urban sanitary districts by town councils and urban sanitary authorities, and in all other places by boards of guardians. The chief difference of function between these committees and School boards is that the attendance committee

cannot build or carry on schools; it can only compel attendance in the voluntary schools, and there must be enough voluntary school accommodation for all the children in the district. A large proportion of the rural area is under attendance committees, and there are a few important towns in the same position. During the year ended March 31st, '97, 9 orders were issued creating new school boards in parishes and 3 in municipal boroughs. At that date there were 120 school attendance committees for boroughs, 83 for urban sanitary districts, and 580 for poor-law unions.

The School Board system was created by the Elementary Education Acts of '70-80. There are 2502 school boards in England and Wales, 187 of which have jurisdiction over municipal boroughs, including London. The total population within the school board areas is 19,978,110, leaving a balance of 9,844,115 under school attendance committee jurisdiction. Wherever there is not enough efficient public elementary school accommodation in a district for all the children a school board must be formed, whose first duty it is to make good the deficiency of accommodation by opening board schools. Districts where there is no deficiency of accommodation may have a school board by passing a vote to that effect by a majority of the town council in boroughs, or of ratepayers in districts which are not boroughs. The boards are elected outside the Metropolis by the burgesses of the borough or the ratepayers of the parish; within the Metropolis by those entitled to vote for common councilmen or vestrymen. School age is from 5 to 14, with exemption from compulsory attendance for children over 11 years of age who have passed certain standards of proficiency. There must be accommodation also for as many children as present themselves under the age of 5 and over the age of 14, except for such scholars as have passed an examination in the seventh standard. In boroughs with a population of 100,000 and upwards the school board consists of 15 members; from 70,000 to 100,000, 13 members; from 40,000 to 70,000 11 members; from 15,000 to 40,000 9 members; from 5000 to 15,000, 7 members; under 5000, 5 members. Any man or woman twenty-one years of age, without any restriction as to qualification or residence, may be elected a member of a school board. The board may not interfere with the management of voluntary schools, but may demand from those schools returns of the attendance of children. The board may acquire, with the sanction of the Education Department and of Parliament, compulsory possession of a site for a board school. It borrows money for building board schools, paying back the whole amount, interest and principal, in fifty or less years. All other expenses must be met year by year, the deficiency being made up by a school rate. School boards which fail in their duty are declared "in default," and may be superseded by a school board appointed by the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, at the cost of the ratepayers. School boards in Scotland and the Isle of Man are under separate Acts of Parliament, under which the whole area of those countries are under school boards, and such a thing as a school attendance committee is unknown. See LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

The Education Department for England and Wales, the central authority for primary education, is a committee of the Privy Council,

AGGREGATE INCOME OF SCHOOLS.  
(Extracted from latest Report of Committee of Council, '97-8.)

Denominations.	Endowment.	School Board Rates.	Voluntary Contributions.	School Fence, Books, etc.	County Council Grants.	Fee Grant.	Annual Grants ('95-6).	Science and Art Department.	Other Sources.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Schools connected with National Church of England	123,483	—	632,906	146,400	10,226	936,160	1,771,331	60,883	46,008	3,727,397
Wesleyan Schools	289	—	19,777	34,545	501	51,720	118,817	5,713	1,647	243,399
Roman Catholic Schools	2,795	—	98,664	8,049	76	119,529	217,489	7,108	2,173	455,883
British and other Schools	25,388	—	92,527	43,916	7,394	115,597	234,095	10,205	4,658	533,600
School Board Schools	2,536	2,325,301	1,412	63,667	5,104	1,000,379	2,001,595	105,014	42,208	5,547,186
Total.	154,791	2,325,301	845,286	296,577	23,301	2,123,235	4,343,237	188,923	96,754	10,507,465

in which are included the President of the Council (the Duke of Devonshire), and the Vice-President for Education (Sir J. E. Gorst, M.P.), assisted by a large permanent staff. The greater share of ministerial work falls upon the vice-president, who is responsible to the House of Commons. The Department distributes the parliamentary grant, frames the Code, and appoints a staff of inspectors; it sanctions the borrowing of loans by school boards on the security of the rates, and may grant provisional orders for the compulsory acquisition of land for school sites. **Council office, Whitehall, S.W. Secretary, Sir G. W. Kekewich, K.C.B.** There is a separate Department for Scotland; **Office, Dover House, Whitehall; Secretary, Sir H. Craik, C.B.** The Department in Ireland is under the Commissioners of National Education, Dublin. The cost of the administration of the English Department was in '96 £398,910 in England and £28,075 in Wales; of the Scotch Education Department, £49,749. The Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council, under the same Lord and Vice-President, is at South Kensington, and has charge of all those subjects which are encouraged by State aid and which do not fall within the curriculum of the ordinary elementary school. See SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

For Secondary Education (except in Scotland, where the "higher class schools, and "secondary" departments in public schools are under the School Boards) there exists no such State organisation as is provided for elementary education, and private adventure still rules supreme, uninspected and uncontrolled, in the supply of education for the middle classes. Some excellent and useful organisations for the provision of secondary education have sprung voluntarily into existence, such as the Boys' Public Day-schools Company and the Girls' Public Day-schools Company; and the Charity Commissioners have done a great work in re-organising the old grammar and foundation schools scattered throughout the country. Furthermore, there are the recent advances made as to Technical Education, which was so remarkably stimulated by the grants of money allocated to it under the Customs and Excise Act, '90. But there is no statutory power existing to enable any department to insist on a sufficient and efficient supply of second-grade schools being established in every district in need of it. By the Local Taxation Act of '90 the county councils were empowered to supply certain funds for the promotion of technical and commercial education in their districts. In respect of schools of the highest grade, while there is no such thing as State control, the great schools of Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Winchester (see separate articles under their various headings), and their like, offer a liberal education in the humanities. It should be added that nearly all the great public schools have now established laboratories, libraries and museums.

For a summary of the Education measures introduced into the House of Commons during '98, see SESSION.

## II. PRIMARY EDUCATION.

**1. England and Wales.**—The keystone of the whole system of primary education is the requirement by the Education Department

that any head master or head mistress of a school receiving grants shall have passed an examination for a certificate of merit, and proved his or her practical ability as a teacher, by obtaining favourable reports from the inspector. All children are grouped in standards of graduated difficulty, and are required to be present at the annual inspection. The curriculum of the schools, which is determined by the Code annually submitted to Parliament by the Education Department, includes sound instruction in the usual essential elementary subjects. Drawing (for boys) and needlework (for girls) are compulsory. Two "class subjects" are generally taught in addition, selected from English, geography, elementary science, and history. The scholars in the three highest standards (V.—VII.) are allowed also to take two subjects, called "specific subjects," of a more advanced character. Much encouragement is being given now to subjects of a technical character, such as drawing, needlework, cookery, laundry, dairy-work, domestic economy and hygiene, carpentry, agriculture, etc. The grants of the Department are made on precisely the same conditions, whether the school is a voluntary school (*i.e.*, maintained by some denominational body, partly by voluntary subscription), or is under a school board with the assistance of the rates.—**Statistics.** On Aug. 31st, '97, the date to which the last return (published in Aug. '88) is made up, there were in England and Wales 19,958 elementary schools inspected, having accommodation for 6,215,199 scholars. The average daily attendance was 4,488,543. The Government grant for day schools amounted to £4,339,739, or about 16s. 1½d. per infant scholar and £1 os. 2½d. per older scholar in average attendance. This does not include the amount contributed in lieu of school fees, which in '97 amounted to £2,226,522. An idea of the progress that has been made in the provision of elementary education since '70 may be formed from the fact that in that year accommodation was only provided for 8·75 per cent. of the population, whereas in '97 the percentage was 20·01. The cost of education per head has steadily increased since the passing of the first Education Act. In '72 the cost per head was £1 7s. 5d.; in '79, £1 16s. 10½d.; in '85, £1 19s. 1½d.; and in '97, £2 os. 6d. in voluntary schools, and £2 13s. 2½d. in board schools. The amount raised during '97 (latest returns) for purposes of public elementary education in England and Wales will be seen from the annexed table.

**2. Ireland.**—The 64th Report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, for '97-8, states that on Dec. 31st, '97, there were 9057 schools on the roll, of which 8631 were in operation. There were on the rolls 816,000 pupils, with an average attendance of 521,141, being a percentage of 63·9 as against 65·6 in the preceding year. Of the pupils on the rolls 75·9 per cent. were Roman Catholics, 11·5 per cent. of the late Established Church, 10·9 per cent. Presbyterians, 1·0 per cent. Methodists, and 0·7 of other denominations. There were 13,007 teachers, exclusive of the teachers of 273 convent and 3 monastery schools paid by capitation. The teaching programme has been modified by the introduction of English literature, and in certain cases drawing and needlework for females as

compulsory subjects, and by the extension of optional subjects, of which one must be taken. £42,120 was paid to 1266 teachers in pensions. The aggregate annual expenditure from all sources, including grant, rates, fees, and subscriptions, amounted to £1,193,148, giving an average of £2 6s. 6½d. per child in average daily attendance.

**3. Scotland.**—In Scotland an excellent system of elementary education was adopted long before the passing of the *Scottish Elementary Education Act* in '72. In 1696 a law was passed establishing a school in every parish of Scotland. The great secession from the Church of Scotland in '43 effected the break-down of the parochial school system. The Free Church schools were set up side by side with the schools of the Establishment, and the division of interests and the means of support were not conducive to educational efficiency. Hence two years after the adoption of Mr. Forster's Act in England and Wales the *Scotch Education Act* was passed, establishing a school board in every Scottish parish, and giving it the control of all parochial schools, not only elementary schools, but also the academies and high schools, and empowering it to erect and maintain new schools, according to the needs of the population. Grants in aid are given from the Imperial Exchequer to all schools under school boards, except those defined as "high-class public schools." The *Scotch Education Act* is administered by a committee of the Privy Council, called the *Scotch Education Department*. The *Scotch Code* differs from that of England and Wales in that it provides for the teaching of more advanced subjects, and differently defines the term "training college." Free elementary education has now been generally adopted in Scotland, under the powers of Acts passed in '89 and '90. There were in '97 3086 separate institutions inspected, furnishing accommodation for 843,769 scholars. There were 716,893 names on the registers, of whom 605,389 were in average daily attendance. The parliamentary grant to day inspected schools amounted to £655,647. The total income per scholar in average attendance was £2 7s. 11½d. Of evening continuation schools, 1019 were inspected, and 59,954 scholars were present.

### III. THE RELIGIOUS DIFFICULTY.

The religious controversy in connection with elementary education dates from the early part of the present century. For detailed history of this controversy down to '70, see eds. '95-6. Mr. Forster's Act of '70 provided, as a compromise, that religious instruction, when given, should be imparted at the beginning or end of the school meeting, leaving an unbroken two hours for secular instruction; there should be displayed in each schoolroom a time-table of religious and secular teaching, and parents should have the right to withdraw their children from the religious instruction; in board schools no distinctive catechism or religious formulæ should be taught; and the Education Department should not inspect or take any cognisance of the religious instruction.

The compromise, thus arrived at in '70, worked satisfactorily on the whole, until the supporters of the denominational grant-aided schools began to feel the competition of the board schools, and became unceasingly active to secure both additional aid from Government



and a complete control over their own schools. In the early part of '96 Sir John Gorst introduced his Education Bill, for a summary of which, and of its fate in the House, see Session, sect. 44, ed. '97. This proved unsatisfactory to all parties, and the clauses which affected religious instruction were vigorously opposed in the House, and strongly condemned throughout the country by the friends of religious liberty. On Nov. 5th and 6th, '96, a conference of both Houses of Convocation, including the Houses of Laymen, was held in the Church House, the Archbishop of York presiding. The Primate (Dr. Temple) proposed a number of resolutions, which were carried with slight modifications. The principal points agreed upon were: To ask for statutory aid from the Exchequer of not less than 6s. a child for all public elementary schools alike; and to ask for rate aid in school board districts only, payable to federations of schools only, such payments not to exceed the voluntary contributions, donations, and endowments. In response to these demands the Government, early in '97, brought in a Bill giving to voluntary schools an aid grant equal to 5s. per scholar in average attendance, available for distribution among necessitous schools; providing for the constitution of associations of voluntary schools, for the distribution of the grant among the associated schools; removing the 17s. 6d. limit, and exempting voluntary schools from rates. As this Act left untouched board schools in necessitous districts where the rates pressed heavily upon the poor, another Bill was brought in providing an additional grant for board schools. This Bill provided that where a 3d. rate would produce less than £20, or less than 7s. 6d. per child in average attendance, there should be an additional grant equal to 4d. per child for every 1d. by which the school rate exceeded 3d. For summaries of these Acts see Session, ed. '98, sects. 58, 121, 122, and 123. Under the Voluntary Schools Act, 75 Associations of Voluntary Schools have been formed, 46 of them being Church of England, 11 British, 11 Roman Catholic, 6 Wesleyan, and 1 Jewish.

#### IV. SECONDARY EDUCATION.

In England and Wales, though the State has at present exercised no direct control over secondary education, it has instituted several inquiries into its condition, from '61 onwards. In Jan. '93 Mr. A. H. Dyke Acland appointed a Departmental Committee, to consider as to the best means of organising secondary education in England and Wales. But the work of this committee was suspended in March '94 owing to the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the subject. The terms of the reference were that the Commission should consider what are the best methods of establishing a well-organised system of secondary education in England, taking into account existing deficiencies, and having regard to such local sources of revenue from endowment or otherwise as are available, or may be made available, for this purpose, and make recommendations accordingly. The Commissioners were Rt. Hon. J. Bryce, M.P. (Chairman), Rt. Hon. Sir J. T. Hibbert, K.C.B., M.P., Hon. and Rev. E. Lyttelton, Sir Henry E. Roscoe, M.P., Very Rev. Dean Maclure, D.D., Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, D.D., R. C. Jebb, Esq., D.C.L., M.P., Dr. R. Wormell, H. Hobhouse, Esq.,

M.P., M. E. Sadler, Esq., H. Llewellyn Smith, Esq., G. J. Cockburn, Esq., C. Fenwick, Esq., M.P., J. H. Yoxall, Esq., Lady Frederick Cavendish, Mrs. Bryant, and Mrs. Henry Sidgwick. The Secretary of the Commission was the Hon. W. N. Bruce, of the Endowed Schools Department of the Charity Commission.

The Report of the Commission was issued at the end of October, in nine volumes, including minutes of the evidence taken, memoranda and answers to the Commissioners' questions, the reports of Assistant Commissioners on selected typical districts, etc. The Report itself was divided into four parts: (1) an historical statement as to previous legislation; (2) a description of the existing state of things; (3) an analysis and exposition of the evidence, with a discussion of the views and suggestions of certain leading witnesses; and (4) the recommendations of the Commissioners. These recommendations fell into five classes, as follows:—

**1. The Central Authority.**—This ought to consist of a Department of the Executive Government, presided over by a Minister responsible to Parliament. There should be under the Minister a permanent Secretary. An Educational Council should be created, with not more than 12 members, 4 appointed by the Crown, 4 by the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, and Victoria, and 4 selected by these 8 from among experienced members of the teaching profession. The work of the Charity Commission, so far as it touched educational endowments, and of the Science and Art Department, so far as it touched secondary education, should be transferred to the new Department. The functions entrusted to the Central Authority should include a general oversight of the action of such local authorities as may deal with Secondary Education, with some measure of jurisdiction over those important educational foundations which, being used by the country generally, cannot properly be subjected to local jurisdiction, and the management of a Register of Teachers.

**2. Local Authorities.**—The Commissioners recommended that a local authority should be created in every county and county borough with a population exceeding 50,000, but that adjoining counties and county boroughs should have power to unite. As to London, the area dealt with was made the administrative county of London. The local authority should have power to establish new schools where necessary, to initiate schemes for the better management of educational endowments, to supervise and inquire into the working of all endowed schools, and to a certain extent of all proprietary and private schools, within its area, to make schemes for unendowed public schools, to establish scholarships and exhibitions, to aid schools and institutions not under its direct management, to appoint representatives on governing bodies of public schools within its area, to determine the amount of and issue a precept to the county or borough council for the rate found to be necessary for its work, and to receive, instead of the county and borough council, the money available under the Customs and Excise Act of '90.

**3. Arrangements for the Better Organisation of Schools.**—The Commissioners stated under this head that the duty of providing in each area schools of the type locally required had better be left to the local

authority. As to existing secondary schools, **Endowed Schools** were first dealt with, and the Commissioners recommended that the great public schools should not be excluded from the supervision of the Central Authority. As to **Unendowed but Public Schools**, Higher Grade Elementary Schools, Organised Science Schools and Evening Continuation and Technical Schools should all be classed and treated as Secondary Schools, but the transition should be gradual. As to **Proprietary and Private Schools**, the Commissioners desired not to weaken but to stimulate and improve them. In rural districts the Commissioners recommended that the endowed schools in the smaller towns and villages should be remodelled, and an upper department should be established in a certain number of elementary schools.

**4. Financial Arrangements.**—The Commissioners pointed out that income can be drawn from (1) endowments, amounting to about £735,000 per annum, at present very unequally distributed; (2) the grant under the Customs and Excise Act, '90, amounting in '93-4 to £748,000, which should all be handed over to the Secondary Education Authorities, although it would still go partly in aid of Technical Education; (3) local rates to the limit of 2d. in the £, which would produce £1,280,000 per annum; (4) fees paid by pupils to be fixed by the governors or managers of all secondary schools with an eye to the kind of education provided by the school, and the class of pupils served by it; (5) Parliamentary grants made by the Science and Art Department and by the Education Department to evening and continuation schools. These grants should be consolidated into a grant to the new local authorities, and made applicable to Secondary Education.

**5. Questions Specially affecting Teachers.**—The Commissioners recommended that some limit should be placed to the power of the head teacher as to the tenure of office of assistant teachers, the power of dismissal being always subject to the approval of the governing body. The fixing of the salaries should be in the hands of the governing body also. A register of qualified teachers should be established, and provision made for their professional training both in the theory and the practice of education.

Sir J. Gorst's Education Bill (March '95) proposed to create local education authorities which—by clause 12 of the Bill—would be competent to deal with secondary education. The power proposed to be given to these authorities would be only optional. The clause very inadequately represented the recommendations of the Commissioners, and received comparatively little attention. See *SESSION*, sect. 44, ed. '97. Early in '97 the Duke of Devonshire promised a measure on secondary education, mainly on the lines of the report of the Royal Commission on Education; but the Government did not find time to bring in the measure. In Aug. '98 the Duke of Devonshire brought in a Bill relating to Secondary Education and a Bill relating to the Registration of Teachers. The Bills were read a first time, but were not proceeded with.

The Committee of Council in '98 issued a *Return of Pupils in English Secondary and other Schools* (not being Public Elementary or Technical Schools), the statistics being obtained in reply to circulars sent to as many of such schools as

could be discovered. This was the first attempt to obtain such statistics, which are necessarily imperfect owing to the difficulty of defining the term "secondary school." Some of the schools from which the return was received are practically private elementary schools. The schools are arranged under five categories—Private Enterprise, Subscribers' (including schools supported by religious communities and City companies, which are not carried on for profit and have no fixed endowment), Companies' (carried on for profit), Endowed, and under Local Authority. The statistics are based on returns from 1958 boys' schools, 3173 girls', 1078 mixed. Mixed schools are those in which the boys and girls are within the same upper and lower age limits; they are not always places of co-education, the boys and girls in many of them being taught separately. In 16 schools entered as Boys' Schools there are a very few girls (the proprietors' daughters, etc.). In some entered as Girls' Schools, there are boys receiving a preparatory education and leaving at a much earlier age than the girls. There were 122,313 boys in Boys' Schools, 21,252 in Mixed Schools, and 14,937 in Girls' Schools: total, 158,502 boys. There were 114,230 girls in Girls' Schools, 18,740 in Mixed Schools, and 63 in Boys' Schools. Of the boys there were 64,339, or 40·6 per cent., under 12; 79,359, or 50 per cent., between 12 and 16; and 14,804, or 9·3 per cent., over 16. Of the girls, there were 6,866, or 45·7 per cent., under 12; 57,040, or 42·9 per cent., between 12 and 16; and 15,136, or 11·3 per cent., over 16. The pupils were thus distributed among the five classes of schools:—**Private Enterprise:** Boys' Schools 1311, or 66·9 per cent. of Private Enterprise Schools, with 46,617 or 38·1 per cent. boys; Girls' Schools 2886, or 91 per cent., with 80,286 or 70·3 per cent. girls; Mixed Schools 970, or 90·1 per cent., with 26,027 or 65·3 per cent. pupils. **Subscribers':** Boys' Schools 70, or 3·6 per cent. of Subscribers' Schools, with 8719 or 7·1 per cent. boys; Girls' Schools 99, or 3·1 per cent., with 6321 girls; Mixed Schools 28, or 2·6 per cent., with 3626 or 9 per cent. pupils. **Companies':** Boys' Schools 48, or 2·5 per cent. of Companies' Schools, with 5188 or 4·2 per cent. boys; Girls' Schools 99, or 3·1 per cent., with 13,238 or 11·6 per cent. girls; Mixed Schools 3, or ·3 per cent., with 308 or ·7 per cent. pupils. **Endowed, etc.:** Boys' Schools 502, or 25·6 per cent. of Endowed Schools, with 59,517 or 48·6 per cent. boys; Girls' Schools 86, or 2·7 per cent., with 14,119 or 12·3 per cent. girls; Mixed Schools 31, or 2·7 per cent., with 3035 or 7·5 per cent. pupils. **Local Authority:** Boys' Schools 27, or 1·4 per cent. of Local Authority Schools, with 2272 or 1·8 per cent. boys; Girls' Schools 3, or ·1 per cent., with 275 or ·2 per cent. girls; Mixed Schools 46, or 4·1 per cent., with 6996 or 17·4 per cent. pupils. It is interesting to note the difference between the five classes as to the leaving age. Of **Private Enterprise Schools** only 13·4 per cent. have pupils over 18 in their boys' schools, 20·3 per cent. in their girls' schools, and merely 3·2 per cent. in their mixed schools. The corresponding figures for the other classes are: **Subscribers':** Boys' Schools 42·8 per cent, Girls' Schools 48·5 per cent., Mixed Schools 3·7 per cent. **Companies':** Boys' Schools 56·2 per cent., Girls' Schools 76·7 per cent., Mixed Schools 33·3 per cent. **Endowed, etc.:** Boys' Schools 39 per cent., Girls' Schools 51·2 per cent., Mixed



Schools 16·1 per cent. **Local Authority:** Boys' Schools 25·9 per cent., Girls' Schools 66·7 per cent., Mixed Schools 21·7 per cent. More than half of the total number of schools have less than 31 scholars, and about one-quarter have between 31 and 50 scholars; 151 have between 200 and 500, and 22 have over 500. Most of the Private Enterprise Schools have less than 50, only 7 have over 200, and none of them have over 500. Of the 22 schools with more than 500 pupils, 15 belong to the Endowed category. The percentage of boarders in all the schools is: Boys' Schools 35·7, Girls' Schools 18, Mixed Schools 13 of boys and 9 of girls, most of the boarders being in the Private Enterprise and Endowed Schools. There are no day pupils in 224 Boys' Schools, 101 Girls' Schools, and 18 Mixed Schools. Important items in the Return are those referring to the teaching staff. Omitting the visiting staff, and reckoning only the exclusively attached staff, in Boys' Schools 55·9 per cent. of the men and 11·3 per cent. of the women are graduates; in Girls' Schools 29·2 per cent. of the men and 12·7 per cent. of the women; and in Mixed Schools 25·8 per cent. of the men and 7·8 per cent. of the women. There are 626 (or 32 per cent.) Boys' Schools, 2324 (73·8 per cent.) Girls' Schools, and 876 (81·3 per cent.) Mixed Schools without any graduates at all on the exclusively attached staff. The total number of graduates on the attached staff of the schools included in the Return is 4405 men, 1801 women; of non-graduates 3957 men and 13,179 women. The percentage of graduates on the visiting staff is very much less. The Blue Book contains tables giving details for every administrative county and county borough, but not mentioning the names of the schools. Monmouthshire, being under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act, 1889, is not included in the Return.

## V. TECHNICAL EDUCATION, ETC.

**1. Technical Education.**—The Technical Instruction Act of '89 defines technical education to mean instruction in—(1) the principles of science and art applicable to industries; (2) the application of special branches of science and art to specific industries or employment; (3) any other form of instruction (including modern languages and commercial subjects) which may be approved by the Science and Art Department, and are stated by the local authority to be required by the "circumstances of the district." The question passed into the practical stage in the year '90, when Mr. Goschen, the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, set apart the proceeds, with a small reduction, of a new tax on spirits, the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise Duties) Act, '90, for the benefit of county councils, giving them express permission to use the whole or any part of the sum for the purposes of technical education. Various local authorities also supplement the money thus obtained by grants out of the rates under the provisions of the Technical Instruction Act, '89. The National Association for the Promotion of Technical and Secondary Education, which has now been in existence nearly eleven years, under the presidency of the Duke of Devonshire, has been energetically at work. The Society (Office, 14, Dean's Yard, Westminster) has published numerous valuable pamphlets, and is prepared to advise any local authorities who may apply to it as to the best means of utilising the funds at their disposal.

In the country generally the working of the Technical Instruction Act and of the Local Taxation Act is entrusted to the county councils, town councils, or urban sanitary authorities. A rate may be levied by either of these authorities under the former Act, but it must not exceed a penny in the pound. Every county council in the country has devoted the proceeds of the Local Taxation Act, either wholly or in part, to the purposes of technical instruction; and nearly all the county boroughs have done the same. Exclusive of London, there has been throughout the country, since '89, a capital expenditure of £2,340,651 upon Technical Schools; while many schools and classes are conducted in rented premises, and a number of secondary schools have been utilised as technical institutes during the evening. The progress made in London owes its impulse to the establishment of the Artisans' Institute in '74, under the influence of the late Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., Lord Lyttelton, Rev. H. Solly, and others. In '78 many of its teachers were taken over by the City and Guilds of London Institute. To the patronage of the Livery Companies of London much of the subsequent progress of the movement may fairly be attributed. There are now eleven Polytechnics in London, all of them doing efficient work as technical institutes. The London County Council has delegated its powers in this respect to a Technical Education Board, consisting of 20 representatives of the Council, 5 of the London School Board, 3 of the City and Guilds Institute, 2 of the City Parochial Charities, and 1 each of the Head Masters' Association, the National Union of Teachers, and the London Trades Council. Dr. Garnett became the secretary of the Board. Very much has been done by means of scholarships to enable the children of poor parents to fit themselves for appropriate technical training.

In Scotland a large proportion of the available residue under the Local Taxation Act accruing to Scotland has been devoted to technical education purposes. In applying the fund the local authorities are fortunate in not being limited to the machinery of the Technical Schools (Scotland) Act, '87. The passing of the Technical Instruction Amendment (Scotland) Act, '92, has simplified the procedure greatly in this country.

In Ireland, as the residue under the Local Taxation Act is not available for technical education, the Science and Art Department continued and augmented in that country the grants in aid of such instruction which they had suspended in England and Wales.

**2. Commercial Education.**—The Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, after conferring with representatives of the Chambers of Commerce, have adopted a scheme under which certificates are granted for proficiency in commercial knowledge preparatory to entering upon a mercantile career. A scheme for junior and higher commercial education has been drafted by the committee of the London Chamber. All information in connection with future examinations, past papers, etc., can now be obtained at the offices of the London Chamber of Commerce, Botolph House, Eastcheap, E.C. At King's College, the City of London School, the Central Foundation Schools (under the control of the Charity Commissioners), the Y.M.C.A. (Aldersgate Street branch), and the Polytechnic Y.M.C.I., among



other institutions in London, special provision has been made for a course of education in accordance with the scheme of the London Chamber. In July '98 a Conference on Commercial Education was convened by the London Chamber of Commerce in the Guildhall. Sir Albert Rollit, M.P., presided; and among the speakers were Sir John Gorst, Sir Philip Magnus, and a number of leading educationists. The subjects discussed were: Commercial Education in Secondary Schools, Continuation Schools, Foreign Higher Commercial Education, and the Organisation of Tertiary or Higher Commercial Institutions.

**3. Higher Grade Schools.**—These schools, springing from a demand for secondary education from the lower social strata, began to be established by school boards in '80, and in '97 there were 60 in existence, 55 of them being under the control of school boards. In most of them the lower classes are taught as an elementary school, and their higher classes as organised science classes under the Science and Art Department. The scholars get an education extending for at least three years beyond Standard VI., under trained and picked teachers, and without a break in the continuity of study or of social surroundings.

**4. Evening Continuation Schools.**—The great municipalities of Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, and Sheffield, through the instrumentality of their school boards, have set themselves resolutely to work to foster the desire and to provide the means for the continuation and perfection of the instruction in the day-schools. Regulations were submitted to Parliament in '93 establishing a Code of Regulations for Evening Continuation Schools. It provides liberally for the establishment of such schools, and abolishes many of the restrictions of former codes, which militated so largely against the spread of evening schools. See the "Evening School Code of the Education Department"; the "Report of Science and Art Department," and the "Syllabus of the Birkbeck Institute" (Chancery Lane). See also a valuable return to Parliament during '94, by the Science and Art Department, and the "Report, '96, of the National Society for the Promotion of Technical Education" (Offices, Westminster). In '97 there were 4980 evening continuation schools under inspection, with 358,628 scholars, earning grants to the amount of £162,158. The instruction given in these schools is, like that given in the higher grade schools, largely secondary in its character. See SESSION, sects. 8, 51, and 52.

## EGYPT.

A state, nominally dependent on Turkey, under the rule of Abbas Pasha, the seventh of the dynasty founded by Mehemet Ali, his great-grandfather. Abbas is the eldest son of the late Tewfik Pasha. The first four rulers bore the title of Vali or Viceroy, but in '66 Ismail, then ruler, received from the Sultan the title of Khedive or king, and the succession was made direct from father to son, instead of descending, in accordance with the original treaty, to the eldest male of the family of Mehemet Ali. From '79 to '83 the country was under the dual control of France and England, but in the latter year England intervened after Arabi Pasha's rebellion, and since then has practically governed the country. Lord Cromer is H.M. Agent at

Cairo. There are, however, provincial boards for local affairs, and a General Assembly and Legislative Council for national affairs, but with limited powers. The General Assembly consists of the Ministry, the Legislative Council, and 46 other elected members, and must be summoned every two years. The Legislative Council consists of 30 members, of whom 14 are nominated and its powers are chiefly consultative. The judicial system is somewhat complex. The Consular Courts try cases of crime brought against foreigners; the Native Courts, instituted '84-9, are occupied with civil actions between natives, and crimes by natives; and there are also courts of religious law for Mahomedans. The Mixed Tribunals were instituted in '75 as a substitute for the Capitulations, under which each country transacted its legal business in its own Consulate. They deal with civil actions between persons of different nationalities, or between natives and foreigners, and to some extent with criminal offences of foreigners. They were set up for a period of five years, and ever since have been renewed periodically for periods of five years. The present period expires on Feb. 1st, '99. In Nov. '97 the Egyptian Government notified the Powers that certain reforms were in its opinion necessary, and an International Commission has been created to investigate the matter. One of the Government's main points is that the powers of the Mixed Tribunals should be limited so far as the Government's acts are concerned. The chief religion is that of Islam, but there are also many Christians, including the Copts with the Patriarch of Alexandria at their head. There are many Government Coptic and Mahomedan schools. The army contains about 18,000 men. There is also a British force of about 4000 men at Cairo. By the '96, '97 and '98 campaigns the Government has re-established its authority over some of the provinces in the Soudan, temporarily abandoned in '83. See maps on pp. 217 and 218. In the summer of '98 the Soudan military railway had reached the Atbara at its junction with the Nile, 380 miles from Wady Halfa, and proved of immense service to the force advancing on Omdurman. In a letter published in the first week of September the correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* wrote that it had been decided to continue the line across the Atbara to Khartoum. The Ministry of War asked (Oct. 27th) for a first credit of £350,000 for the reorganisation of the Soudan, including the extension of the railway from the Atbara to Khartoum. On Nov. 8th it was announced that the extension of the Soudan Railway from the Atbara to Khartoum was to be undertaken at once, the distance being about 180 miles. Contracts had been placed with British firms for the wrought-iron bridges, about sixty in number, the largest being over 1200 feet in length, and spanning the Atbara river near its confluence with the Nile. As to the Suakin-Berber Railway proposal, Mr. Lamb, British Consul at the former place, in his report for '97, shows that after the opening of the Soudan line the project could only be justified as a commercial undertaking, and his calculations in this respect do not hold out much promise.—The first section of the *Delta Light Railway*, from Damanhour to Delingat, in the Behereh province, was opened on April 5th. It is 16 miles long, of 29½ in. gauge, and follows

(See also accompanying Map as to the situation in the Upper Nile Valley.)







the agricultural roads. Other sections were then reported to be near completion. **Principal products**, cotton, sugar, and cereals. **Area of Egypt** (excluding the provinces reconquered in the Soudan), 394,240 square miles, of which about 12,976 sq. m. are settled. **Pop.** about 9,750,000. **Revenue**, '97, £11,092,554; **expenditure**, £10,659,257; **exports**, '97, £12,321,220; **imports**, £10,603,672; **public debt**, '98, £96,271,730. See **DIPLOMATIC, SOUDAN, and SESSION**, sect. 9.

**History, '98.**—The Egyptian force, under Colonel Parsons, sent to occupy Kassala, arrived there (Dec. 22nd, '97), and the transfer of the fort from Italy to Egypt formally took place (25th). El Fasher and Osobri, two Dervish stations on the Atbara, were at once attacked by Colonel Parsons' orders and taken, the Dervishes being put to flight. Reinforcements were sent to Wady Halfa at the Sirdar's request, in view of a threatened attack on Berber by the Dervishes (Jan. 2nd, '98). The Dervish leader, Mahmud, crossed the Nile, and was reported to be advancing from Shendy northwards with a large force (March 1st). British troops were at once hurried to the front to support the native force, and encamped on the Atbara. The post at Adarama was attacked, but the Dervishes were driven off with heavy loss. They continued to advance, however, and entrenched themselves strongly in the bush at Hilgi. Their reserve depôt at Shendy was soon attacked and destroyed by Egyptian gunboats (29th), and the Sirdar's whole force finally attacked and utterly defeated them, capturing all their guns, baggage, and standards, and Mahmud himself (April 8th). The Sirdar then retired to Wady Halfa, and all operations were for a time suspended. The Daira-Sanieh estates were sold to a group of English, French, and Egyptian capitalists by the Government (June 21st), and it was arranged that the proceeds, £6,431,500, should be applied to wiping off the Daira loan. It was arranged that the payments should be made thus: £500,000 on Aug. 1st, '98; £2,150,000 in July, '99; and annual payments of £310,000 till 1905; and that, as each payment was made, an equivalent amount of property should be transferred to the buyers. The buyers were bound to sell in turn within seven years, and to give half the net profit to the Government. It was hoped thus to distribute these valuable lands amongst a large number of individual cultivators. All preparations having been made with admirable foresight and thoroughness, the advance on Omdurman from the Atbara was commenced (Aug. 19th). The whole force was concentrated at Wady Hamed (22nd), at Jebel Royan (27th), and so pressed on regularly and methodically till Omdurman was reached. The Khalifa came out with his army, and received a terrific beating, half the force being either killed or wounded (Sept. 2nd). The 21st Lancers made a magnificent charge during the fight, against enormous odds. The Sirdar then entered Omdurman and released a number of European prisoners whom he found there. The Khalifa fled in the direction of Kordofan, pursued by the cavalry and the gunboats, and the remnant of his force surrendered. An impressive service in memory of Gordon was held at Khartoum (4th). The withdrawal of the British troops to Cairo was at once commenced, but important news arrived, when one of the Khalifa's steamers, which had been to Fashoda, returned to Omdurman and surrendered to

the Sirdar. The captain of the steamer said that he found Fashoda occupied by a white force, and was fired upon by white men there (7th). It was suggested that the force was Major Marchand's expedition, which had for some time been pushing towards the Nile from French Congo. The Sirdar at once went with his flotilla of gunboats southwards to investigate, and sent all the press correspondents back to Cairo. Meanwhile Col. Parsons defeated and finally dispersed the sole remaining Dervish force at Gedaref (23rd). The Sirdar returned to Omdurman (25th), having established posts at Fashoda and Sobat. At Fashoda he found the French flag flying, and Major Marchand, with 130 men, in possession. The Major refused to withdraw or to haul down his flag without orders from his Government; so the British forces were placed in such a way as to bar him from access to the mainland, he being posted on what was virtually an island in the river. The Sirdar's report was published in a Parliamentary paper issued by the Foreign Office (Oct. 9th). Captain Marchand, it appeared, stated that he had been instructed by the French Government to occupy the Bahr-el-Ghazal up to the confluence of the Bahr-el-Jebel, and also the Shilluk country on the left bank of the Nile as far as Fashoda; that he had concluded a treaty with the Shilluk chiefs by which they placed the country under the protection of France; and that he had sent this treaty for ratification to his Government. He had fought with the Dervishes on Aug. 25th, and only the arrival of the Sirdar's forces had prevented a more serious attack. The Sirdar handed him a written protest against the occupation by France of any part of the Nile valley, and further said that the Shilluks denied the treaty, and that since Major Marchand was in want of ammunition and supplies, and had no following in the country, nothing could have saved his expedition from being annihilated by the Dervishes had the British victory been delayed by a fortnight. The French Government sent, *via* Omdurman, and by permission of the British Government, a message to Major Marchand to dispatch an officer with a copy of his report (already dispatched *via* Abyssinia and French Congo) to Cairo, and Captain Baratier arrived there (20th). Major Marchand arrived at Khartoum from Fashoda, having decided to himself carry his report on to Cairo and Paris. He reached Cairo Nov. 3rd. Captain Germain was left in charge at Fashoda. Lord Salisbury announced at the banquet to Lord Kitchener given by the Lord Mayor (5th) that France had decided to evacuate Fashoda, and Major Marchand returned thither to arrange the details.

**Egypt Exploration Fund, The.** Founded 1883, for the purpose of historical investigation in Egypt. The work is conducted on the principle of careful examination of all details, and preservation of the objects found in the course of the excavations. The minor antiquities afford valuable evidence as to the history of civilisation by illustrating the influences of Egypt, Assyria, Asia Minor, Syria, Greece, and the peoples of the Mediterranean coasts and islands on one another. After the claims of the National Museum of Egypt have been satisfied, the portable antiquities found are divided between the British Museum and various public collections in Great Britain, America, and the Colonies. The distribution depends

mainly on the amount of support contributed by the several districts represented by the museums. Annual illustrated volumes are published, giving the results of each season's work. During the season of '97-8 two parties were at work in Egypt. Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie excavated the cemetery of Denderah, where he discovered fine sculptures and inscriptions of the early dynasties, and brick arches of great antiquity. Mr. Carter continued the task of protecting the already excavated temple of Deir el Bahari, and of copying the sculptures there. In '97 the Society also started a *Græco-Roman Branch*, for the discovery and publication of the remains of classical antiquity and early Christianity in Egypt. During the previous winter, Mr. B. P. Grenfell and Mr. A. S. Hunt, working on account of the Society, had discovered the largest collection of Greek papyri ever yet found. Among these was the leaf containing the *Logia*, or Sayings of Christ, which was published as a pamphlet. There has now appeared the first volume of the *Oxyrhynchus Papyri*, including a third-century fragment of St. Matthew's Gospel, a poem by Sappho, considerable portions of known and unknown Greek literature, and a long series of official and private documents. Prof. Petrie, Mr. Grenfell, and Mr. Carter will probably all proceed again to Egypt this winter. In addition to its work of exploration, the Society commenced in '90 its *Archæological Survey of Egypt*. The object of this survey is to map, plan, photograph, and copy all the most important sites, sculptures, paintings, and inscriptions in the valley of the Nile between Cairo and Aswân. Up to the present time its work has chiefly been devoted to the celebrated XIIth Dynasty tombs of Beni Hasan and El Bersheh, and the still earlier tombs of Deir-el-Gebrawi and Sheikh Said. The XVth Memoir of the Egypt Exploration Fund, being Prof. Petrie's account of his excavation of the cemetery of Deshasheh, is now published. Five memoirs of the Archæological Survey of the Egypt Exploration Fund—viz., *Beni Hasan I., II., and III., and El Bersheh I. and II.*—have been issued to annual subscribers to the Survey from 1890-95, and the next volume will contain a further instalment of detailed facsimiles in colour of hieroglyphs and scenes. For the last five years the Fund has published, under the editorship of Mr. F. Ll. Griffith, an annual *Archæological Report on Egypt and Egyptology*, containing not only an account of the progress of Egyptology and reports by the Society's explorers, but also papers by experts on Coptic and Egypto-Greek and Roman research, and full bibliographies. The Report is illustrated, and contains maps and plans. An *Atlas of Ancient Egypt*, with letterpress, and a sixpenny Guide to the Temple of Deir el Bahari, have also been issued. The Offices of the Fund are at 37, Great Russell St., W.C. (opposite the British Museum), and at 59, Temple St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A. President, Sir John Fowler, Bart., K.C.M.G.; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Jas. S. Cotton.

**Egyptian Soudan.** See EGYPT and SOUDAN.

**Egypt, Khedive of.** See ABBAS PASHA.

**Eisteddfod.** The name of an annual bardic congress in Wales, having for its objects the preservation of the music and the general literature of the Principality, the maintenance of the

Welsh language and ancient national customs, and the cultivation of a spirit of patriotism among the people. Its origin is lost in antiquity, but it is certain that three such congresses were held in the reign of Edward III., one of them being under the patronage of Earl Mortimer. For history see ed. '88. A *Gorsedd* (this word means *throne*, but in an Eisteddfodic sense it signifies the four-and-twenty stones of the Druidic circle, whence a year and a day beforehand the Eisteddfod is proclaimed "in the face of the sun, the eye of light," and where bardic and musical degrees are conferred), is held at the conclusion of each Eisteddfod, and the place of the next festival is announced to be held in '99 at Cardiff.

**Election of a Member of Parliament.** Under the provisions of the Ballot Act, the returning officer is required, in the case of a county election within two days after the day on which he receives the writ, and in the case of a borough election on the day on which he receives the writ or the following day, to give notice of election. The day of nomination is to be fixed as follows: in the case of an election for a county or district borough, not later than the ninth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than three clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination; and in the case of an election for any borough other than a district borough, not later than the fourth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than two clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination. The candidate is nominated in writing, subscribed by two registered electors as proposer and seconder, and by eight other electors, who must also be registered in the same constituency. If at the expiration of one hour after the time appointed for the election not more candidates stand nominated than there are vacancies to be filled up, the returning officer is to forthwith declare the candidate nominated to be elected; but if at the end of one hour more candidates stand nominated than there are seats to be filled up, the returning officer is to adjourn the election and take a poll. The poll is to take place on such day as the returning officer may appoint, not being, in the case of an election for a county or district borough, less than two or more than six clear days, and not being, in the case of an election for a borough other than a district borough, more than three clear days after the day fixed for the nomination. Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and any day set apart for a public fast or thanksgiving, are not counted. The following calendar, which will probably make the matter quite clear, shows the time for nomination and poll in boroughs and counties, assuming that the writ has been received by the returning officer on the 1st of any given month:—

Day of Month.	County.
1	Receipt of writ.
2	
3	Last possible day for notice of election.
4	
5	First possible day for nomination.
6	
7	
8	First possible day for poll.
9	

10 Last possible day for nomination.

11

12

13

14

15

16

17 Last possible day for poll.

### *Borough.*

1 Receipt of writ.

2 Last possible day for notice of election.

3

4 First possible day for nomination.

5 { Last possible day for nomination.

6 { First possible day for poll.

7

8

9 Last possible day for poll.

In using either table, regard must be had to the intimation given above, that **Sundays, Christmas Day, etc., do not count.** Thus, if an election in a county be fixed for the latest possible day, the poll would, on account of the Sundays, be at least two days later, or on the nineteenth, and in some cases three days later, or on the twentieth day. There is a special allowance of time in the case of the constituency of Orkney and Shetland. Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates at an election for a county or borough, and the addition of a vote would entitle any of such candidates to be declared elected, the returning officer, if a registered elector of such county or borough, may give such additional vote, but shall not in any other case be entitled to vote at an election for which he is returning officer. But the returning officer may, if qualified, decline to give the casting vote; and if he be not qualified, or if he decline to act, the names of the two candidates are endorsed on the writ and a double return made. Neither candidate returned may vote until the right to the seat has been determined. A petition may be presented by a person qualified to vote, a person claiming to have the right to be returned, and by a person alleging himself to have been the candidate; the petition may be presented on various grounds, and it may allege bribery and corruption. Thus, where there has been an equality of votes, and the casting vote has been given by the returning officer, or where a double return has been made, the seat may be claimed on petition. The voting papers would then be scrutinised by the Court, and some deductions would probably be made on the ground of spoiled papers, disqualification of the voter, etc., which would reduce one party's number more than it would the figure of the other. All election petitions are tried by two judges, who determine and report to the Speaker whether the member petitioned against, or what other person, if any, was duly elected, or whether the election was void; and when corrupt practices have been alleged, the judges report also whether any such practices have been committed, and, if so, whether it was with the knowledge or consent of any candidate, and the nature thereof; the names of the persons proved to have been guilty of such corrupt practices; and whether during the election there was an extensive prevalence of corrupt practices. When such a report as the latter is made to the House, it is usual to appoint a Royal Com-

mission, on whose report, if it disclose a serious state of things, the writs for a fresh election may be suspended, so that the constituency remains temporarily unrepresented. Any member returned for two or more places in any part of the United Kingdom is to make his selection for which of the places he will serve within one week after it shall appear that there is no question upon the return for that place. See also COMMONS, HOUSE OF, PARLIAMENT.

### **ELECTRICITY, '98.**

It has been well said that the researches of Crookes, Lenard, and Röntgen have given to man a new eye. Certainly they have furnished science with many problems. The Crookes tube still remains the only source for the Röntgen rays, though ray-emitting properties, at present obscure in character, appear to be possessed by many substances (see CHEMISTRY), and to have the power, besides, of affecting photographic plates, notably uranium and thorium compounds (discovered by Curie and Schmidt). Investigations into the phenomena attending Röntgen rays are the subject of earnest study by many well-known physicists, but are perhaps less popularly explained now than when the first effects were described in the departments of medicine and surgery. That they cannot be polarised is confirmed by Dr. L. Graetz, as well as their essential wave-nature. Sir W. Crookes claims that some early views of his respecting a fourth state of matter are finding acceptance, and that proofs are being produced in favour of the doctrine that the essential fact in the phenomenon is **electrified radiant matter.** In this connection the writings of Professor J. J. Thomson and Dr. Larmor should be studied (*Philosophical Magazine*). It cannot, however, be said that a complete and conclusive theory of these rays has yet been propounded, but it is becoming generally believed that Crookes' original theory, enunciated some twenty years ago, as to the nature of cathode radiations (*i.e.* the kind of ray in a vacuum tube that proceeds from the aluminium plate forming the negative electrode or "cathode" exciting the green luminescence in the glass upon which it falls) is at any rate to a large extent correct. According to this theory these cathode rays consist of material particles of the residual gas, which, being similarly electrified by contact with the cathode, are violently repelled by the latter. This has been the view (says Swinton) held for a long time by most English physicists, and the chief point of difference now appears to be whether these material particles are single atoms, single molecules, or larger aggregations of matter. Sir Gabriel Stokes likens cathode rays to negatively charged missiles, shot in showers like hedge-firing from the negative electrode against a target which suddenly receives and arrests them. According to this view the radiation from the target reaches an object which is being skiagraphed as an undulation consisting of irregular pulses. Among developments of apparatus Mr. Swinton has supplied a Röntgen ray camera, intended to show the position, dimensions, and form of the source of the X-rays in a Crookes tube. By means of a pin-hole the image of the anti-cathode area is thrown upon a fluorescent screen, or a sensitive plate may be substituted for the screen and the image photographed. Mr. J. Wimshurst,



F.R.S., has introduced improved apparatus for holding tubes and for their excitement, whereby leakage in the flow of current is lessened. In medicine and surgery a very considerable application of the "new eye" is still going on for localisation purposes. In a letter to the *Times* the Treasurer of St. Thomas's Hospital stated that during one year 416 patients passed through the X-ray department. See *Archives of the Röntgen Rays*, also the following important papers: "Röntgen Rays in Military Surgery," by Surg.-Major Beevor; "Cathode Rays and some Analogous Rays," by S. P. Thompson; "On the Source of the Röntgen Rays in Focus Tubes," by A. A. C. Swinton; "On the Condensation Nuclei produced in Gases by the action of Röntgen Rays, Uranium Rays, Ultra-violet Light, and other Agents," by C. T. R. Wilson; "Evidence that Röntgen Rays are Ordinary Light," by G. J. Stoney; "Electrostatic Properties of Cathode Rays," by P. Lenard; "Röntgen Rays," by W. C. Röntgen (*Annal. Phys. Chem.* '98).

Under the general heading of **Electrical Industries** may be considered the commercial application of electricity, traction, and power distribution. In the American periodical *Electricity* there have appeared some very valuable articles on the electro-chemical industries of Europe, by J. Kershaw, which should be consulted. The recovery of tin from tin-scrap and the refining of commercial tin are included. It is considered that the electrolytic recovery of the former would prove a profitable industry. German firms are shown to be only too well to the front in these concerns. In *CHEMISTRY* (*q.v.*), the necessity for the production of nitrate of soda in the world's economy is mentioned. The industrial problem is the artificial production of electric nitrate; and Sir W. Crookes has lately asked the pertinent question whether we can by the aid of electricity generate enough energy to produce 12,000,000 tons annually. But as the use of steam and coal engines is far too expensive to justify outlay with any such object, the manufacturer must seek some great natural source of electric energy. At Niagara, where water power is used, electricity can be sold at a profit for  $\frac{1}{17}$ th of a penny per Board of Trade unit. Waterfalls are scarce, we know; but Mr. Preece has lately said that electrical energy can be generated on a coalfield, where coal of good calorific value is raised at a cost of 3s. per ton, cheaper than by a waterfall even at Niagara. The commercial supply of current by companies, vestries, and municipal bodies continues to progress on the most favourable lines, and especially so in London, where the annual derived revenue is given at £800,000. The average charge per unit stands at  $5\frac{1}{2}d$ . At present some difficulty is experienced in acquiring land at places sufficiently convenient for plant. The combined dust-destroyer and electric supply works at Shoreditch appear to have fulfilled expectations, and a substantial reduction in the charge for electricity has been made; but the pattern and ensample that the vestry claim to be should be carefully interpreted nevertheless by its balance sheet. See, further, "The Hargreaves-Bird Electrolytic Alkali Process" (*Electrician*, Feb. 18th): "The Hulin Electrolytic Alkali Process" (*ibid.*, March 4th); "The Commercial and Business Aspects of Municipal Electricity Supply" (Gibbings, *ibid.*, April 8th).

**Electric Traction** is advancing surely and steadily, and on sound business lines. The prejudice of the public in favour of horse or steam power is now lessened in view of the facilities and convenience afforded by electric tramways and light railways, and such traction is no longer an uncertain factor in town and urban life. The scheme for light (electric) railways in Hastings, Bexhill, and outlying parts has fallen through in consequence of strong local opposition, but the town council were in favour of it. On the other hand, the commissioners have passed a scheme for tramways on the overhead trolley system, to run between Rochester, Chatham, and New Brompton, as well as between Ramsgate and Margate. The proposed construction of an electric railway from Hanwell, through Southall to Uxbridge raised the important point of probable magnetic disturbances to Kew Observatory, an institution where the rating of chronometers used in the Navy, and other work is carried on. Such strong pressure was manifested in high quarters that the bill which passed authorising the construction of the line contained a special clause for the protection of the observatory. This we give here, as it will undoubtedly be quoted in regard to schemes in other parts of the country involving possible electrical disturbances: "The whole circuit used for the carrying of the current to and from the carriages in use on the railway shall consist of conductors which are insulated along the whole of their length to the satisfaction in all respects of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, and the said insulated conductors which convey the current to or from any of such carriages shall not at any place be separated from each other by a distance exceeding one-hundredth part of the distance of either of the conductors at that place from Kew Observatory." That is to say, the proximity of the nearest point of the railway will be a distance of one kilometre from the observatory. Upwards of fifty tramway schemes, it is stated, on the authority of Sir C. Rivers Wilson, are under consideration, while agreements and contracts have been entered into, or applied for, covering a total mileage of electrical tramways and light railways in the United Kingdom of upwards of two hundred miles. The literature on the engineering features of electric traction is indeed voluminous, and cannot be suitably treated upon here; nor have we space to indicate rival systems. On the whole what is known as the overhead or trolley system finds prime favour, and it is economical; where a combination is necessary and conditions favourable, the overhead and underground conduit system are placed next; but storage batteries are by many considered both commercially and theoretically unsatisfactory. At Blackpool, where the conduit system is in vogue, a report was obtained by the Corporation upon the estimated cost of substituting accumulators, and this was done after inspecting Continental methods. The figures supplied for maintenance were: overhead, £600; conduit (1897), £2238; accumulator, £2799. The question of municipalising electrical tramways may be expected before long to occupy public attention. The decision of the London County Council to seek powers for the purchase of the London tramways is of far-reaching importance, one which will undoubtedly revolutionise the whole system of street locomotion. See *London Electric*

### Lines and Paris Metropolitan Railways under ENGINEERING.

The Electric Lighting Acts of '82 and '88 have been reconsidered by a select committee of both Houses of Parliament. Two references of high import to the industry were answered by the committee as follows:—

(1) "The committee is of opinion that, while it may be advisable to maintain the veto of local authorities as to the erection of overhead wires given by the Act of '82 in respect of other electric wires, it is not advisable that in the case of overhead wires for traction purposes the local authority, other than the London County Council and county boroughs, should have an absolute veto. While due weight should be given by the Board of Trade to the representatives of such local authorities, the committee think that in the case of wires for purposes of traction it would be sufficient to give a *locus standi* to such local authorities." (2) "The proved public advantages of electrical energy in the generation of light and power warrant, in our opinion, the granting to undertakers of compulsory powers for acquiring sites for generating stations and lands or easements for pipes and mains th refrom and other works."—See SESSION, sect. 103.

The establishment of a Corps of Electrical Engineers, Royal Engineers (Volunteers), was completed with the approval of the War Office. Experiments on the practicability of the so-called wireless telegraph are still being conducted by the Post Office. They do not call for further mention at present. The report of the committee appointed by the Treasury to consider the desirability of establishing a National Physical Laboratory for the testing and verification of instruments for physical investigation and for the systematic determination of physical constants and numerical data useful for scientific and industrial purposes was issued, and is in favour of such an institution. As a result the Government have determined to obtain parliamentary sanction for a lump sum for building and preliminary equipment, and, in addition, to guarantee a fixed sum per annum for some years. The actual amounts are not yet stated, but we believe they will be found to be on a generous scale, involving some thousands of pounds. Further, the site of the laboratory will be near the Kew Observatory at Richmond, to which Government institution it also will be affiliated. In concrete progress this is the great event of the year in British science. The new institution will be on the lines of the great Physikalisches-technische Reichsanstalt at Berlin.

Ely, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

**Emigrants' Information Office.** This office was established by Her Majesty's Government in 1886, for the purpose of supplying intending emigrants with information respecting emigration, chiefly to the British colonies, and is under the direction of the Colonial Office. Branches have been opened at several public libraries in the country. The classes chiefly required in the colonies are generally farm labourers and others connected with the land, miners, female domestic servants, farmers with £200 capital, and, to a limited extent, competent mechanics with a little money; but during '98 the demand for labour was small, except in Western Australia. Hardly any assisted pas-

sages are now granted, Western Australia and Queensland giving the most encouragement. The importance of the subject is shown by the fact that the exodus from Great Britain has averaged during the last few years nearly 300,000 persons annually (including foreigners), of whom the majority have gone to the United States. There was a decrease in the number of emigrants from British ports in '97, as compared with '96. Printed particulars, which are revised quarterly, are exhibited at every post-office, and at more than 250 public libraries; and free circulars and penny and other handbooks of all the principal colonies, and some foreign countries, with maps and full details, can be obtained on application by post or personally to the Chief Clerk, at 31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.; a monthly report is also compiled for the *Labour Gazette*, published by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade. A professional handbook, price 3d., is issued for barristers, solicitors, medical men, police, etc. See also SELF-HELP EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

**Emigration.** The following statistics were issued during '98 relating to emigration from the United Kingdom during the six preceding years.

Emigration '91, '92, '93, '94, '95, '96, and '97.

	Total, including Foreigners.	Emigrants of British and Irish Origin only.
No. of emigrants in '97	213,280	146,460
" " '96	241,952	161,925
" " '95	271,772	185,181
" " '94	226,827	150,030
" " '93	307,633	208,814
" " '92	321,397	210,042
" " '91	334,543	218,507

The decrease in the total emigration, foreigners as well as British and Irish included, for the year ended Dec. 31st, '97, amounts to 28,672. The decrease in British and Irish emigrants, for the same year, amounts to 15,465.

**Employers' Liability.** A comprehensive article on this subject appeared in the '96 and '97 eds., giving full details of the law on the subject, of the Act of '80, and of Mr. Asquith's Bill of '93 and the proceedings upon it. In the Session of '97 the *Workmen's Compensation Act* was passed, introducing a new principle and altogether altering the state of affairs. For a summary of this Act, see separate article, *WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT*.

### ENGINEERING.

#### *African Transcontinental Telegraph.*

—We have given accounts of the progress of this line in previous editions. On April 21st, '98, a cablegram was received in London stating that through communication had been made between Cape Town and Blantyre (British Central Africa)—an approximate distance of 2000 miles—and on May 9th was published a letter of congratulation from Lord Salisbury to the British South Africa Co. and the Transcontinental Telegraph Co. Mr. C. J. Rhodes, in addressing the third ordinary meeting of the latter company on May 19th in London, said the wire had got to Kotakota, and in 15 months



they hoped to have reached Abercorn, at the south end of Lake Tanganyika. When the line was carried to Uganda the question would be whether the British or Egyptian Government would complete the distance from Khartoum. Within five years he hoped to see the complete success of the whole undertaking. It was agreed to increase the capital of the concern to £300,000. On July 28th and 29th the *Daily Chronicle* gave some details of a Belgian scheme for a telegraph line from Mtwara, on Lake Tanganyika, to Kasongo, on the Congo, 200 miles, and from Kasongo to Stanley Falls, 400 miles more. In the future, probably a connection will be made with the Cape Town and Cairo line. It was stated on Nov. 1st that Mr. Mohun's party had left Zanzibar for the Tanganyika undertaking.

**Alexandre III. Bridge, Paris.**—This bridge is being constructed across the Seine, specially with a view of its completion in time for the Exhibition of 1900. The length of the main span between the abutments will be 357 ft. 10 in., the rise of the arch in the centre being 20 ft. 7 in. It will be of exceptional width, the distance between the parapet walls being 131 ft. 3 in., divided into a roadway of 65 ft. 7 in. and sidewalks of 32 ft. 10 in. each.

**Barnstaple and Lynton.**—The first sod of this light railway was cut at Shamblehay, near Lynbridge, by Lady Newnes on Sept. 17th, '95. The line, which is of 1 ft. 1½ in. gauge, starts from a joint station with the L. & S.W. at North Walk, Barnstaple. The new line is about 19½ miles long; and although it crosses a hilly country, no gradient is steeper than 1 in 50, but such gradients prevail for 60 per cent. of the total length. The cost, including land, works out at £3000 a mile. There are six stations. On March 1st, '97, the first train crossed the Cheltenham viaduct, 4½ miles from Barnstaple. This was the most serious piece of work on the railway. The main height is 70 ft., built of Marland brick springing from stone piers, and the viaduct consists of eight arches. There are also a score of bridges over roads. The formal opening took place on May 11th, '98, when Sir George Newnes was presented with an address. The receipts for June were about £600; July, £700; August, £1000; and September, £930.

**Behr Monorail Railway.**—One of the curiosities of the Brussels Exhibition of '97 was the single line railway, built at Tervuren Park, and run by the inventor, Mr. F. B. Behr, to demonstrate the possibility of attaining a speed of 100 or 150 miles an hour. The carriage was provided with pointed ends to diminish the air resistance, the compartments enclosed in these ends being occupied by the driver and conductor respectively. The vehicle had a sitting capacity for 100 passengers, arranged in four rows, two on each side of the carrying rail. There were two electric motors to each track, making four in all; these were placed in the lower part of the carriage body, below the seats. The bottom of the car extended to within a few inches of the sleepers, and was encased throughout, within this space being a quantity of mechanism including the sets of lateral wheels bearing against the side guiding rails. The two trucks, of four wheels each, running on the main rail were within the recess formed by the framing of the seats. In running order the carriage weighed about 55 tons. By an arrangement of adjustable louvre plates the

inclined faces of the pointed ends could be opened to act as air brakes. It was announced early in '98, on the authority of Mr. Behr, that the Belgian Government had named a *Commission of Inquiry*, composed of the following engineers in the service of the State: M. E. Gerard, engineer-in-chief and chef du cabinet of the Minister of Railways; M. A. Degraux and M. Flammasche, engineers-in-chief of the State railways; and M. Robert, engineer of the State railways, as secretary.

**Berne ("Kornhaus") Bridge.**—Commenced in Sept. '95, this bridge, which spans the Aar valley with one large and five smaller arches—a distance of 1300 ft.—was opened in '98. The length in iron construction is 1180 ft., and 1800 tons of the metal were used, the height of the carriage road above the ordinary water level being 160 ft.; the gradient is only 2·7 per cent., and the width 43 ft. The great arch has a span of 380 ft., and each of the smaller arches 115 ft.; the cost of the bridge proper, which is the latest addition to several interesting structures of the kind in the neighbourhood, was about £80,000.

**Birmingham Water Supply.**—Although, owing to the tropical heat of the summer of '98, the Birmingham Corporation (who own the local water supply) were obliged to issue a warning to the citizens that it had become impossible to maintain a constant service in the higher districts, their great scheme for providing a supply from Wales made excellent progress. The Water Committee, in their report for the year ending March, stated that the amount expended on the Elan valley part of the works during the twelve months was £141,858, bringing up the total to that date of £475,511. Various contracts had been let on both sides of the Severn, including the chief work at the Frankley distributing reservoir, which will have a containing capacity of 200,000,000 gallons. In June, it was stated, another tender had been accepted from a Glasgow firm, amounting to half a million sterling. On Sept. 9th the *Engineer* published a long descriptive article, from which it appeared that the 74 miles of aqueduct were being constructed by contract, about one-half being in cut-and-cover and tunnel, and the other half in syphon, the longest (17 miles) being across the valley of the Severn and Stour, near Bewdley. The scheme has been described at some length in our previous editions. It is to bring the waters of the Elan and Claerwen and their tributaries in the counties of Cardigan, Radnor, Brecknock, and Montgomery to Birmingham, a distance of about 80 miles. The cost has been calculated at £6,600,000, and the interest and sinking fund are to be raised by an advance in the water rates of from 15 to 20 per cent., the saving in pumping (the new supply coming by gravitation), and the increased revenue from increased consumption. The lower end of the water-works is at Caban Coch, on the river Elan, some three miles from Rhayader. In this glen a dam, 120 ft. high, will turn some four or five miles of valley into a deep, winding, and timber-fringed lake, of 497 acres surface and 7,540,000,000 gallons capacity; in flood times the flow over the top of the dam will be about 3 ft. deep. About half a mile from Caban Coch is the confluence of the Elan and Claerwen, and the reservoir will extend about a mile up the one and two miles up the other. Higher up



the Elan valley is the site of the Pen-y-gareg dam, forming the lower end of a lake of 424 acres, with storage capacity of 1,320,000,000 gallons, and also that of the Craig-y-Allt-Goch, with an area of 217 acres and a capacity of 2,000,000,000 gallons. The three reservoirs (the lower one including the submerged dam) are estimated to provide in the driest season for 27,000,000 gallons a day for Birmingham, and the necessary compensation water. If more is wanted, it is proposed to erect three reservoirs on the Claerwen, having an aggregate area of 661 acres and a capacity of 6,500,000,000 gallons.

**Black Sea and Baltic Ship Canal.**—Rumours and reports concerning this enterprise were again in circulation in '97. On Feb. 11th, '98, *Engineering* learnt, "on the highest authority," that it was not contemplated to construct such a canal. The publication of the paragraph brought a reply from Messrs. Target & Co., of Winchester House, E.C., on Feb. 25th, who, stating that no one in London was in a better position to know the facts than they were, reaffirmed that the making of the canal was "very seriously contemplated." The following contains the leading features of the latest detailed description of the scheme published in this country:—The route proposed is from the Gulf of Riga, along the rivers Duna, Beresina, and Dnieper to Kherson on the Black Sea, the length being 994 miles. The channels of the rivers would be deepened, and new cuttings made where necessary, so as to give a depth of 28 ft. of water, the estimated cost being 20 millions sterling, and the time of construction five years. While the primary object of the canal is to connect the naval dockyards at Libau in the north with those at Nikolaieff in the south, it is thought that the great waterway would be commercially successful, as it would develop a very rich tract of country. There is already communication between the two seas, practicable for rafts and small vessels, by this route, and also to the Black Sea, near Memel, by means of the Dnieper, the Oginsky Canal, and the Niemen. The Duna, which empties in the Gulf of Riga, is generally closed by ice from November to April, and the Dnieper, which discharges through nine months into the Black Sea, is closed from January to March. The upper portion of the latter river passes through marshy forests, and it is here that some of the greatest difficulties in the way of the scheme are expected to arise, while 200 miles from the debouchure are a series of nine rapids, extending over 40 miles, with a total fall of 107 ft.

**Blackwall Tunnel.** See ed. '98.

**Bristol Port Improvement.**—In our last edition the resolution of the Bristol Town Council of Sept. 21st, '97, to promote a Parliamentary Bill for a deep-water dock at Avonmouth, at an estimated cost of £1,500,000, was duly recorded. But difficulties arose with the Great Western Railway Company, who, in view of the division of opinion on the scheme, and in view also of the work the company had undertaken in Bristol, were unable to support the undertaking. In the meantime the accounts of the dock estates for the year ending April 30th, '98, were published, and proved to be of an encouraging character. The dock dues reached over £180,000, and the expenditure was about £112,000, leaving a profit of about

£68,000. The city dues came to £26,000, and the expenditure £5500. The total net revenue was £92,853, sufficient to pay 4·07 per cent. on the outstanding capital of the estate. After various discussions, the Council decided on July 20th to promote a Bill for dock extension works at Portishead—instead of the Avonmouth scheme—at an estimated cost of £350,000. It was stated that for this sum the lock could be widened to 80 ft., deepened by 9 ft., and lengthened to 750 ft.; two new warehouses of adequate length and 120 ft. wide could be built, and cattle lairs, cold storage and other accessories provided. An amendment in favour of dockising the Avon at a cost of 2½ millions was rejected, the new scheme being accepted as an instalment. Another postponement, however, was occasioned as the result of the meeting of the Council on Sept. 20th, when only 38 members voted for the Bill, or five below the necessary statutory majority. Later still the Council directed the Docks committee to report within three months on the dockising of the Avon.

**Bruges Ship Canal.**—In Aug. '95 the Chamber of Representatives at Brussels voted credits for this enterprise. The canal entrance will be at Heyst, about 14 miles to the north-east of Ostend, and proceed direct to Bruges, about 6 miles, where docks, wharfage, and warehouses will be provided. The canal is to be capable of accommodating large ocean vessels, but a feature of the general plan is the construction of an *avant port* at Heyst, where there is deep water. Here a curved mole or breakwater, with a radius of 4000 to 6000 ft., has been begun, and the harbour will cover an area of 270 acres. The lock for the ship canal, which is approached from the harbour by a channel 26½ ft. deep, is to be 925 ft. long and 65½ ft. wide, while the canal itself will be 6 miles long, 72½ ft. wide at bottom, and 229 ft. at water line, the depth being 26½ ft. Only one swing bridge will cross the canal, and there will be a floating ferry for cart traffic. The contractors are MM. Coiseau & Cousin, the amount being fixed at £1,558,761, and the time for completion seven years, which will expire in 1902. It was stated in Aug. '98 that considerable progress had been made both at the harbour, mole, the lock, and in excavating the canal.

**Brussels Ship Canal** (see previous eds.)—On Oct. 19th, '95, the ceremony of signing the decree altering the name of the Belgian capital to "Bruxelles port de mer" took place at the official residence of the Governor of Brabant. Apparently it was part of the scheme to utilise and improve the existing canal between Brussels and Willebroek, which runs a distance of 28 kilometres, and is connected at the latter place with the Scheldt. The total estimated cost is 35,000,000 fr., of which the city is responsible for 14,000,000 fr., the State for 10,000,000 fr., and the provinces for 4,000,000 fr., while the rest is borne by the communes of the immediate locality. In Aug. '96 the formation of a company to construct the canal was announced under the title of Société Anonyme du Canal et des Institutions Maritimes de Bruxelles; the capital, £1,343,000, was subscribed in the manner above stated. A meeting of the Committee of Maritime Installations was held at the Ministry of Finance, Brussels, on Jan. 4th, '97, when M. de Smet de Naeyer declared his acceptance of certain modifications

and concessions demanded by the city. The canal will pass through the plain of Tour and Taxis, thus bringing the new docks nearly into the heart of the city. According to a correspondent of *Engineering*, who attended the International Congress on Navigation held at Brussels in the summer of '98, the general idea is to enlarge the present canal *via* the Rupel, giving 18 ft. of water at once and a possible 2½ ft. later. "It appears certain to end in Brussels having two ports, the inner for 18 ft. and the outer for 21 ft. draught, with not improbably differential freights."

**Calais Port.**—The completion of the new port was officially celebrated on Sept. 17th, '98. The harbour entrance is 430 ft. wide, with a depth of 29 ft. at high-water neap tides and 34 ft. at spring tides. The completion of the harbour, with docks and equipment, has cost the French Government about £3,000,000.

**California (Southern) Transmission Scheme.**—In July '97 it was announced that a contract for the transmission of power from the Santa Ana Canyon to Los Angeles and Pasadena had been entered into between the Southern California Power Company and the General Electric Company. The station is in the canyon, about 80 miles from the towns named, and the water is to be taken from the river, through canal, flume, and tunnel, along the side of the canyon. It will be let into a pipe line 2200 ft. long, giving what will be equivalent to a vertical fall in the water of 750 ft. This transmission will be the longest commercial electrical power transmission as yet undertaken, as well as that using the highest voltage. The distance covered is about three times longer than that between Niagara (*q.v.*) and Buffalo, the town supplied from the Falls.

**Channel Tunnel and Kentish Coal Working.**—At the meeting of the Channel Tunnel Company (Jan. 20th, '98), Baron Emile d'Erlanger, who presided, in moving the adoption of the report, made a speech to the effect that the company had paid all their debts and had £23,000 in cash at their bankers; he attributed this result to their Kent Colliery shares, many of which they still held unsold. He spoke hopefully of the future. At this meeting, and the confirmatory meeting on Feb. 17th, it was agreed to convert the capital into 456,757 shares of 4s. each, some of which were fully paid, others 3s. and 2s. paid, the last named being called upon to pay the 1s. due since '90 with interest. The report of the consulting engineer of the Kent Collieries Corporation, published in October, showed that good progress had been made with the three shafts. No. 1 was 520 ft. deep.

**Channel Bridge (New Scheme).**—The annual meeting of the Channel Bridge Company was held in Paris, and reported in this country on April 12th, '98. The minutes contained the following statement:—"M. Thévenet le Boul, chief engineer of the Ponts et Chaussées, member of the Technical Committee of the company, explained that the new method proposed for crossing the Channel consists in rolling on a bridge, submerged to the depth of 15 mètres below low-water mark, an immense platform emerging above the water. It is to be propelled by electricity, and capable of carrying four railway trains. The rails on the platform join the rails on land at the departure and arrival, so that the trains will simply steam on to the platform, and steam off it when the plat-

form reaches the opposite coast. It is the amplification, on a vast scale, of the little platform which is used to convey foot passengers between St. Malo and St. Servan." It was added that the work could be completed in five years, at an estimated cost not exceeding 250,000,000 fr., and that it had been considered by the Compagnie de Fives-Lille and the Thames Ironworks Co. The platform in question would be 450 mètres long and 15 mètres wide, supported by five iron pillars on each side, which would rest on a submerged platform, 30 mètres wide, provided with wheels which would run along the rails fixed on the submerged bridge. Three rolling platforms might be at work during the daytime. The meeting approved the idea.

**Chicago Drainage Canal.**—Early in '98 it was stated, on the authority of the President of the Chicago Drainage Board, that this canal would be ready, and the water turned on, in the autumn of '99. Up to that time it was calculated that about 87 per cent. of the great work had been completed, including 97 per cent. of the canal itself. The following interesting comparisons, showing the work and cost of the canal up to the end of '97, were prepared:—

Canals.	Miles.	Years.	Cost.
Chicago ..	40'6 ..	6 ..	£5,057,740
Suez ..	66'0 ..	9 ..	20,000,000
Corinth ..	3'7 ..	12 ..	3,000,000
N. Holland ..	16'0 ..	11 ..	3,200,000
North Sea ..	61'5 ..	8 ..	7,488,000
Manchester ..	35'5 ..	6 ..	15,400,000

**Colombo Harbour Works.**—This great undertaking, up to the end of '97, had cost 17,875,855 rupees, of which the sum of 5,529,916 rupees had been laid out on the two breakwaters commenced in '94. The completion of the whole scheme is expected by 1902; it comprises a graving dock and slip, a coaling dépôt, and three breakwaters inclosing a harbour of one square mile in area. The sterling debt of the colony on account of the harbour improvements will, it is anticipated, amount to £1,300,000.

**Danube Improvements.**—The formal opening of the new passage through the **Iron Gates**—the most formidable of a series of rocky rapids between Turn Severin and Orsova, took place on Sept. 27th, '96, with imposing ceremonial. The work was commenced by the Hungarian Government (under the Treaty of Berlin) in '90, and we have noted its progress in several editions. A waterway has been opened up in the shape of two canals, one being 1700 mètres long and 150 broad and protected by directing walls; higher up the river is a buoyed channel, under 4 miles in length, leading into the straits of Kusan. The depth throughout is 12 ft. In June '97 it was reported that a German engineer had secured a right to utilise Danube cataracts for power production. In September further particulars of the Servian concession to the German firm were published, showing that the monopoly extended to all the Danube waterfalls in Servia from Brujice to Kloslovo, and including the right to work all mines and quarries on the borders of the river. On May 9th, '98, the European Commission of the Danube decided upon a scheme which is of great importance to maritime nations. It was agreed to commence a cutting five miles long, 400 ft. wide, and 20 ft. deep, which, together with former cuttings, will convert the

Sulina branch of the river into almost a straight waterway 35 miles in length, extending from the port of Sulina to the Tultcha branch of the main river. Owing to the labours of the Commission, since they undertook their task in the lower Danube in 1856, the worst of the windings in the branch have been overcome, and the depth has been increased, so that vessels of 3000 tons can navigate the river from the great corn ports of Braila and Galatz. The new improvement, it is estimated, will be completed in five years. On May 8th King Charles conferred the Grand Cordon of the Crown of Roumania on Sir Charles Hartley, who has been engineer-in-chief and consulting engineer of the Commission from its creation. In the spring of the year it was stated that the opening up of the Iron Gates, and the general improvement of the Danube, had drawn attention to the development of the river and canal systems of Bavaria. From Buda-Pesth, Sept. 30th, it was announced that the *Official Gazette* had published an order from the Minister of Commerce by which the canal at the Iron Gates would be opened for navigation from October 1st, toll free till further notice. Passage up stream may be made from 5 a.m. till noon, and down stream from 2 p.m. till nightfall. In the same month it was reported that Hungary had objected to Servia's contract with the German firm, and the latter had suspended operations pending an inquiry.

**Dover Harbour.**—Work on the Great National Harbour at Dover was actually commenced at the end of '97 or the beginning of '98 by Messrs. Pearson, the contractors, the cost being about £3,500,000, the whole harbour to be completed by 1908. The *Times* of Nov. 13th, '97, gave an excellent plan of the scheme, accompanied by a full description. The plan consists of (1) an extension of the existing Admiralty Pier in an east-south-east direction for a distance of 2000 ft.; (2) the erection of an east arm extending seaward in a south-westerly direction for a length of 3320 ft. from the foot of the headland, at a point situated 200 yards to the eastward of the south-east angle of the convict prison enclosure; (3) the construction of a breakwater 4200 ft. long, which, at a distance of about three-quarters of a mile from the shore, will form on the south the outer sheltering arm of the harbour; and (4) the building of a sea-wall, 3850 ft. in length, extending from the Castle Jetty at the eastern end of East Cliff Terrace to the root of the proposed east arm. The area enclosed will be 610 acres at low water, of which 315 acres will be beyond the five-fathom line, affording anchorage for twenty battle-ships besides numerous smaller craft. There will be two entrances: one at the extremity of the eastern arm, 600 ft. wide and 42 ft. deep at low water; the other at the end of the Admiralty Pier extension, 800 ft. wide and also 42 ft. deep. In the western corner of the National Harbour is enclosed the *Commercial Harbour*, the memorial stone of which, as stated in our last edition, was laid in July '93. It was originally intended that this harbour should enclose 56 acres, but the area will now be increased to at least 75 acres by carrying the Admiralty Pier extension another 640 ft., and by lengthening the eastern arm. Thus the area of the two harbours taken as a whole will be at least 685 acres; it is not anticipated that the enlarged Commercial Harbour, which is in the hands of Sir John Jackson's firm, will be

finished before the end of 1901. The National Harbour works are under the direction of Major Henry Pilkington, C.B., R.E., and of Messrs. Coode, by whom the design was prepared. It was reported in Jan. '98 that the Dover Harbour Board, who have control of the Commercial Harbour with its accompanying poll-tax of 1s. on passengers crossing from Calais, had decided to ask for powers to make additions to the piers now being constructed for the cross-Channel traffic, in order to provide additional shelter. In July it was stated that the National Harbour works were going on rapidly.

**Dortmund and North Sea Canal.**—The opening of this waterway was expected by the end of '98. It starts at Dortmund, Westphalia, and passing Munster, Nieppen, and Leer, ends at Emden. The total length is 270 kilometres, the depth 2.50 metres, the width at the surface 30 metres, and at the bottom 18 metres, and there are 20 locks; the total cost is given at £3,465,000. It appears that the main purpose of the canal is to afford an outlet for the heavy coal and iron traffic from Westphalia for the North Sea ports.

**Egyptian Irrigation.**—From Cairo, Feb. 20th, '98, it was announced that the Khedive in Council had approved a contract with Messrs. John Aird & Co. which settles the much debated question of the new Nile Reservoir. The work to be done consists of a dam at Assouan and another at Assiout, to be completed in five years from July 1st, '98, and the contractors agree to accept payment by annual instalments of £160,000, beginning on the completion of the dams and extending over 30 years—about £4,800,000 in deferred payments. The Assouan dam will be built on the granite reefs of the cataract, and consist of granite ashlar; it will be 76 ft. above the river bed, and the head of water being about 46 ft. the Philæ Temple will be safe; the approximate length will be about 6000 ft., and the amount of water to be stored 1,065,000,000 cubic metres. The Assiout dam is intended for raising the level of the river during the summer for the benefit of Middle Egypt and the Fayûm. Both dams will be provided with navigation locks, and the regulation of the supply will be by means of sluices. Sir Benjamin Baker is the chief engineer of the scheme. Operations were begun immediately after the signing of the contract, and it is calculated that employment will be given to at least 10,000 natives.

**Florida Ship Canal.**—Some particulars of this proposed canal appear in a memorandum from Mr. C. F. Adam, British Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, published in Nov. '97, and based upon a report drawn up by Mr. R. M. Caffall. The length is given at 112 miles, 85 of which will be canal, and the remainder inland waters; the course followed being a straight line across the narrowest part of Florida. The width at bottom is to be 200 ft., and the depth not less than 30 ft. The route selected was surveyed and laid out by the late Gen. Stone.

**Gibraltar Naval Works.**—In the House of Commons, on June 13th, '98, Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, in reply to questions, said that the harbour works, as far as the enclosure and defence is concerned, will be practically completed within the period originally contemplated—namely, 1899—1900; but the final completion of portions of the upper structures may require some additional time. In the Naval Works Act, '95, a provision of



£361,000 was made for one dock (or docks), and that dock was to be completed in 1899–1900. but in the Act of '96 it was decided to extend the dockyard and to construct three docks at an estimated cost of £2,674,000, in place of one dock. If the date in the schedule was not changed it was by inadvertence. Under the new scheme the three docks will occupy the site of the New Mole Parade and the whole of the site of the present dockyard, which will remain until the new dockyard, now in progress, is sufficiently advanced to allow the existing establishment to be transferred. The date for the completion of the docks could not be given until the works were more advanced. It was not contemplated to place a floating dock at Gibraltar during the completion of the works.—A tunnel under the Rock was completed earlier in the year by the contractors, Messrs. Topham, Jones & Railton, for the purpose of bringing stone from the east side, though it will probably be used for strategic purposes. It is 1100 yards long, 10 ft. wide, and from 8 ft. to 14 ft. in height. The western end is a few hundred yards south of the Ragged Staff, and the eastern end at Sandy Bay; it rises on an easy gradient towards the east, and the greater part runs through solid limestone. The *Globe* of Oct. 29th announced that the contract for the dock and harbour works had been let to Messrs. Topham & Co., of Westminster.

**Greenwich and Millwall Tunnel.**—During the session of '97 both Houses of Parliament passed the County Council Bill. The tunnel will begin near Brewhouse Lane, Greenwich, terminating at Millwall, near the western boundary of the Island Gardens, Poplar. The estimated cost, as stated before the Parliamentary Committee, was £70,500, inclusive of lands and property. It was also stated that the roadway of the tunnel would be 8 ft. wide and 9 ft. 4 in. high; the two ends would be approached by circular shafts, the level of the tunnel being 40 ft. deep on one side and 50 ft. on the other. In Feb. '98 tenders were invited from six selected firms, but two only were received—for £119,732 and £155,000 respectively. Sir A. Binnie, the Council's engineer, in a report upon the excess of the tenders over his estimate, brought forward various reasons, including the labour clause and the fact that the Parliamentary Committee inserted clauses for compensation for ferry rights, etc. His amended estimate was £83,175 for the tunnel; but with other additions, including land and compensation, it would be £155,150. At the meeting of the Council on July 19th, a recommendation of the Bridges Committee that the work should be carried out by the engineer without the intervention of a contractor was referred back.

**Hastings Harbour.**—On June 16th, '97, the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava laid the inaugural stone of the new harbour, a work promoted by the Hastings Harbour Commissioners. The area of the harbour in the deep is to be 27 acres, and the two arms will have a total length of 3000 ft. From the first the Commissioners were faced with the difficulty of raising the £200,000 estimated as the cost of the undertaking; but a contract was entered into, although less than £120,000 had been realised. In '98 Sir Douglas Fox reported on the work done, and in regard to the breakwater in particular he recommended the

provision of a concrete toe on the sea side and other protective measures. The cost of completing the work, with the additions he advised, he estimated at £270,000. The Commissioners appealed to the Corporation to give a guarantee of 3 per cent. on £100,000, and a poll of the ratepayers, it was reported in August, was in favour of the proposition.

**Herne Bay New Pier.**—On June 11th, '98, the new structure was inspected on its approaching completion. The old pier was 400 ft. long, and an addition of 3320 ft. has now been made, the head being in deep water. In the new structure there are eight alcoves where the width is 30 ft., and at two points the pier is widened to 66 ft. The pier head is 76 ft. wide, and carries an octagonal pavilion 40 ft. wide. Beyond this there is an independent timber landing-stage for the steamers. The pier is solidly built on screw piles entering about 10 ft. into the sea bed, the superstructure being of steel, with a wooden deck which is 14 ft. above the highest water. Mr. E. Matheson was the engineer. An electric tramway runs the whole length of the pier.

**Irish Channel Tunnel Scheme.**—In the summer of '97 this long-talked-of scheme was advanced another stage. On June 29th a deputation representing Ulster and the south-west of Scotland was introduced to Mr. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, by Mr. Arnold Forster, M.P. They came to ask the Government for a grant of £15,000 to carry out borings. Mr. Barton, C.E., said four routes had been examined, and any of them would cost between eight and ten millions sterling. In the course of a critical reply, Mr. Ritchie said he had seen estimates as high as sixteen millions. It was a new departure to grant public money for such a purpose, but the Government were prepared to enter into a conference, and to give the assistance of the engineering department of the Board of Trade.

**Japanese Sea-to-Sea Canal Scheme.**—In April '97 it transpired that a project had been formulated to construct a waterway, 26 ft. 8 in. wide, and deep enough to allow the passage of torpedo boats, between the Sea of Japan and the Pacific. It will commence at Isugura, on the Sea of Japan, entering the Bay of Kurawan, on the Biwako Lake, whence a second canal will proceed to the River Usikawa, at the mouth of which Osaka is situated. The cost of the first canal, 22 kilometres, was estimated at £309,700, and the second, 14 kilometres, at £255,500. On June 24th, '98, *Engineering* said that, apart from the other advantages of the scheme, a very large area of land at present under water would be recovered, which, being rich in alluvial deposits, would yield a very large return. The water level of the lake, which is 80 metres deep in some places, being 85 metres above sea-level, can be lowered by 41 metres, producing, it is calculated, 159,750,000 tsubo (1 tsubo = 6 sq. ft.) of dry land on its shores. As to the cost of the whole, it is roughly estimated that the total expenditure will be about 200,000,000 yen, of which, however, it is expected that 160,000,000 yen may be defrayed by the money obtained by selling the reclaimed land. The work is expected to extend over ten or fifteen years, the Government in the meantime disbursing 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 yen a year. The commencement of the undertaking does not yet appear to have been decided upon.

**Jersey Harbour Improvement.**—In the spring of '98 it was reported that the dredging operations had been completed. A channel has been made from the outside roads to inside the harbour mouth, having an average depth of 11 ft. at low water; also a depth of 9 ft. at the L. & S.W. and G.W. Companies' berths. The latter place, which was 12 ft. above low water, has been thus deepened 21 ft. The work was done by Messrs. Volkes & Bos, of Holland, and over 350,000 cubic yards of sand, clay, and stone have been removed.

**Jungfrau Railway.**—On Sept. 19th, '98, the first section, to the Eiger glacier, including a tunnel of 88 yards, was opened, and it was announced that the summit of the Jungfrau would be reached by 1904, when it is intended to erect an observatory. The motive power is electricity. The *Electrician* gives the sections of the line as follows:—Starting from the Little Scheidegg station, 6770 ft. above sea level, the distance to the Eiger Glacier is 840 ft., 7610 ft. above the sea level. This portion is now completed. The next section, to the Eiger Wand, will be 1610 ft., from the Eiger Wand to Eissmeer 1140 ft., from Eissmeer to Jungfraujoch 850 ft.; from the last-named station to the lift, situated 240 ft. from the summit, the distance is 2240 ft. The steepest gradient encountered will be 25 per cent. Electric energy is used, not only for motive power, but for lighting and heating and for working the rock drills.

**Keyham (Devonport) Extension.**—Sir John Jackson secured the contract for this dockyard scheme, commenced in '96, which includes a dam a mile and a half in length, and a great development of the dock accommodation. The total cost was estimated at about £2,000,000; but as the work advanced the Lords of the Admiralty found it necessary to increase the sum to £3,175,000, including £175,000 for fixed machinery. It is expected that the extension will be completed in 1903. The first section of the great cofferdam was successfully closed on June 16th, '98, and was found to be practically watertight. No less than 1,500,000 cubic feet of timber have been used, the whole being imported by the contractor from Vancouver and the Gulf of Mexico. In August it was stated that plans and estimates for new buildings, slips, and workshops at Keyham were being prepared; the outlay was put at £50,000. Besides these extensive works, the estimated expenditure for new buildings and repairs during the naval year at Devonport was fixed at £102,683.

**Kushk-Merv Railway.**—From St. Petersburg, April 27th, '96, it was reported that the Russian Government had somewhat suddenly decided to construct a broad-gauge line as soon as possible from Merv to the Kushk; also that all necessary material was to be collected at the Kushk terminus for rapidly laying down a Decauville railway farther on to Herat. This statement, which appeared in the *Times*, was promptly contradicted, and almost as promptly confirmed by the *Svietsk* in May (N.S.). General Kuropatkin inaugurated the construction of the Kushk-Merv Railway on May 9th, '97. A St. Petersburg telegram of Dec. 24th (N.S.) was to the effect that levelling operations had been begun. The line will be known as the Murghab branch of the Trans-Caspian Railway (q.v.); it was described as being about 107 miles long, with seven stations—Sary-Yazy, Rapter-

kan, Sultan-Bend, Imam Baba, Tash-Kuppi, Kalo-i-Mor, and Kushk. The cost was estimated at 8,718,981 roubles, and the time of construction three years. From Askabad, Nov. 6th, it was reported that passenger traffic from Merv to Sary-Yazy was to be opened immediately.

**Lancashire, Derbyshire, and East Coast Railway.**—This was originally a great scheme for a line straight across England from west to east, from Warrington, where the main line of the North-Western system crosses the Manchester Ship Canal (q.v.), to Sutton, on the Lincolnshire coast. Circumstances, however, arose which caused a considerable modification of the enterprise. A line between Lincoln and Chesterfield is now virtually the whole undertaking, as the Warrington section has been abandoned, and the eastern section to Sutton is transferred to another company. The first section, Lincoln to Edwinstowe, was opened in Dec. '96, and the remainder to Chesterfield on March 8th, '97, including branch connections. There was some heavy engineering work, including a tunnel at Bolsover  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, and several viaducts. At the twelfth half-yearly meeting of the Company in London, on July 19th, '98, Mr. E. Bainbridge, M.P., who presided, said this was the first time they could compare the six months' working with a corresponding period. The net revenue was £13,463 against £7,136, the ratio of expenditure to gross receipts being 56·82 against 57·57, notwithstanding that a large portion of the line had been maintained by the Company which in the corresponding half-year had been maintained by the contractors. A small sum was carried forward after paying all fixed charges and an accumulated adverse balance of £2,528. The Company expected to get access to Sheffield *via* the Midland during the year, and a direct run by means of the Sheffield District line in the course of '99.

**Leicester Water Supply.**—In Sept. '98 it was reported that the Corporation were moving for a scheme by which a supply of 14,000,000 gallons per day will be secured from the watershed of the Upper Derwent, 66 miles off.

**Liverpool Docks Improvement** (see Mersey River).—On Oct. 14th, '97, the Works Committee of the Mersey Docks Board submitted a scheme for improvements of the dock accommodation on a very large scale, and during the session of '98 the Board obtained borrowing powers amounting to about five millions. Briefly stated, the scheme includes the construction of five branch docks and three new graving docks, and the enlargement of six of the existing docks, besides the erection of a huge tobacco warehouse at Stanley Dock. The new Canada Graving Dock, now being proceeded with very rapidly, will be the largest yet known, being 920 ft. long, with a width at bottom and entrance of 94 ft., and a water depth on the sill of 32 ft. at ordinary spring tides. (Compare Glasgow Docks, q.v.)

**Llanelli New Dock.**—The first sod of this undertaking was cut on March 15th, '98. The dock will be 9 acres in area, 1000 ft. long and 400 ft. wide, with a quayage of 1200 ft. There will be a depth of 17 ft. on the sill, and a width of 50 ft. at the gates. The cost is estimated at about £200,000.

**London Electric Lines.**—The following are summarised accounts of various electric railways, in working order, in course of con-

struction, or otherwise dealt with, in '98.—*Brompton and Piccadilly Circus*. A new scheme, the Bill for which was passed in '97. The line will be carried from South Kensington to Piccadilly Circus, with stations at Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, Hyde Park Corner, Down Street, and Dover Street for Bond Street. According to the prospectus issued in July '98, the line is to be 2 miles in length, in two tunnels, each of  $11\frac{1}{2}$  ft. diameter, and a connection is to be made, by means of the existing subway, with the District line at South Kensington. The capital was fixed at £600,000, in £10 shares, with borrowing powers for £200,000. A provisional contract had been entered into with Mr. George Talbot (contractor for the City portion of the Central London Railway) to complete the line in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years for £385,174; while the estimated cost of electrical equipment, rolling stock, etc. (apart from land), was £144,000. Sir James and Mr. W. H. Szlumper and Mr. A. B. W. Kennedy, F.R.S., are the engineers.—*Central London*. In '95 this company was floated, with a capital of £2,850,000 in £10 shares, and with £950,000 borrowing powers, interest at 3 per cent. during construction. It will be about 6 miles long, starting at Shepherd's Bush, and proceeding under Uxbridge Road, Oxford Street, Holborn, and Cheapside, to the Bank. A public subway is being constructed at the Bank Station, which will be a point of junction with other electric lines. There will be 13 stations on the route. The Company has powers to extend the line to Liverpool Street. The railway will consist of two parallel tunnels, and the engineers were Sir B. Baker, Sir J. Fowler, and Mr. J. H. Greathead (since deceased), the last-named having been succeeded by Mr. Basil Mott. The construction work proceeded so rapidly in '98 that the two tunnels were expected to be completed before the end of the year, and the progress of the great subterranean work near the Bank, it is hoped, will enable the Company to open the line for traffic in the summer of '99.—*City and Brixton*. This is a scheme for an electric railway from Brixton to the City, with stations at Brixton Hill, Lorne Road, Kennington Oval, Kennington Cross, Lambeth, St. George's Circus, and King William Street, which the City and South London Company (*q.v.*), who will have connections at the Oval and King William Street, agreed to work in perpetuity; capital £1,200,000. The Bill was passed by the Commons' Committee in March '98.—*City and South London*. At the half-yearly meeting on July 26th, '98, a dividend at the rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum was declared on the ordinary stock, the highest yet announced by this Company. Mr. C. G. Mott, the chairman, stated that the Moorgate Street extension was making satisfactory progress; one tunnel from Moorgate Street to Lombard Street was complete, and the other would be finished in a month or two; the tunnelling between Lombard Street and Denman Street, in connection with the S.E. and Brighton railway termini, was expected to be completed in three months. With regard to the church of St. Mary Woolnoth, that edifice was now standing entirely supported by girders, and not a single crack had occurred in the structure. The contract for the Clapham extension had been let, and some time next year it was hoped the entire railway from Finsbury Pavement to Clapham Common would be open

for traffic.—*District Deep Level*. A scheme to construct a deep-level express line between the Mansion House and Earl's Court, under the existing lines—two tunnels for up and down services, to be worked probably by electricity, with an intermediate station at Charing Cross. A Bill was lodged for the session of '97, and passed both Houses. The line will be about 4 miles 6 furlongs 10 chains in length, and the total cost, according to the estimates of Sir B. Baker, was put down at £906,470, of which £25,000 will be expended upon station accommodation and £80,100 is allowed for contingencies.—*Great Northern and City*. In June '98 the prospectus of this undertaking was published; the scheme has been referred to in previous eds. It was now proposed to construct a line, 3 miles in length, from Finsbury Park to Moorgate Street, with intermediate stations at Drayton Park, Essex Road, and Old Street. The tunnels differ from the usual electric railway tunnel in that they are to be 16 ft. in diameter, large enough to take the heaviest G.N. suburban trains, consisting of 11 vehicles, with seating capacity for 500 persons. The capital consists of £780,000 Four-per-cent. Preferred Ordinary, and a like amount in Five-per-cent. Deferred Ordinary shares; there are also powers for a debenture issue, and dividends during construction and covering the period that the contractors work the line.—*Waterloo and City*. This scheme consists of a railway, beginning at the Waterloo terminus of the London and South-Western Railway, passing under the Thames, coming out close to the northern approach to Blackfriars Bridge, and continuing to the Mansion House, where it will be connected with the Central and South London Railways (*q.v.*). There are no intervening stations, the sole object of the undertaking being to connect Waterloo Station with the City. The length of the line was given as 1 mile 4 furlongs 6·80 chains, and the cost of construction £499,769. In March '94 a prospectus was issued, the capital of the company being fixed at £540,000, with borrowing powers for £180,000, the South-Western Company guaranteeing a dividend of 3 per cent. out of gross receipts, two-thirds of the net profit also to go to the new company. Messrs. Mowlem & Co., contractors, commenced operations in '94 by building a staging in the river near Blackfriars Bridge, and sinking a shaft in the river bed, the "spoil" being carried away in barges. The tunnels are of cast iron, 12 ft. in diameter each where the line is straight and on easy curves, and 9 in. wider on sharp curves. At the half-yearly meeting of the Company, on Aug. 4th, '98, Mr. Wyndham S. Portal, who presided, said the total capital receipts were £540,000, and the expenditure £511,317, leaving a balance on June 30th of £28,683; the entire cost of the railway works and connected electric equipment would be fully covered by the authorised capital. The Duke of Cambridge formally opened the line on July 11th, but public traffic was not commenced till Aug. 8th, when about 100 trains ran each way, carrying between them 15,000 and 20,000 passengers, the journey occupying about 5 minutes. There is only one class, the fare being *2d.*, or *3d.* return, and season tickets are issued. At the Waterloo end there are several approaches from the L. & S.W. platform; in the City there are temporary staircases in Walbrook and at the corner of the Poultry, but



eventually there will be entrances in front of the Royal Exchange, the Bank of England, the Union Bank, and the Mansion House, connecting with the new public subway in the centre of this crowded crossing.—*Waterloo and Baker Street*. This scheme, referred to in previous editions, was allowed to hang fire till the London and Globe Finance Corporation took it up in '98. It is to run an electric underground line from a point adjoining Baker Street Station on the Metropolitan, with subways connecting both with it and the Marylebone terminus of the Great Central (see *London's New Trunk Line*), to Waterloo. There will be intermediate stations at Oxford Circus, Piccadilly Circus, and the Embankment end of Northumberland Avenue. Work has commenced from a staging in the river near Charing Cross, to which the "spoil" will be brought, and it is expected the line will be completed in five years.

**London's New Trunk Line.**—The first passenger train on the Great Central ran from Manchester to London, with a party of officials, on Nov. 7th, '98. See article on RAILWAYS.

**Manchester Sewage Disposal.**—After the rejection of the culvert proposal by vote of the ratepayers, as recorded in our last ed., the Rivers Committee of the Manchester Corporation was reconstituted and a small subcommittee appointed. The latter, consisting of eight members, visited a large number of places where the sewage problem had been seriously dealt with, and reported in March '98. Briefly stated, they recommended "the immediate construction of four acres of bacteria beds, and that the best available expert assistance be obtained in regard to the construction and working of the same. After completion of this area, and proof of cost, capacity, and efficiency, the progressive extension of the same to be made on an area large enough to meet the requirements of the daily normal flow of sewage." In the meantime the case brought by the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee against the Corporation for breaches of the Rivers Pollution Act was adjourned. At the meeting of the Joint Committee in July it was stated that the Rivers Committee had decided to put down four small test filters in addition to those already in use. According to experts the effluent could be treated on the 151 acres of land already in their possession; but if the effluent did not prove satisfactory, or if the Local Government Board were not satisfied, the Corporation were prepared to buy more land. The Joint Committee agreed that the consideration of the question be postponed for six months. The City Surveyor's annual report, to Dec. 31st, '97, was presented at a meeting of the Corporation in August. It contained an account of various experiments, and the statement that in all the tests applied the effluent contained more impurity than the water of the Manchester Ship Canal (*q.v.*). The net cost of the work for the year was £19,089 against £15,780 in '96; the volume of sewage was 7,373,917,000 galls., an increase of 26·7 per cent., and the contributing population had increased in the year to 512,500, or 28 per cent.

**Manchester Ship Canal** (see previous eds.).—This great undertaking, the first of its kind completed in this country, is 35½ miles long, average width 172 ft., and at bottom 120 ft. (but much wider between Barton

and Manchester), depth 26 ft. There are four locks between the entrance at Eastham (opposite Garston, on the Mersey estuary) and the city, the total rise of the four steps being about 60 ft. The canal is tidal up to the first (Latchford) locks, a distance of 21 miles; but the entrance itself is through locks, so that the necessary depth of water is always retained in the whole canal. A channel has been dredged in the Mersey estuary to secure the approach to Eastham. The fixed bridges have a minimum height of 75 ft., and there are a number of swing bridges; a fine feature of these works is the Barton swing aqueduct, carrying the waters of the profitable Bridgewater Canal. After passing the last locks, at Mode Wheel, a vast water area comes to view—the Manchester and Salford Docks, including over 104 acres water space and miles of quay frontages. The governing body consists of a board of directors, some of whom are representatives of the Manchester Corporation, who obtained Parliamentary Bills to lend the company £5,000,000 sterling. The works were commenced at Eastham in Nov. '87, and the waterway was opened to public traffic from Eastham to Manchester on Jan. 1st, '94. The Queen declared it open on May 21st. At the meeting on Feb. 17th, '98, Mr. Bythell, the chairman, said that the net revenue for the last half of '97 was £41,606, the earnings having only fallen short by £3,135 of paying interest on the whole of the first and second debentures. On Feb. 24th, at a meeting of the Manchester Corporation Ship Canal Consultative Committee, Mr. Hill, C.E., the engineer, presented his report, and referred to the rate of progress in the Canal finances, which, on the whole, were favourable. The issue was announced in April of the Manchester and Liverpool Transport Co., to undertake the transport of merchandise by steamers. In the same month the railway companies carrying goods between Manchester and London intimated that the rates for cotton and linen goods would be reduced from 40s. to 30s. per ton, as an experiment, from May 2nd to Dec. 31st. The steamship companies, it appears, carry these goods *via* the canal for 22s. 6d. Later on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway branch line through Salford to the docks was opened. The half-yearly report to June 30th, issued in August, showed that the net revenue was £42,279. The total expenditure on capital account was £15,179,224. The amount standing to the debit of the net revenue account was £707,035. Interest for the half-year on the first and second mortgage debentures, amounting to £44,742 had been paid out of the net revenue and the accumulated revenue of the Bridgewater department. The interest due to the Manchester Corporation, £112,500, was not paid, and the total amount owing to the Corporation now was £731,250. The toll paying merchandise passed over the Ship Canal during the half-year reached 1,173,880 tons, as compared with 957,210 tons in the first half of '97. Sea-borne traffic showed an increase of 106,712 tons, mostly in low-class articles. Coal, which yielded little revenue, showed an increase of 97,000 tons. Grain imports showed an increase of 21,400 tons, and the tank oil trade had made a good beginning, 20,300 tons having been imported, although the installation was not completed. The receipts (approximate) for the first nine months of '98 were £170,200, an increase of £18,158.

**Manchester (Thirlmere) Water Supply.**—See '96 ed.

**Mediterranean—Persian Gulf Railway.**—According to a report from Vienna, published in the *Daily Chronicle* of July 20th, '98, Count Vladimir Kapnist, nephew of the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, had submitted to the Sultan an application for a concession for a railway from Tripoli Harbour (Syria) to Koweyt or Elkuweit (Persian Gulf). The line will touch the Euphrates near Deir, traversing the stream at Hit, and continuing between this river and the Tigris to Kurna, where both rivers meet. Thence the line will run to Basra (Bussorah), and will have its terminus in the Persian Gulf. A cross line is also proposed from the Persian frontier at Khanekin to Baghdad, Kerbela, and Nedjef. The new line would, of course, considerably shorten the journey to Bombay and prove a rival to the Suez Canal. A similar report on the authority of the *Cologne Gazette* was circulated in August, when it was added that Count Kapnist asked for a Government guarantee of 6 per cent., and also for the preference for a number of other railways in Asia Minor (see *Persian Roads*, etc.).

**Mersey Great Bridge.**—This is a revival of a scheme described in a previous edition. At a meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on April 5th, '98, Mr. John J. Webster, M.Inst.C.E., gave details of the newest development of the proposal, as prepared by himself in conjunction with Mr. J. T. Wood, M.Inst.C.E.—namely, to carry a roadway bridge, 62 ft. wide, from Liverpool to Birkenhead. It is to start in St. George's Crescent, Liverpool, passing over the site of the buildings between and at the rear of the James Street and Red Cross Street properties, turning to the left along Strand Street, then crossing the Lock Pit between Wapping Basin and Salthouse Dock at an angle, and on to the riverside south of the Manchester Dock, where the east abutment of the proposed bridge would be erected. From this position the bridge would cross the river and be carried to the corner of Hamilton Square, Birkenhead. The estimated cost of land and bridge was £2,750,000. On being put to the meeting, a vote in favour of the scheme was carried with only two dissentients. According to the *Liverpool Post*, the bridge is designed to cross the river on the suspension principle in three spans, one central of 2000 ft., and two side spans of 1000 ft. each. It is also proposed to fit lifts to the towers of the two piers in the river to command a view from a height nearly 400 ft. above sea level.

**Mersey River Improvements.**—Vice-Admiral Sir G. S. Nares, K.C.B., F.R.S., acting conservator on the Mersey Conservancy Board, in his report for '97, which appeared in the summer of '98, said that the sand pump dredging at the bar of the Queen's Channel and at shoals in that and the Crosby Channel was conducted as a rule under favourable conditions. Soundings taken over the whole of the dredging area on Dec. 17th showed only two areas as shallow as 24 ft., five others were 25 ft., while everywhere else in the dredged cut there was no depth less than 26 ft. at low-water spring tides. During the year the dredgers removed 9,122,320 tons of sand, while 893,410 tons were dredged from near landing-stages and dock entrances. The abstract of traffic through the several sea channels as recorded by the lightships shows a total of 46,801 vessels inward

and outward, of which 40,977 used the Queen's Channel. The average daily traffic in and out of the port of Liverpool was 128 vessels. The total in the previous year was 48,777, so that there was a diminution of 1976 vessels.

**Mont Blanc Railways.**—In Aug. '97 it was stated that the railway to Mont Blanc was in rapid progress, though the scheme to actually scale the summit appeared to be problematical. The engineers will next proceed with the mountain line from Chamounix across Montauvert (6260 ft.) to the Mer de Glace. The length of this mountain railway will be 5½ kilometres, and the ascent will amount to 900 metres, the first half of the climb being on the adhesion system and the other half by cog-wheel. The project includes the piercing of five tunnels and the building of thirteen bridges, the journey occupying about fifty minutes. The Mer de Glace Railway will be completed, it is expected, in 1900. The latest estimate of cost of a railway to the summit amounts to £392,000.

**Mount Sinai Railway.**—See last ed.

**Murman Bay Deep Sea Harbour.**—Some interesting details were published in Sept. '96 of a scheme, originated by Mr. Bielmor and accepted by the Russian Government, to establish a deep sea harbour and naval arsenal in Murman Bay, which is on the Russian Lapland coast west of Kola Bay. The new port is to be known as Ekaterinograd. A St. Petersburg telegram of Oct. 1st, '97, announced the arrival of the first passenger train at Archangel from Vologda, indicating the completion of the railway from Moscow to the White Sea (see '94 ed., "White Sea"). The line was opened for traffic in November, and in the autumn of '98 the approaching completion of the Perm-Viatka-Kotlass railway was announced. A company has also been formed with the title of the Kotlass-Archangel-Murman Co., with steamers and barges, for transport in connection with the railway.

**Naples Port Improvement.**—The development of this port, according to a British Consular report published in the spring of '97, is to be undertaken with vigour. A new dry dock is to be constructed, the jetty of which will cost about £15,000, while 1,000,000 francs are to be spent on the present harbour, in improving the head of the principal mole, laying railway lines on the quays, establishing cranes, and erecting sheds. Not the least important item in the programme is that the sewage of the city is to be diverted from the harbour. In the autumn of '98 it transpired that the sewage question—as to the disposal of the refuse on land—had elicited much local discussion.

**Niagara Utilisation.**—This great work has been described in our previous editions. The total energy of the Falls is calculated at 16,000,000 horse power, and the work now in hand is the beginning of "perhaps the most stupendous engineering feat ever undertaken." On April 15th, '95, the first large dynamo was run at full speed, 250 revolutions per minute, and proved quite satisfactory. On July 1st the first electric power transmitted for commercial purposes, 4000 horse power, was sent to an aluminium factory a mile distant. Various other developments were afterwards reported in rapid succession, especially in the direction of electric rail-roading, the district between the Falls and the city of Buffalo, a distance of 20 miles, being



described as alive with intense activity. On Jan. 17th, '96, the Niagara Falls Power Co. accepted a grant proposed by Mayor Jewett for the transmission of electric power for lighting and power purposes to Buffalo. In April '98 it was reported in this country that the fourth 5000-horse-power Westinghouse generator had been tested by the Niagara Falls Power Co. This machine, the first of a new set of dynamos to be installed and operated, brought up the capacity of the station to 20,000 electrical horse power, and additional dynamos of the same design are to be installed till the total capacity reaches 50,000 horse power. In July it was stated that the aluminium conductors erected as an experiment by the Niagara Falls Electric Power Co. to carry current to the works of the National Electrolytic Co., near by, were in use. The conductors consist for the first part of bars 25 ft. long, 6 in. wide, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. thick, and then of cables built up of No. 10 aluminium wire and insulated with rubber. The total weight of aluminium used is 22,000 lb., and it was added that the same work in copper would require 48,000 lb. of metal.

**Nicaragua Ship Canal.**—The line as suggested shows a total length of 169·4 miles, of which 26·79 is in excavation, about 56·5 Lake Nicaragua, 21·6 in Decado, and San Francisco and Tola basins, and 64·5 through the river San Juan. There are three locks each at the eastern and western divides. As a result of an agitation to secure the co-operation and guarantee of the United States Government, it was announced in the spring of '95 that President Cleveland had appointed a commission of three engineers to report on the question of the construction of the canal on or before Nov. 4th. From Washington, Nov. 2nd, it was stated that the report of the Commission contained the following points: (1) The Nicaragua route is the best for an interoceanic canal. (2) A number of deviations are recommended which would make the canal more feasible. (3) The railroad now in use is described as being in a poor condition, and the prospects of improving it do not seem satisfactory. (4) The continuous washing down of sand has greatly damaged the work done in Greytown harbour. (5) Government control of the canal is recommended, and Congress is advised to make the canal a national undertaking. The cost was roughly estimated at no less than \$133,472,893, or nearly twice the original estimate. Various rumours and reports were in circulation during '98, chiefly in relation to the action of the United States Government. In July it was reported that Rear-Admiral Walker, President of the existing Nicaragua Canal Commission, had stated before a committee of the United States Senate that his Commission had not concluded its labours, but he estimated that the canal could be constructed for £25,000,000. A New York cablegram of Nov. 1st announced that the following despatch had been received from Managua:—"The Nicaraguan Congress has approved the provisional agreement between General Zelaya, President of Nicaragua, and the Americans, Messrs. Cragin and Eyre, for the construction of an inter-oceanic canal, and empowering them to negotiate with the Maritime Canal Company, whose concession terminates on Oct. 9th, 1899."

**Nilgiri Rack Railway.**—This, the first rack railway in India, was approaching com-

pletion in the autumn of '98. It starts from Mettupalaiyam, a station on the Madras Railway, and runs to Ootacamund; it is 28 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, of which 12 miles is a continuous rack on a rise of 1 in 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , with curves of a minimum radius of about 328 ft.; on the adhesion sections the ruling grade is 1 in 40. In all, the line rises 6148 ft., and reaches an elevation above sea level of 7220 ft. There are a large number of bridges and tunnels *en route*, and nine intermediate stations placed conveniently for the tea plantations. The engineer in India is Mr. W. J. Weightman, M.Inst.C.E., and the consulting engineer Mr. Horace Bell, M.Inst.C.E., of Westminster.

**Ostend Harbour Improvement.**—On Nov. 4th, '97, it was announced that the contracts would be let in December, and that the extension of the harbour would be completed in four years. The total cost is estimated at £500,000, of which the town is to find £112,000, and the Government the remainder. The scheme includes a new outer port, to occupy the position of the present inner port, the military sluice being done away with; and the landing stage of the Dover and Ostend mail steamers will be on its eastern bank. There will be a dry dock, the *bassin de marine* will be enlarged, and there will be a considerable extension of the quayage, while there is to be a permanent enlargement of the channel approach. The King of the Belgians laid the first stone on June 19th, '98.

**Panama Canal** (for previous history see former eds.).—The ordinary meeting of the new Panama Canal Co. was held at Paris on Dec. 28th, '97, M. Bounardel presiding. It was stated that the technical committee were still considering two schemes, one with five locks on each side of the central ridge and the other with three. There were 3100 navvies at work, and enlistments had been allowed in Jamaica. On Dec. 30th, the Panama trial, arising out of the "revelations" of the prisoner Arton, who himself had been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment, resulted in the acquittal of all the defendants. A cablegram from Panama, Jan. 10th, '98, was to the effect that 3500 labourers were employed, the principal work being the reduction of the Culebra Hill. Dr. Cornelius Herz, whose extradition had been demanded by the French Government, died at Bournemouth, on July 6th, from angina pectoris, after a lingering illness, at the age of 53. A *Daily Telegraph* message from New York, Oct. 26th, reported that M. Hutin, director-general of the new Company, stated that they had acquired plant worth a very large sum from the old Company without any cost, and that the canal was two-fifths finished and would be completed in a reasonable time.

**Paris Metropolitan Railways.**—Early in '98 it was announced that the Government and the Paris Municipal Council had agreed to a normal gauge system to be worked by electricity. The first six lines were sanctioned as follows:—Vincennes to Porte Dauphine; a circular line following the outer boulevards; Porte Maillot to Ménilmontant; Clignancourt to Porte d'Orléans; Boulevard de Strasbourg to Pont d'Austerlitz; and Cours de Vincennes to Place d'Italie. Besides these the Council reserves the right to put into execution three other sections—namely, Place Valhubert to the Quai de Conti, Palais Royal to the Place du Danube, and from Auteuil to



the Opéra. The total length of the first six sections, which are chiefly underground, will be 64·679 kiloms. All the underground work will be done by the Council, and the *Compagnie Générale de Traction*, which has secured the concession, will carry out the superstructure, viaducts, and stations. The Council must deliver up to the Company the first three sections within eight years, and the remainder within a period of a further five years; if the additional three lines are authorised they are to be handed over in another period of five years. Certain portions are to be ready for the Exhibition of 1900. The fares will be 25 c. first-class and 15 c. second-class any distance, and the advertisements are to be passed by the Prefect of Police; the names of the stations to be in a distinctive colour. The Chamber passed the Metropolitan Railway Bill on March 7th, and in the autumn it was announced that tenders were invited for the first portion of the works.

**Persian Roads and Railways.**—Towards the end of '95 a report came from Teheran that Mr. Felix Moral, representing several German houses, had obtained a concession for a road to join Baghdad with Teheran, and to open up a trade route between Persia and the West. Mr. Moral also secured a 90 years' concession to construct steam or electric trams between Teheran and the villages north of the city, a distance of about 10 miles. *The Financial News* of April 20th, '97, gave further details in regard to the Teheran-Baghdad road, which is to pass *viâ* Kom, Doletabad, and Kermanshah. In regard to the road-making enterprise undertaken by a Russian company, as referred to in previous editions—from Enzeli, on the Caspian, through Resht to Kazvin, whence one branch is to run to Teheran and the other to Hamadan—some details were given by our Consul at Resht in his report published in the autumn of '98. The company began the road from Resht to Kazvin in '95. Later on the concession was extended, so that now it includes a road from Enzeli to Teheran, with a branch from Kazvin to Hamadan, as well as a narrow-gauge railway on the low lands lying between Enzeli and the foot of the hills, a distance of 40 to 50 miles. The work has of late made considerable progress, and it was estimated that 3000 to 4000 men were employed on it, many Greeks and Italians having been engaged for the work amongst the mountains. Iron bridges were to replace existing wooden ones, and the Russian engineer in charge hoped to hand over a carriage road to Kazvin before the end of '98. Various statements in relation to foreign railway schemes in Persia were circulated during the year. From Berlin (April 12th) it was reported that Herr Naus, chief of the Belgian Commission for the reform of Persian customs, had promoted a German and Belgian company for a railway from the Caspian to the Gulf *viâ* Teheran; on Sept. 19th it was announced, also from Berlin, that Russia had secured valuable railway concessions (see *Mediterranean-Persian Gulf Railway*).

**Plymouth New Reservoir.**—On Sept. 21st, '98, the completion of a large storage reservoir on Dartmoor, in connection with the water supply of Plymouth, was celebrated. It has been made by the construction of a masonry dam across the Meavy, a mile below the head weir, where the river ran through the Burrator Gorge. The dam is 145 ft. high from the foundation and 77 ft. from the river bed; it

measures 410 ft. along the parapet or 361 ft. at the water line, and its maximum thickness is 80 ft. A secondary dam is situated near the village of Sheepstor. The length of the reservoir is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, by  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile at its greatest width, and 77 ft. its greatest depth; when full it will contain 650,000,000 gallons. The design was by Mr. E. Sandeman, Corporation engineer, and Mr. James Mansergh, consulting engineer, and it has been carried out by the Corporation, the estimated cost being £150,000.

**Port Talbot Railway and Docks.**—A railway, 17 miles in length, was opened on Aug. 31st, '97. The half-yearly report of the company to June 30th, '98, stated that passenger traffic was commenced on this line in February and proved a source of considerable revenue; the total returns for the six months left a balance of £1051 after the payment of preference interest. The dock had not been completed by contract time, but water had now been let in, and it was expected that shipping would be admitted in the autumn. It was also hoped that the south pier would reach completion next spring. The Ogmore Valley Extension and the South Wales Mineral Junction railways were nearly finished. Before a party of engineers, who visited the works on Sept. 17th, Mr. A. H. Case, C.E., read a descriptive paper. He said the new dock will have a water-level area of 24 acres, in addition to an area of 150 acres of backwater in "The Float." The depth on the sill of the outer gate will be 28 ft. 6 in. at high-water ordinary neap tide, and there will be a constant depth over the inner sill of the dock of 27 ft. The company's main line of railway taps the Duffryn, Llynfi, and Garw valleys, while two mineral lines tap the Avon and Ogmore valleys respectively.

**Rouen "Pont Transbordeur."**—This is a contrivance for crossing the Seine similar to that thrown across the Niévrin below Bilbao. Three-quarters of a mile below the lowest existing bridge at Rouen two towers are to be erected, one on each bank, and a narrow iron bridge will be suspended between them by chain cables at a height of 160 ft. from quay level. The bridge will bear several lines of rail, on which a carriage-platform will run, being drawn from side to side by steel ropes worked by steam or electricity. From the platform will be hung by steel hawsers, and at the level of the quays, the "transbordeur," a vehicle 13 mètres wide by 10 long, in which passengers and vehicles will be carried across. The local electric tramways will make a connection at this point, the cars being taken over bodily. The British Consul at Rouen, whose report was published in April '97, stated that the concessionaire had obtained a monopoly for 80 years (at a very moderate tariff), that the bridge had been commenced, and that 18 months was the time allowed for completion.

**St. Lawrence (Massena) Power Scheme.**—In July '97 the prospectus of a company formed to carry out this project was published in this country. The enterprise, briefly described, is to construct a canal  $\frac{3}{4}$  miles long from the St. Lawrence river to a point on the Grass river close to the town of Massena (N.Y. State), which is about 60 miles above Montreal and about 25 miles below Ogdensburg. The canal is to be used for the production of electrical and water power for industrial purposes, the calculation being that

150,000 horse power will be obtained from the works already contracted for, which may be increased to 400,000 or 500,000. The consulting engineers are Messrs. Kincaid, Waller, & Co., of Westminster, and Mr. John Bogart, of New York; the latter was concerned in the Niagara development (*q.v.*). It further appears that the canal will bring the St. Lawrence water to the bluff on the north bank of the Grass river, where it will have a sheer fall of 50 ft.; it will be about 200 ft. wide, and discharge, according to calculation, 1,000,000 cubic ft. of water per minute under the head of 50 ft. In the autumn of '98 it was reported that the work was making rapid progress. There were seven steam shovels in operation on the ridge near the St. Lawrence, two having a capacity of 1000 to 1500 cubic yards a day. Cableways were being fixed for Vivian scrapers and for transporting material, the latter a  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. steel cable stretched from two towers across the Grass river, and capable of carrying a 10-ton bucket.

**Sheffield Ship Canal.**—This project is to open up an improved waterway from Goole to Sheffield, about 57 miles, and has been described in our earlier editions. The ninth ordinary meeting of the company was held on April 2nd, '98, at Sheffield, when out of a total available sum of £31,156 a dividend of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on the ordinary shares was declared. It was subsequently decided to issue £152,000 in debenture stock, additional capital being required for new works. Mr. S. Roberts, in seconding the motion, said they required about £100,000 as their share of the expense of making a new junction canal to connect their navigation with the Aire and Calder Canal. The cut would be about 6 miles long, and would be made at the expense of the two navigations. A further £50,000 was needed to lengthen their 42 locks from 70 ft. to 100 ft. in length, and so to admit keels carrying up to 140 tons. A sum of £12,000 had been expended in building a new warehouse at Sheffield, which had been a great success. In July it was stated that the new cut was being pushed forward; the new waterway will very much lessen the distance between Sheffield and the sea, and will open direct water communication with Goole at all states of the tide.

**Simplon Tunnel** (see former eds.).—There will be two parallel tunnels, each about 66,000 ft. long, the distance between them being 57 ft., and connections will be made every 670 ft. One tunnel will be completed for railway traffic first; the other, which will be used for ventilation purposes, may be developed afterwards. By this means 1800 cubic ft. of air can be passed into the underground passages every second, bringing the temperature down to 77° Fahr. It was calculated that the Simplon Tunnel can be completed in the course of 5½ years, or in three years' less time than the St. Gothard Tunnel, although the latter is some 15,000 ft. shorter than the former, the Mont Cenis Tunnel being again some 6000 ft. shorter than the St. Gothard. The fact that the new tunnel will be at a level lower than the two others is also a point in its favour; and, although the first cost will be heavy, the working expenses are expected to be considerably less. While the altitude above the sea of the Mont Cenis is 4247 ft., and that of the St. Gothard 3789 ft., that of the Simplon is only 2312 ft. One terminus will be at Brieg in the Rhone Valley, on the same level as the existing sidings

of Brieg station. The Italian end will be at Iselle. On Dec. 21st, '96, the Federal Assembly at Berne and the Senate at Rome approved of the tunnel convention. It was estimated that the total cost will be £2,803,000; £2,000,000 is to be borne by the (Swiss) Jura-Simplon Company; £600,000 by the Swiss Government, raised by contributions from the different cantons; and £200,000 by Italy divided as follows—Italian Government, £40,000; province of Milan, £80,000; province of Genoa, £20,000; municipality of Genoa, £60,000. Operations were commenced near Iselle on Aug. 15th, '98, and they are now going on from both ends. The contractors are Messrs. Brandt, Brandau & Co., of Hamburg, with whom is associated Col. Locher, of Zurich; the cost, exclusive of land and other items, is given, as above, at about £2,800,000, and the time for completion is fixed at 5½ years. Excellent arrangements have been made for the care of the workmen, and the most modern drilling and other appliances will be used.

**Southend Shore Improvement.**—Many rumours of schemes for the improvement of the muddy foreshore at Southend, Essex, have been in circulation at one time or another. On Aug. 8th, '98, the *Times* published a statement to the effect that a plan for converting the shore into a sand parade had been submitted for approval. The suggestion is to fill in the space, which is at present useless for sea or land purposes, to above high-water mark, and thus provide a parade which would be "one of the finest seaside promenades in the kingdom."

**South Staffordshire Mines Drainage** (see previous eds.).—On May 11th, '98, the arbitrators, Messrs. Alfred Young, Tylden Wright, and Edward Terry, made a draft award for the Tipton district at *qd.* per ton on coal, ironstone, and slack, and *3d.* per ton on fireclay and limestone. The annual coal output of the Tipton district was stated to be about 700,000 tons, and satisfactory accounts were given of the working of the commissioners' engines. On June 1st it was reported, in regard to the Tipton £100,000 engineering scheme, that a heading had been completed connecting the Bradley Lodge Level to the Mosley old pumping engine pit. The water reaching the level at this point was now reduced to 1,000,000 gallons per day, which appeared to be the general flow, as no further alteration in the height of the water in the surrounding pits had taken place. This work completed the portion of the Tipton scheme which had, so far, been sanctioned. At the annual meeting of the Commissioners on Oct. 5th, further interesting particulars were given. The total water raised in the Tipton district during the year was over 17,500,000 tons, or 30 tons of water for every ton of mineral, the output of the latter (exclusive of mines exempt from rates) being 577,321 tons, against 592,755 tons in the preceding year. The cost of raising the water had been 18*d.* per ton. Dry weather had had a beneficial effect on the operations, the rainfall in the district for the year ending June 30th, '98, having been 23.91 in., or nearly 4 in. below the local average for the past 23 years. The Public Works Loan Commissioners were to be asked to lend £20,000 for a Tipton surface drainage scheme, to be worked by electric pumps; the surface works already completed have reduced the

amount of water from 36,000,000 gallons daily to 9,000,000, and it is hoped that it may be further reduced to 6,000,000. The loan is to be asked for on the understanding that only £60,000 of the £100,000 already sanctioned will be required for deep drainage.

**Staines New Reservoirs.**—On May 1st, '98, Mr. E. Boulnois, M.P., turned the first sod of this undertaking, which is being carried out by the New River, West Middlesex, and Grand Junction Waterworks Companies jointly. The reservoirs are situated to the east of Staines, are estimated to contain 3,300,000,000 gallons, and are to form a lake  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles long by  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile in width at the northern end, and nearly 1 mile at the southern, with embankments from 21 ft. to 35 ft. in height. Messrs. Hunter & Middleton are the engineers, and Messrs. John Aird & Sons the contractors.

**Tower Bridge, London.**—A bridge on the "bascule" principle, with two Gothic towers, the centre span of 200 ft. being cut in halves, to be raised and brought flush with the towers by machinery concealed within the latter; an upper footway for passengers for use when the bridge is open, and approached by staircases or lifts within the towers. The two piers in the bed of the river are described as the largest in the world. The bridge was opened on June 30th, '94, by the Prince of Wales. The following official description of the structure was circulated on the occasion:—Total length of bridge and abutments, 940 ft.; total length of bridge and approaches, 2640 ft.; opening span—width, 200 ft.; headway above high water when opened, 139 ft. 6 in.; headway above high water when shut, 29 ft. 6 in.; side spans (each), 270 ft.; ditto headway above high water, from 20 ft. to 27 ft.; width between parapets—opening span, 50 ft.; ditto side spans and approaches, 60 ft.; steepest gradient of approaches, 1 in 40 (note: steepest gradient of approaches of London Bridge, 1 in 27); depth of foundations, 60 ft. below Trinity H. W., 27 ft. below bed of river; sectional area of waterway, 20,040 sq. ft. (note: London Bridge, 19,300 sq. ft.); depth of water in opening span at high water, 33 ft. 6 in.; depth of water in opening span at low water, 13 ft. 6 in.; size of each leaf of opening span, 50 ft. wide, projecting 100 ft. beyond face of pier; weight of each leaf of opening span, including roadway and counterbalance weights, 950 tons. The bridge was built by the City Corporation, Mr. J. Wolfe Barry, C.B., was the engineer, and the total cost £830,000.

**Transandine Railway.**—In the '91 edition an account was given of this scheme, which represents the first attempt to construct a line across the South American continent. At an extraordinary meeting of the Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso Transandine Railway Company in London on Dec. 7th, '97, a draft agreement was adopted which was intended to enable the company to complete the connection with the Chilean system. It was stated by Mr. O. C. Waterfield, the chairman, that construction had been stopped owing to the Argentine Government having failed to pay the 7 per cent. guarantee. The company now gave up this guarantee, but in place of it were entitled to the whole of the gross earnings of the line already made instead of 55 per cent.; they would receive 4 per cent. gold bonds to the extent of \$6,500,000, and gave the Government

£200,000 in deferred shares, and allowed them to appoint a director.

**Transcaspiian Railways.**—A new line from Krasnovodsk on the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea was opened to commerce in Oct. '96. It is 48 miles long. joins the main line to Samarcand, and superseded the original branch from Uzan-ada. The deeper harbour at Krasnovodsk offers many advantages over that at Uzan-ada, the latter having shallows and shifting sands. A St. Petersburg telegram of Dec. 24th, '97, reported that the construction of the Samarcand-Andijan line, and its branches towards Tashkent and New Marghilan, were expected to be opened the following year. The *Novosti*, according to a telegram of Sept. 28th, '98, announced that certain Russian engineers and a Danish company had proposed a scheme for a railway to Khiva, no guarantee being asked. The starting-point of the new railway is to be at or near Krasnovodsk, whence it will run through the great Ust-Urt desert to the town of New Urgenj, on the Lower Amu Daria. This, it was added, is in fact the revival of an old project which was once favoured by the late General Tcherniaeff in opposition to General Annenkoff's railway to Samarcand.

**Vauxhall New Bridge.**—In Feb. '98 it was announced that the London County Council had approved of the design of a granite bridge, backed with concrete, submitted by their engineer, Sir Alexander Binnie. The bridge will have five arches, supported by four piers and suitable abutments. The central span will be 149 ft. 9 in., two intermediate spans 144 ft. 6½ in., and the two land spans 130 ft. 6½ in. each in length. The structure will be 760 ft. in length, and only 28 ft. in height above Trinity high-water mark. The Parliamentary estimate of the cost was £380,000. It is interesting to note that the old bridge, which passed into the hands of the contractors for demolition during the year, cost £300,000, the first stone being laid by Prince Charles of Brunswick in 1813.

**Zermatt Gorner-Grat Railway.**—Practically a continuation of the Visp-Zermatt mountain line (which rises 3760 ft. in a distance of 22 miles), this new railway runs from Zermatt, past the Riffel Alp, to the well-known Gorner-Grat. The gauge, like that of the older line, is of one metre, and the electric trolley system is adopted, the torrent in a gorge a mile from Zermatt being utilised for the electric power. The average gradient is 1 in 6½, rack and pinion being necessary for the whole distance of 9½ kilometres. The curves are uniformly of 260 ft. radius, and there are several short tunnels in which the railway makes a spiral semi-circle, the two mouths of the tunnel facing in the same direction, though at different levels. There is one important bridge, in three steel spans of 92 ft. on masonry piers, across the gorge above mentioned. There are stations at the Riffel Alp, Riffelberg, and the summit terminus, which is 10,000 ft. above the sea and within easy walk of the glacier. The line was opened for traffic on Aug. 20th, '98.

**Zuyder Zee Reclamation.**—The Dutch Government having for some time contemplated draining this great lagoon, in Sept. '92 the Queen Regent appointed a Royal Commission of twenty-six members, under the presidency of M. Lely, Minister of Waterstaat, to examine the feasibility of a scheme submitted to the Government by a company.



From the Hague, May 5th, '94, it was announced that the Commission had concluded its labours, and that twenty-one members agreed in a recommendation that the work be carried out. It is proposed to reclaim from the sea about 450,000 acres, the value of which is estimated at 326,000,000 guilders. The cost of this important work is computed at 189,000,000 guilders, or, with the accumulated expenditure, including measures of defence and the payment of compensation to the fishermen of the Zee, at 315,000,000 guilders. The Commission was unanimous in recommending that the work should be executed by the State. Further estimates published in '96 stated that the work would take 31 years, and that every year 10,000 hectares of land would be restored to cultivation. In Jan. '97 it was announced that the Government had adopted the great scheme, part of which consists of the construction of a dam from Ewyk, on the north-eastern point of North Holland, to the Island of Wieringen, and then another dam from the eastern point of the island to the coast of Friesland.

**English Church Union** (33,899 communicants). Formed in 1859, after the Protestant riots at St. George's-in-the-East, for the purpose of uniting clergy and laity "in defence of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, and of the rights and liberties of her faithful children." Viscount Halifax is the President, and the Vice-presidents include many distinguished Churchmen. It comprises 31 bishops, 418 other clergy, and 29,720 laity. Its main objects are to defend and maintain unimpaired the doctrine, discipline, and ritual of the Church of England against Erastianism, Rationalism, and Puritanism, and to repel all attacks on the Church's Marriage Law, and on religious education in Church schools. The Union contends for the recognition of the Church's right to settle disputes concerning Spiritual questions in Courts of her own appointment, and refuses to acknowledge the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, or any other court or judge appointed by Parliament alone, as possessing any authority in Spiritual matters. It advocates reforms in various Church matters, especially Convocation, Patronage, and Parish Vestries, and works for the Unity of Christendom, and the furtherance of Home and Foreign Missions. See article on ANGLICAN CHURCH for recent events as to Anglican Orders. **Organ**, *The Church Union Gazette*. **Offices**, 35, Wellington St., Strand. **Secretary**, Col. John Brathwaite Hardy, late R.A.

**English Land Restoration League**. See LAND RESTORATION LEAGUE, ENGLISH.

**English Parliamentary Parties**. See POLITICAL PARTIES, UNITED KINGDOM.

**Envoys and Plenipotentiaries**. See DIPLOMATIC.

**Erythrea**. The Italian possessions on the Red Sea were combined under this name by various decrees from '90 to '94. The colony has the control of its own administration and the management of its own finance, a civil Governor appointed by the King of Italy representing the Imperial Government. The colony extends from Cape Kasar about 670 miles along the coast of the Red Sea to a point on the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. The heavy reverses inflicted upon the Italian forces during '96 by Menelik's army led to a decision to limit the Italian possessions to the Mareb and the Belesa, to

abandon the province of Tigre, which had been incorporated as a part of the colony, and to give up the idea of a protectorate over Abyssinia. A treaty of peace was concluded in Nov. '96, by which the treaty of Ucciali, making Abyssinia a virtual protectorate, was abrogated, the absolute independence of King Menelik was recognised, and a commission was appointed to fix the frontiers. The area of the colony is about 88,500 sq. m., and the population, which is nomadic, numbers about 450,000. Massowah is the capital of the colony. It was an Egyptian possession till '86, when it was taken by Italy. Kassala, which was taken from the Dervishes in July '94, was held till Dec. '97, and then handed over to Great Britain. The new Civil Governor, Signor Ferdinando Martini, left Italy for Massowah (Dec. 29th, '97), charged with the reconstruction of the colony on a civil and commercial basis. See EGYPT (map).

**Erzerum**. An important Turkish town in Armenia. It is about 100 miles south-west of Trebizond, on the great commercial highway leading from that town over the plateau to the Persian frontier, and is a chief halting-place for pilgrim caravans from Teheran to Mecca. The population is variously estimated at from 30,000 to 60,000, and as the administrative capital of a Turkish vilayet, covering 27,000 square miles, with a population of 675,000, it attracts a fair amount of trade. It has a Catholic bishop of the Armenian religion. See ARMENIA.

**Established Church**. See CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

**Ethical Societies**. Associations for promoting ethical culture. Their principles are: (1) the good life has a claim upon us in virtue of its supreme worth to humanity; (2) it therefore rests for justification on no external authority, and on no system of supernatural rewards and punishments, but on the nature of man as a rational and social being; (3) in practice it is to be realised by accepting and acting in the spirit of such common obligations as are enjoined by the relationships of family and society, in so far as these are a means to a fuller human development. The ethical movement in America was initiated by Dr. Felix Adler of New York, and has spread to Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis. **The London Ethical Society**, which has merged itself in a School of Ethics and Social Philosophy, organises lectures and classes in the Passmore Edwards Settlement (*q.v.*), Tavistock Place, W.C.; **Secretary**, Mrs. Gilliland Husband, 8, Marlborough Road, St. John's Wood, N.W. **President**, B. Bosanquet, M.A., LL.D. **Vice-Presidents**, Master of Balliol, Sir Frederick Pollock, Prof. Henry Sidgwick, Mr. Leslie Stephen. Other Societies in London are: **South Place Ethical Society**, Finsbury, E.C.; **Secretary**, Mr. C. F. Smith, 38, Manor Road, Stamford Hill; **West London Ethical Society**, which meets at Kensington Town Hall, Lecturer, Stanton Coit, Ph.D.; **East London Ethical Society**, 78, Libra Road, E., **Secretary**, Miss Vallance; **South London Ethical Society**, Surrey Masonic Hall, S.E., **Hon. Secretary**, Miss Law, 7, Victoria Road, Peckham; **North London Ethical Society**, Leighton Hall, Kentish Town, N.W., **Secretary**, Mr. G. A. Smith, Dartmouth Park Lodge, N.W.; **Battersea Ethical Society**, 4, Carlton Grove, Battersea Park Road, S.W., **Secretary**, Mr. James Gilbert. The North, South, East, West, and Battersea Societies

have federated into a Union of Ethical Societies: **Chairman of Council**, Dr. Stanton Coit; **Secretary**, Miss Vallance, the Deanery, Stratford. There are other Societies at Belfast, Cambridge, and Portsmouth. The Secretary of the Belfast Society is Mr. J. H. Gilliland, 66, Belmont Avenue, Strandtown, Belfast; Professor Henry Sidgwick is the President of the Cambridge Society; and Mr. W. Jannaway, 37, Great Southsea Street, Southsea, is the Secretary of the Portsmouth Society.

**Eton College.** Founded 1440. Endowment exceeds £20,000 per annum. Pupils consist of **King's scholars** or "Collegers" (of whom there are 70, and who enter college between twelve and fourteen years of age), and of **Oppidians**, who enter between ten and fourteen years of age. Exhibitions and scholarships to both Universities, ranging from £50 for four years downwards. **Motto**, *Floreat Etona*. Among its alumni occur the names of Horace Walpole; Bolingbroke; Porson; Hallam; Gray, the poet; Shelley; Wellington; Pitt; Canning; Fox; Lord North; Lord Camden; Dean Milman; W. E. Gladstone; Dr. Pusey; Lord Iddesleigh; Sir John Lubbock; Goldwin Smith; Lord Salisbury; Lord Rosebery; Lord Coleridge; Lord Justice Cotton; Justices Chitty, Kekewich, Kennedy; Bishops Chichester, Bath and Wells. **Head Master**, Rev. Edmond Warre, D.D. A mission is supported by past and present Etonians at Hackney Wick. Consult the *College Calendar*.

**Evangelical Alliance, The.** Founded 1845-6, to enable Evangelical Christians of different denominations, and of all countries, to manifest their true unity in the essential doctrines of the Gospel, and for the defence of religious liberty. **International meetings** of the Alliance have been held in London, Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam, New York, Geneva, Basle, Florence, and Copenhagen, besides **Annual Conferences** in various towns in the United Kingdom, and great national Conferences in other countries where there are branches of the Alliance. A **Week of Universal Prayer** is observed in the early part of January each year throughout the whole world. **President**, Lord Polwarth; **Treasurer**, Donald Matheson, Esq. **Office**, 7, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.

**"Evening News."** A daily halfpenny paper of Conservative principles. It is an amalgamation (May '89) of the *Evening News* and the *Evening Post*. It gives the latest political, general, and financial intelligence of the hour, and pays special attention to cable-news. Cricket, football, and sporting news are prominent features. During '96 it became the property of a limited company with a capital of £250,000 (Chairman, Mr. Alfred C. Harmsworth). **Offices**, 12, Whitefriars Street, E.C.

**Evidence in Criminal Cases Bill.** See **SESSION**, sect. 49.

**Excise.** See **FINANCE**, NATIONAL.

**Executors.** See **WILLS**.

**Exeter, Bishop of.** See under **PEERAGE**.

**Exeter Hall, Strand, London.** (Headquarters of the Central Y.M.C.A.). Erected in 1830-31 by Deering, for the holding of religious and philanthropic meetings. Celebrated as the scene of the religious meetings held annually in the month of May. Now the property of the Central Young Men's Christian Association, having been purchased and presented to that

body by friends of the Institution at a total cost of £61,000. **General Secretary**, John H. Putterill; **Financial Secretary**, Clarence Hooper. See **YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION**.

**Exports.** See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table), and **TRADE**, '98.

**Extradition.** Extradition is the surrender of a prisoner accused of a crime by the Government in whose territories he has taken refuge to the Government of which he is a subject, so that he may be punished or dealt with according to its laws for an offence committed within its jurisdiction. In the absence of treaty stipulations there is no obligation according to international law for the asylum state to surrender and deliver to the demanding state persons who have committed crimes within the dominion of the latter country; yet, as a matter of courtesy and comity between nations, fugitives from justice have sometimes been surrendered to friendly nations without treaty. The crimes for which extradition may be granted are stated in a schedule to the Extradition Act of '70, and comprise murder, and attempt and conspiracy to murder, manslaughter; counterfeiting or altering money, and uttering; forgery, counterfeiting and altering what is forged or counterfeited or altered; embezzlement and larceny; obtaining money and goods by false pretences; crimes by bankrupts against bankruptcy law; fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee or director, or member or public officer of any company made criminal by any Act for the time being in force; rape; abduction; child stealing; burglary and house breaking; arson; robbery with violence; threats by letter or otherwise with intent to extort; piracy by law of nations; sinking or destroying a vessel at sea or attempting or conspiring to do so; assault on a ship on the high seas with intent to destroy life, or to do grievous bodily harm; revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master. The Extradition Act of '73 adds to this list the further crimes of kidnapping and false imprisonment; perjury and subornation of perjury; indictable offences not previously named under the Larceny and other Criminal Acts of '61 (24 & 25 Vict. cc. 96-100); and any indictable offence under the laws for the time being in force relating to bankruptcy not included in the before-mentioned schedule of the '70 Act. Under these two statutes treaties have been concluded with most civilised states. In the event of a fugitive criminal escaping from this country evidence is taken on oath before a magistrate to prove the facts alleged. Such testimony is firstly authenticated by the magistrate before whom it was taken, and afterwards by the Home Secretary, the Foreign Secretary, and the diplomatic representative in London of the nation upon which the demand for extradition is to be made. The documents so verified as accurate are sent through the British representative in the state referred to; and if the criminal is arrested therein they are offered in evidence before a court of competent jurisdiction. If this foreign tribunal decides that a *prima facie* case has been made out against the fugitive, he is surrendered and brought home to take his trial in England. If the evidence as to identity or other points against him is con-

sidered insufficient, the prisoner is remanded to obtain further proof, if this can be given, or he is immediately released. A demand by a foreign state having an extradition treaty with this country for the surrender of a fugitive criminal of that state who is suspected of being in the United Kingdom, is to be made to a Secretary of State by a diplomatic representative of that state. Unless the former thinks the offence is one of a political character, he may inform a police magistrate of this demand, and require his warrant for the apprehension of the criminal. If the criminal is brought before him he is to admit any testimony that tends to show that the offence is political or is not an extradition crime. If the evidence is such as would justify a committal for trial in England, or would show that the prisoner has been convicted, the magistrate is to send him to gaol, and after an interval of fifteen days or if a *habeas corpus* is issued after the decision

of the court, the Secretary of State may by warrant deliver him over to the representatives of the foreign country. If, however, the prisoner is not removed within two months he is to be discharged. The '70 Act applies with certain modifications to all British possessions.

**Eyton, Rev. Robert,** was ed. at Christ Church, Oxford, M.A. '72, and is a Broad High Churchman. He was ordained deacon and priest '70, and for many years was curate at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. In '83 he was appointed Sub-Almoner to the Queen, and in '84 he was preferred to the rectory of Holy Trinity, Chelsea. In '85 he was made a prebendary of St. Paul's, and in '95 became Canon of Westminster and Rector of St. Margaret's. He is one of the ablest preachers of the Metropolis, and many of his sermons have been published. The best known are "The True Life" and "The Search for God." Address: 17, Dean's Yard, S.W.

## F

**Fabian Society.** Founded in 1883, chiefly among the middle classes, for the purposes of carrying on a Socialist propaganda. According to its manifesto, the Society "aims at the reorganisation of society by the emancipation of land and industrial capital from individual and class ownership and the vesting of them in the community for the general benefit." The parent Society has 835 members, of whom about 150 are lecturers, and lectures are given gratuitously by members in London and all parts of England. Local Fabian societies have been established in the United States, and in a great many towns in the United Kingdom; but most of those in England have since become merged in branches of the Independent Labour Party. There are also University Fabian Societies at Oxford, Cambridge, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Aberystwith. The Society has published "Fabian Essays in Socialism," which has had a large sale, and "Fabian Tracts," dealing with the theory and the application of Socialism, especially in relation to current national and local politics. The Society has fortnightly lectures in London, followed by discussion, which are usually open to the public. **Secretary, E. R. Pease, 276, Strand, W.C.**

**Factory and Workshop Legislation.** The Factory Amendment Act passed into law in the second session of '95 was the last of a long series of measures, many of them of a complex kind, dating from 1802, when Sir Robert Peel the elder carried a Bill for the protection of pauper children in cotton and woollen mills. In '33 Lord Althorp appointed three factory inspectors, and from that year the administration of the law may be said to date. Mr. Asquith's Act greatly strengthened the protective and sanitary regulations of the statute, reduced overtime for women and abolished it for young persons, brought laundries and dock labour (in respect to accidents) for the first time under the law, besides adding in a variety of ways to the efficiency of the measure. The Act was read a second time unanimously by the House of Commons; it was fully discussed in the Grand

Committee on Trade, and it was read a third time in the Commons and passed through all its stages in the Lords (without alteration) after the resignation of the Liberal Government. A full summary of the existing law on the subject appeared in the '96 and '97 eds., the reforms introduced by the '95 Act being indicated in italics. In '98 a report on the work of the Factory Department of the Home Office for the year '97 was issued. The total number of accidents reported to the certifying surgeons in '97 was 18,987, as against 14,433 in '96. The number of minor accidents notified to H.M.'s Inspectors was 40,474 in '97, as against 33,557 in '96. The increase however was held to be due to better observance of the requirements of the Acts, rather than to an actual increase in the number of casualties. The report referred to the prevention of many more accidents effected by the constant advance in fencing of dangerous machinery and appliances. So far as fatal accidents were concerned the increase was practically limited to adult males. The number of prosecutions instituted in '97 was 3518, an increase upon the number for the previous year, 3341. Of the 3518, 3359 ended in conviction, 69 were withdrawn, and 90 were dismissed. Complaint was made by the Inspectors that magistrates too often inflicted penalties for breaches of Acts which were so small as to have little if any deterrent effect. The number of matters referred to the sanitary authorities was 5245, compared with 5127 in '96, and 1572 in '95. A return of persons employed during '96 in factories and workshops in the United Kingdom gave the total number at 4,398,983, of whom 2,903,324 were males and 1,495,659 females. These were distributed thus: in textile factories 1,077,637, including 412,841 males and 664,846 females; in non-textile factories 2,665,731, including 2,187,033 males and 478,698 females; in workshops 655,565, including 303,450 males and 352,115 females. As to poisoning by lead, phosphorus, and arsenic, the returns showed 1214 cases of lead poisoning in '97 as against 1030 in '96, 2 cases of phosphorus poisoning, as



against 2 in '96, and none in '95. There were 23 cases of anthrax notified, an increase of 6 over the figures of '96. Of lead poisoning cases, earthenware and white lead works accounted for the largest number. The '95 Act threw upon the Factory Department a new and heavy responsibility as to the means of escape provided in case of fire, none the less onerous because it is shared with local authorities, the majority of which do nothing unless pressed by the Factory Inspector. Over 100,000 factories and workshops had been inspected and reported upon for this purpose by the close of '97, with the result that about one in forty was found wanting in proper means of escape, and that 647 movable escapes were ordered to be supplied. The factories and workshops under inspection number over 220,000, employing over 4,500,000 persons, and in these figures a number of places are not included which nevertheless come under the supervision of the Department. The Factory Inspectors during the year travelled 640,328 miles in the execution of their duties. The Chief Inspector is Mr. B. A. Whitelegge, Home Office. See LAW '98.

**Faeroe Islands** ("Sheep Islands"). A group in the North Atlantic, treated as part of Denmark. Capital, *Thorshavn*, on *Stromoe* Island. The islands (22 in number, 17 inhabited) are represented in the legislature of Denmark by a deputy, named by the King. Area, 514 sq. m.; pop. 12,955. See DENMARK.

**Fairbairn, Rev. A. M., M.A. (Oxon.), D.D.** (Edin. and Yale), LL.D. (Aberdeen), Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford, was b. 1838, near Edinburgh, and was ed. at the universities of Edinburgh and Berlin. Commenced ministry ('60) at Bathgate, Linlithgowshire, removing in '72 to Aberdeen. In '77 he became Principal of Airedale Coll., Bradford. For five years he lectured at his *alma mater*, Edinburgh University, on "The Comparative History of Religions," and in '92-4 was Gifford Lecturer at Aberdeen University. In '83 he was elected Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. The great work of his life, however, commenced with his removal in '86 to Oxford, and his appointment to the principalship of Mansfield College. He has visited and lectured in America at Yale University, at the University of Chicago, and at Union Seminary, New York. He has been appointed by the University of Chicago to the Haskell lectureship on Comparative Religion in India for '98-9. Edited the Hibbert Lectures, '88, of the late Dr. Hatch. He is a frequent contributor to the *Contemporary Review*, and has also written many books, including "Studies in the Philosophy of Religion and History," "Studies in the Life of Christ," "Religion in History and in Modern Life," "Christ in Modern Theology," "Christ in the Centuries," and "The Person of Christ and the Philosophy of Religion" ('99).

**Falkland Islands.** A British Crown colony situated in the South Atlantic, about 300 miles east of Magellan's Straits. Capital and port, *Stanley*, on East Falkland, which island contains 3000 sq. m.; West Falkland has an area of 2300 sq. m., and the lesser islands of the group cover about 1200 sq. m.; pop. 1953. *South Georgia*, an island 1000 miles E.S.E., has been annexed to the colony. Its area is 1000 sq. m., but it is snow-covered, sterile, and un-

inhabited. The Falklands consist of low, hilly grass and moorland. The flora and fauna are Patagonian. Frozen mutton is exported to England. The Governor is assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council. For statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

**Farrar, Frederick William, D.D., F.R.S.,** Dean of Canterbury, was b. at Bombay 1831. Ed. at King's College, London, and at Cambridge, where he graduated with first-class classical honours, and became a Fellow of Trinity College. He obtained the Chancellor's prize for English verse and the Hulsean and Le Bas University prizes. He has been Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge ("The Witness of History to Christ"), and Bampton Lecturer at Oxford ("The History of Interpretation"). Ordained '57. Subsequently assistant master at Harrow, and Head Master of Marlborough School. Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, '73; Deputy Clerk of the Closet to the Queen '94; Canon of Westminster and rector of St. Margaret's ('76); Archdeacon of Westminster and Rural Dean, '83; Dean of Canterbury, '95. Canon Farrar is an eloquent preacher and writer, his chief works being "Life of Christ" ('74), "Life of St. Paul," "The Early Days of Christianity," "Every-day Christian Life; or, Sermons by the Way" ('87), "Lives of the Fathers" ('88), "Sketches of Church History" ('89), "Darkness and Dawn" ('91), "The Voice from Sinai" ('92), "The Life of Christ as represented in Art" ('94), a book on "Daniel" ('95), "Gathering Clouds," a tale of the days of Chrysostom ('96), and "The Bible: its Meaning and Supremacy." He is an ardent temperance reformer, and associated himself with the movement for the institution of an Anglican Brotherhood with modern aims. Chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons, '90-95.

**Fast oda.** See EGYPT (map), FRENCH CONGO, and FRANCE.

**Faure, Félix François, President of France,** was born at Paris Jan. 20th, 1841, and is quite a self-made man. He was a journeyman currier in Touraine for some time, but eventually became a merchant and shipowner at Havre, with which town he has specially identified himself. He was deputy mayor there during the Franco-Prussian War, and as Captain of the Mables of the Seine-Inférieure gained the riband of the Legion of Honour. Elected to the Chamber in '81, he was appointed Under Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Gambetta Administration formed in November of that year, and held the same office in the ministries of M. Jules Ferry '83, M. Brisson, '85, and M. Tirard '87. In May '94 he became Minister of Marine in M. Dupuy's Cabinet, and was appointed Vice-President of the Chamber. Naturally his business position at Havre made him an authority on shipping, commercial, and colonial questions. On the retirement of M. Casimir Perier in Jan. '95 he was chosen President by 430 votes as against 361 given to M. Brisson. His popularity has continually increased since then, and the success he has gained in his exalted position is undeniable. He went to St. Petersburg in September '97 to return the visit of the Czar, and while there the definite announcement of the treaty of alliance between France and Russia was made. See FRANCE.

**Federation, Australian.** See AUSTRALIA.

**Federation, Imperial.** See **IMPERIAL FEDERATION.**

**Female Suffrage.** See **WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.**

**Ferdinand, Prince of Bulgaria,** was b. in Vienna, 1861, and is the youngest son of Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Princess Clémentine of Bourbon-Orleans, a daughter of Louis Philippe. He has served as an officer in the Austrian army, and possesses large estates in Hungary. After the deposition of Prince Alexander, Prince Ferdinand received a deputation from the Sobranje in '87, offering him the vacant throne. He accepted the offer, and on Aug. 14th took the oath to the Bulgarian constitution at Tirnova. His sovereignty was not formally recognised by the Porte and the Powers until February '96. He married (April 20th, '93) Princess Marie Louise of Parma, daughter of the Duke of Parma; and two sons have since been born, of whom the eldest, Prince Boris, was in '96, admitted to the Orthodox Greek Church.

**Ferghana.** A Mussulman khanate in Central Asia, annexed by the Russians in '75. It was formerly called Kokand, and its capital still bears that name. The city of Kokand (pop. 54,000) ranks next in commercial importance and size to Tashkend and Bokhara. Other principal towns are Marghilan and Samarkand. An insurrection which seemed to be of religious origin broke out in May '98, but was speedily quieted, and the leaders were hanged.

**Fergusson, Sir James, M.P.** See under **COMMONS.**

**Fernando Po.** A volcanic island in the Gulf of Guinea. Discovered in 1471 by a Portuguese sailor of same name, and ceded by Portugal to Spain in 1778. Capital, **Clarence Cove**, originally an English settlement, established in 1827. The natives, Aniyo or "Boobies," stupid and repulsive in appearance. Exports: indiarubber and palm oil. Now used as a place of exile for political offenders. See **COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.**

**Fiji.** An island group and British Crown colony in the South Pacific. Fiji is a corruption of Viti, the native name. Consists of two considerable islands: **Viti Levu**, 4112 sq. m.; **Vanua Levu**, 2432 sq. m.; and 225 smaller. Total area, 8945 sq. m.; total pop. 129,853. Capital, **Suva**, in Viti Levu; second town, **Levuka**, in Ovalau. Island of **Rotumah** (pop. 2409), to the north, annexed to Fiji in '81. The islands are mountainous, well wooded, with luxuriant vegetation and fertile soil, tropical, the larger being of volcanic origin, the smaller of coral formation. Forests contain valuable timber. Climate tropical, but healthy and favourable to Europeans. Natives Polynesian with Papuan intermixture; are peaceable, orderly, becoming Christianised and civilised. Europeans number 2666, and there are some 11,000 Indian and Polynesian labourers. In '74 the "king" and chiefs voluntarily ceded the group to England. Boundaries determined in '80. Fiji is administered by the Governor, who is also Her Majesty's High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific. The Legislative Council consists of six official and six unofficial members, appointed by the Governor. The colony is represented in the Federal Council of Australasia. Of the natives about 100,000 are returned as Wesleyans, and

10,000 as Roman Catholics. Two State-aided public schools, and many schools carried on by the Wesleyan Mission. Industries are growing sugar, tea, coffee, cotton, cocoanut, arrowroot, tapioca, etc., which form the exports. Bananas are also rapidly becoming an important item. See **BRITISH EMPIRE (table)** and **DIPLOMATIC.**

**Finance Act, The, '94.** A detailed study and explanation of this Act appeared in the '95 ed. The Death Duties are set out under the heading **DEATH DUTIES.**

**Finance Act, '98.** See **SESSION**, sect. 55.

## FINANCE, NATIONAL.

- I. THE REVENUE.
- II. GRANTS IN AID OF LOCAL TAXATION.
- III. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.
- IV. THE NATIONAL DEBT.
- V. THE BUDGET.

The public revenue is now derived from customs and excise duties, estate and legacy, etc., duties, stamps, land tax, house duty, property and income tax, the post office, the telegraph service, the hereditary revenues of the Crown from woods, forests, and land, and a number of miscellaneous sources, including fee and patent stamps. Little more than half a century ago, scarcely a necessary of life, not to mention luxuries, escaped taxation; and an idea of the extent to which the system was carried may be gained from the statement that whereas the total number of articles and subdivisions of articles in the English Tariff of Import Duties was 53 in '75, in '59 it was 307, and in '40 no less than 1046. Of the aggregate revenue raised by the State, the bulk is paid into the Exchequer, but a large sum goes, as explained lower down, to the Local Taxation Accounts. The public expenditure, which is met by issues from the Exchequer, may be classed under two heads: (1) Consolidated Fund Services, or sums the payment of which from the Consolidated Fund has been already authorised by Acts of Parliament, and which are issued at the proper time without the annual intervention of Parliament; and (2) Supply Services, which are the numerous items brought forward every year in Committee of Supply. Under the first head are included the charges for interest and management of the National Debt, the Civil List and Annuities to the Royal Family, and many salaries and pensions which are set forth in some detail below, and which in the national balance sheet are included under "Other Consolidated Fund Services." The total expenditure for Consolidated Fund Services in '97-8 was £26,886,000, and for Supply Services £76,050,000. The financial year ends on March 31st, and generally after but sometimes before that day the Chancellor of the Exchequer makes the financial statement of income, expenditure, and national indebtedness, known as the Budget. There is a standing committee of the House of Commons for the examination of the accounts, showing the appropriation of the sums granted by Parliament to meet the public expenditure; and the Comptroller and Auditor-General reports to this committee whether or not the expenditure has been in accordance with the purpose for which it was granted.

## I. THE REVENUE.

As explained above, the revenue of the State collected by Imperial officers is paid part into the Exchequer and part to the Local Taxation Accounts. The aggregate revenue so raised amounted in '96-7 to £112,199,000, and in '97-8 to £116,016,000, and in the latter year £106,614,000 was paid into the Exchequer (see TABLE C), and £9,402,000 (in round figures) into the Local Taxation Accounts (see TABLE A). Here are the figures for the two years:—

1896-7. 1897-8.

Aggregate Revenue raised by State . . .	£112,199,000	£116,016,000
(a) For the Exchequer . . .	103,950,000	106,614,000
(b) For the Local Taxation Accounts . . .	8,249,000	9,402,000

The figures given below under the headings of Customs, Excise, etc., show the net receipts under the heads of duties, the total net produce, and the amount paid into the Exchequer, and in the case of Customs, Excise, and Estate Duties into the Local Taxation Accounts also. There is frequently a little variation between the total receipts and the total payments, a little being sometimes left in hand which may go to augment the payments in the next year.

**Customs.**

We subjoin figures showing the net produce from the principal articles contributing to Customs:—

Beer, Mum, Spruce, etc. . . . .	£17,500
Chicory . . . . .	54,333
Cocoa . . . . .	116,434
Cocoa Husks and Chocolate . . . . .	66,727
Coffee . . . . .	170,152
Currants . . . . .	104,281
Figs . . . . .	43,793
Plums (Dried or Preserved) . . . . .	21,544
Prunes . . . . .	7,042
Raisins . . . . .	212,913
Spirits (Colonial and Foreign):	
Rum . . . . .	2,172,948
Brandy . . . . .	1,393,981
Geneva . . . . .	179,709
Other Sorts . . . . .	761,301
Tea . . . . .	3,874,866
Tobacco and Snuff . . . . .	11,453,221
Wine . . . . .	1,327,645
All other articles . . . . .	13,108
Charges on deliveries from Bonded Warehouses . . . . .	34,375

Moneys deposited and not appropriated to Goods . . . . .	3,310
Isle of Man: Duties, etc., collected in the island exclusive of Tea, Tobacco and Wine . . . . .	52,230
Total . . . . .	£22,681,413

Of the total customs receipts £21,798,000 was paid into the Exchequer; £207,302 to the Local Taxation Accounts; and £82,157 on account of the Isle of Man.

**Excise.**

The following is the net produce under different heads of Excise duties:—

Beer . . . . .	£11,826,129
Spirits . . . . .	17,218,906
Railway Duty . . . . .	287,924
Charges on delivery from Bonded Warehouses, etc. . . . .	4,263
Chicory . . . . .	1,366
Coffee Mixture Labels . . . . .	1,521
Licence Duties, viz.:	
Auctioneers, Appraisers, etc. . . . .	87,398
Beer and Cider, and Beer and Wine . . . . .	186,894
Brewers . . . . .	11,429
Dog . . . . .	524,772
Establishment, viz.:	
Armorial Bearings . . . . .	75,276
Carriages . . . . .	504,424
Male Servants . . . . .	151,953
Game . . . . .	204,479
Gold and Silver Plate (Dealers') . . . . .	58,012
Gun . . . . .	101,301
Hawkers and Pedlars . . . . .	24,244
Medicine (Patent) Vendors . . . . .	8,282
Pawnbrokers . . . . .	37,680
Refreshment House . . . . .	9,404
Spirits:	
Distillers and Rectifiers . . . . .	12,680
Dealers . . . . .	147,043
Publicans, including Grocers in Scotland and Ireland . . . . .	1,616,183
Tobacco Manufacturers . . . . .	6,565
Tobacco Dealers . . . . .	85,218
Wine and Sweets . . . . .	75,218
Other than the foregoing . . . . .	2,513
Local Taxation Penalties . . . . .	6,614

Total . . . . . £33,277,691

Of the total net produce of Excise £28,300,000 was paid to the Exchequer, and £4,967,126 to the Local Taxation Accounts.

## PAYMENTS TO LOCAL TAXATION ACCOUNTS '97-8. Table A.

	England.		Scotland.		Ireland.		Total Payments.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties . . . . .	1,181,708	11 2	158,264	3 9	134,665	14 0	1,474,638	8 11
Licences (including Penalties) . . . . .	3,342,534	18 9	357,255	5 7	.. ..		3,699,790	4 4
Share of Estate Duty, etc.:—								
(a) Under the Finance Act '94, in relief of rates generally . . . . .	2,053,116	5 10	281,428	9 9	226,234	6 2	2,560,779	1 9
(b) Under Agricultural Rates Act and consequential Acts . . . . .	1,333,680	1 0	183,381	5 7	150,039	4 8	1,667,102	11 3
Total . . . . .	7,911,041	16 9	980,329	4 8	510,939	4 10	9,402,310	6 3



**Estate, etc., Duties.**

Estate Duty payable on property of persons dying after Aug. 1st, '94	£11,911,633
Probate and Account Duty payable on Personal Property of persons dying before Aug. 2nd, '94	114,829
Temporary Estate Duty payable in like manner on:	
Personality . . . . .	8,308
Realty . . . . .	49,384
Legacy Duty . . . . .	2,595,689
Succession Duty . . . . .	727,624
Corporation Duty . . . . .	41,723
Total net produce . . . . .	<u>£15,449,190</u>

Of which £11,100,000 was paid into the Exchequer, and £4,227,882 to the Local Taxation Accounts.

**Stamps.**

Deeds and other Instruments not otherwise enumerated . . . . .	£4,121,891
Deeds, etc., Penalties . . . . .	8,870
Bills of Exchange . . . . .	660,818
Receipts, Drafts, and other <i>id.</i>	
Stamps . . . . .	1,350,691
Composition for the Duties on Bills and Notes of the Banks of England and Ireland, and of Country Bankers . . . . .	123,211
Cards . . . . .	22,954
Licences and Certificates . . . . .	166,998
Life Insurances . . . . .	68,802
Marine Insurances . . . . .	147,864
Medicines (Patent) . . . . .	260,852
Bonds to Bearer and Substituted Securities . . . . .	175,482
Companies' Capital Duty . . . . .	353,959
Contract Notes (above <i>id.</i> ) . . . . .	135,853
Total . . . . .	<u>£7,598,245</u>

There was paid into the Exchequer £7,650,000.

**Land Tax, House Duty, Income Tax, Miscellaneous.**

The items Land Tax and House Duty speak for themselves. In regard to the **Property and Income Tax**, which was at the rate of 8*d.* in the £, an approximate appropriation of the net produce under the different schedules, if based on the statistics of assessments for '97-8, would be: **Schedule A**, Lands, Tenements, etc., £4,772,000; **Schedule B**, Occupation of Lands, Tenements, etc., £148,000; **Schedule C**, Annuities, Dividends, etc., £1,168,000; **Schedule D**, Professions, Trades, etc., £9,828,377; **Schedule E**, Public Offices, Annuities from Public Revenues, etc., £1,255,000. The gross **Post Office receipts** were composed of postage collected by postmasters in the country and Metropolis, postage stamps sold (£12,862,206), commission on money orders (£124,264), commission on postal orders (£303,927), and other items. The sum which appears against the heading of **Crown Lands** is the produce of the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown, which was paid into the exchequer and con-

solidated with the rest of the public revenue in return for the Royal Civil List. The interest and dividend received in the year on 173,327 ordinary Suez Canal Shares amounted to £688,917, and there was also received £9,766 dividend for the same period on 3,275 "actions de jouissance." There was also received in respect of loans (Sardinian, Transvaal, and Greek), £35,213. "**Miscellaneous**" contains numerous features of interest. Small branches of the Hereditary Revenue, under which is included £885 for "Rents and Royalties of Guano, etc., Islands," brought in £19,311; and in the other Receipts by Civil Departments is included £386,071 seigniorage on silver purchased for coinage, and £103,680 profit on bronze coinage. The last great item under the head of Miscellaneous is £948,390 for Fee, etc., Stamps. Among the sums in this last total were Companies' Registration, £83,114; County Courts, Ireland, £27,367; District Audit, £47,105; Judicature, England, £350,781; Judicature, Ireland, £35,240; Metropolitan Police Courts, £5,992; Patents for Inventions, £214,716; Newspaper Registration, £347; *Edinburgh Gazette*, £3034; *London Gazette*, £23,702.

**II. GRANTS IN AID OF LOCAL TAXATION.**

The portion of the Revenue paid into the Local Taxation Accounts for local services consists of Licence Duties, a share of the Estate Duty, the additional beer duty of threepence, the extra spirit duty of sixpence, and a further share of the Estate Duty for the Agricultural Rating, etc., grants. The Probate Duty grant was allocated in the proportions of 80 per cent. to England, 11 per cent. to Scotland, and 9 per cent. to Ireland, and this ratio was followed in the distribution of the additional beer and spirit duties, and of the equivalent grants made to Scotland and Ireland in consequence of the passing of the act in relief of agricultural rates in England. It was at first estimated that the English agricultural rating grant would amount to £1,560,000 for a full year, so that with the equivalent grants to Scotland and Ireland the total payments to the three Local Taxation Accounts in respect of these grants would have been £1,950,000; but the amount required proved to be considerably less, the total for '97-8 being £1,667,102. In this particular financial year ('97-8) the sums paid to the Local Taxation Accounts were £1,474,638 8*s.* 11*d.*, being the produce of the additional beer duty and spirit duty; £3,699,790 4*s.* 4*d.* on account of Licences; and £4,227,881 13*s.* 0*d.* (including £1,667,102 11*s.* 3*d.* Agricultural Rating, etc., grants), share of Estate Duty, etc.: total, £9,402,310 6*s.* 3*d.* Table A shows the figures in more detail. The sum of £9,402,310 therein given does not, however, represent the total amount of the subventions or aids from state revenues to local taxation. There still remain upon the Civil Service estimates, which are of course met by grants from the Exchequer, many charges transferred from local to Imperial funds, and certain other expenditure of a local character amounting to a considerable aggregate. Details of these grants in '97-8 and the estimates for '98-9 will be found in Table B.

Table C.  
EXPENDITURE.

(1) Budget esti- mate, '97-8.	(2) Exchequer re- ceipts, '97-8.	(3) Budget esti- mate, '98-9.	(4) Budget esti- mate, '97-8.	(5) Exchequer issues, '97-8.	(6) Budget esti- mate, '98-9.
1. Customs . . . . .	21,590,000	£ 21,080,000	£	£	£
Inland Revenue :—					
2. Excise . . . . .	27,750,000	28,950,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
3. Estate, etc., Duties . . . . .	7,000,000	10,670,000	1,650,000	1,886,000	2,010,000
4. Stamps . . . . .	7,000,000	7,600,000			
5. Land Tax . . . . .	900,000	925,000			
6. House Duty . . . . .	1,500,000	1,570,000			
7. Property and Income Tax . . . . .	16,900,000	17,750,000			
Total Inland Revenue . . . . .	63,750,000	67,415,000			
Exchequer Receipts from Taxes . . . . .	85,250,000	88,495,000	26,650,000	26,886,000	27,010,000
8. Post Office . . . . .	11,935,000	12,600,000			
9. Telegraph Service . . . . .	2,919,000	3,140,000			
Total Postal Services . . . . .	14,854,000	15,740,000			
10. Crown Lands . . . . .	415,000	430,000			
11. Interest on Suez Canal Shares, etc. . . . .	750,000	715,000			
12. Miscellaneous . . . . .	1,775,000	1,730,000			
Total Exchequer Receipts from Non-Tax Revenue . . . . .	17,794,000	18,615,000	11,555,000	11,565,000	12,191,000
Total Revenue . . . . .	103,044,000	107,110,000	75,891,000	76,050,000	79,819,000
			102,541,000	102,936,000	106,829,000

## I.—Consolidated Fund Services :

1. National Debt Services . . . . .
2. Other Consolidated Fund Services . . . . .

## Total Consolidated Fund Services

## II.—Supply Services :

1. Army (including Ordnance Factories) . . . . .
2. Navy . . . . .
3. Civil Services . . . . .
4. Customs and Inland Revenue . . . . .
5. Post Office . . . . .
6. Telegraph Service . . . . .
7. Packet Service . . . . .

## Total Postal Services

## Total Supply Services

## Total Expenditure

Taking the sums of the two tables together, therefore, the total relief to local burdens from State funds amounted in '97-8 to £13,497,216. These figures will, during the current financial year, be varied, and the aggregate increased, in consequence of the passing of the Irish Local Government Act, and of the further equivalent grant made to Scotland; and a further increase will accrue in 1899-1900. See details as to Local Taxation under LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Table B.

	'98-9.	'97-8.
	£	£
England and Wales . . . . .	1,945,873	1,837,153
Scotland . . . . .	264,145	247,915
Ireland . . . . .	1,994,190	2,009,838
Total for United King- dom . . . . .	£ 4,204,208	4,094,906

## III. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

## Pensions.

Turning to the Expenditure for National and Imperial purposes for '96-7, some references to National Debt Charges and to the capital of the Debt will be found on p. 250. Analysing the item "Other Consolidated Fund Services," there is first the sum of £408,289 issued on account of the Civil List, which is made up of £60,000 for Her Majesty's Privy Purse; £131,260 for salaries of Her Majesty's household and retired allowances; £172,500 expenses of Her Majesty's household; £13,200 for Royal Bounty, Alms, and Special Services; £8040 unappropriated; and £23,289 for pensions on the Civil List limited to £1200 per annum (see CIVIL LIST PENSIONS). Next comes a charge of £172,049, being the amount of the annuities to the Royal Family (see ROYAL FAMILY). In addition there is a list of pensions for naval and military services, the amount and duration of the grants being ('97-8): Lord Rodney (and all and every the heirs male to whom the title shall descend), £2000; Earl Nelson (and to whom the title shall descend), £5000; Duke of Wellington (for life of present duke), £4000; the late Viscount Combermere, £2000; Lord Seaton (for life of present baron), £2000; Lord Keane (for life of present baron), £2000; Viscount Hardinge (present viscount), £3000; Viscount Gough (to present viscount), £2000; Lord Raglan (for life), £2000; the late Sir H. Havelock-Allan, Bart. (for life), £1000; Lord Napier of Magdala (to the present baron), £2000; and the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg, £720: total, £27,720. Pensions for political and civil services amounted during the year to £13,185, and the recipients included the Countess of Elgin and the Countess of Mayo, widows of Governors-General of India; the late Mr. S. H. Walpole, £2000; Viscount Cross (who receives no salary in respect of the office of Lord Privy Seal), £2000; the late Mr. C. P. Villiers, M.P., £1200; and the late Mr. A. J. Mundella, at the rate of £1200; Viscount Peel, late Speaker of the House of Commons, £4000. The names of Lord G. Hamilton, M.P.,

and Sir M. Hicks-Beach, M.P., are not included in the above list, as their pensions are suspended, as is customary, during their tenure of office. Subjoined is a return of the names of all pensioners, under the Political Offices Pension Act, '69, with the amount of each pension granted, and the total amount paid in respect of each pensioner, up to March 31st, '98.

Name.	Pension granted.	Amount per annum.	Total amount to Mar. '98.		
		£	£	s.	d.
C. P. Villiers . . . Aug. '69	1200*	30,773	19	4	
T. E. Headlam . . . Oct. '70	1200†	2,849	7	6	
H. C. E. Childers. Oct. '81	2000†	11,473	9	11	
G. J. Shaw-Lefevre§ . . . . . Apl. '84	1200	4,329	14	11	
Ld. John Manners   (now D. of Rutland) May '80	1200	6,794	10	11	
Earl of Idlesleigh (the late) . . . . . July '85	2000	955	0	9	
Ld. Emly (the late) June '86	1200	9,375	16	5	
Viscount Cross . . . . . Jan. '87	2000	10,760	17	5	
Sir M. Hicks-Beach Apl. '88	1200	3,436	14	2	
Ld. G. Hamilton . . . . . Apl. '92	2000	5,728	4	0	
A. J. Mundella . . . . . Jan. '95	1200	2,988	16	10	

As the above list comprises only pensions granted under the Act of '69, it does not include those pensions previously awarded under the older statute of William IV., and which were continued to be paid after the passing of the later Act. Among these recipients under the statute of William were Mr. Walpole (d. '98), the Earl of Beaconsfield, Mr. Milner Gibson, and Sir G. Grey (the English ex-minister, not the colonial statesman). Pensions for judicial services (England) amounted to £28,764; among the recipients being Lord Herschell, as ex-Lord Chancellor, £5000; Lord Esher, late Master of the Rolls, at the rate of £3750 from the date of his retirement. Lord Penzance, Lord Field, Sir Edward Fry, Lord Ludlow, and Sir Arthur Charles, retired judges, each at the rate of £3500 from the date of their retirement, and several retired county court judges—who as a rule received £1000 each. A large sum is paid by way of compensation, some amounts being issued to persons formerly attached to the old Courts of Requests, the Marshalsea, and the Ecclesiastical and Prerogative Courts. Other sums were paid as judicial pensions to retired judges in Scotland and Ireland.

#### Salaries, Allowances, etc.

The salaries and allowances comprise the sums of £5000 paid to the Speaker of the House of Commons, £20,000 to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; the salaries of the judges, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary receiving £6000 per annum each, the judges of the Court of

\* £1200 per annum from Aug. 10th, '69, to Jan. 5th, '74. £750 per annum was deducted from the pension, as he received a pension of that amount from the Suitors' Fee Fund of the Court of Chancery.

† £1200 per annum, less other emoluments.

‡ Less £866 13s. 4d. from Oct. 1st, '81, to Jan. 31st, '94, and £852 4s. 8d. from Jan. 1st, '96, received as a compensation allowance from the Colony of Victoria.

§ This pension was resigned in Feb. '89.

|| This pension was resigned in Mar. '88.

Appeal, of the Chancery Division, and of the Queen's Bench Division receiving £5000 each, with the exceptions of the Master of the Rolls (£6000), and the Lord Chief Justice (£8000); the salaries of the county court judges £1500; the salaries of the Metropolitan police magistrates, one at £1800 and twenty-four at £1500 per annum; the salaries of the Scotch judges, sheriffs and sheriffs' substitutes, and of the Irish judges. Miscellaneous services charged on the Consolidated Fund include £16,216 paid to the Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, compensation for loss of duties on the coinage of tin; £8736 being the amount of annuities for ten years payable to the National Debt Commissioners, created to redeem perpetual annuities and pensions; £40,000 being the Exchequer contribution to Ireland; and £215,000 annuity under the Indian Army Pension Deficiency Act, '85. The cost of the Army and Navy will be found under those headings.

#### Civil Service Votes.

The Civil Service Votes granted in the session of '97, with the net estimates for '98-9, are subjoined. The net total of the original estimates for Civil Services, '97-8, was £20,167,968; and the net total of the parliamentary grants in the session of '97 was £21,091,681. The net total of the original estimates for '98-9 was £21,792,646, showing an increase over the original estimate of '97 of £1,624,678, and over the net total of the grants in '78, including supplementary estimates (£923,713) for '97-8 of £700,965.

Service.	'98-9.	'97-8. (Grants in Session of '97.)
<b>CLASS I.</b>		
(Public Works & Buildings.)	£	£
Royal Palaces and Marlborough House . . . . .	58,000	34,000
Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens . . . . .	115,000	102,150
Houses of Parliament Buildings . . . . .	34,000	34,650
Admiralty,—Extension of Buildings . . . . .	—	40,000
Miscellaneous Legal Buildings, Great Britain . . . . .	52,000	62,882
Art and Science Buildings, Great Britain . . . . .	30,000	36,000
Diplomatic and Consular Buildings . . . . .	28,000	26,935
Revenue Department Buildings, Great Britain . . . . .	356,000	358,115
Public Buildings, Great Britain . . . . .	271,000	309,218
Surveys of the U. Kingdom. Harbours in U. Kingdom, and Lighthouses abroad, under Board of Trade . . . . .	209,672	212,291
Peterhead Harbour . . . . .	21,571	31,037
Rates on Govt. Property . . . . .	22,000	24,000
Public Works and Buildings, Ireland . . . . .	414,003	399,367
Railways, Ireland . . . . .	206,978	207,137
	92,207	89,928
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>1,910,431</b>	<b>1,967,710</b>



	'98-9.	'97-8. (Grants of Session '97.)		'98-9.	'97-8. (Grants in Session of '97.)
<b>CLASS II.</b>			<b>CLASS III.</b>		
(Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.)			(Law and Justice.)		
<b>United Kingdom and England:</b>	£	£	<b>United Kingdom and England:</b>	£	£
House of Lords Offices . . .	14,107	14,485	Law Charges . . . . .	79,280	83,177
House of Commons Offices . .	30,005	28,926	Miscellaneous Legal Expsns.	48,800	42,800
Treasury and Subordinate Departments . . . . .	89,440	90,672	Supreme Crt. of Judicature	326,251	324,451
Home Office and Subordinate Departments . . . . .	128,156	123,566	Land Registry . . . . .	7,985	7,777
Foreign Office . . . . .	72,971	71,705	County Courts . . . . .	38,810	28,071
Colonial Office . . . . .	43,250	42,900	Police Courts (London and Sheerness) . . . . .	—	4,900
Privy Council Office . . . . .	12,255	12,074	Prisons (England and the Colonies) . . . . .	55,107	55,107
Board of Trade and Subordinate Departments . . . . .	189,544	189,859	Reformatory and Industrial Schools (Great Britain) . .	604,696	600,851
Mercantile Marine Fund, Grant in Aid . . . . .	47,525	44,215	Broadmoor Crim. Lun. Asyl.	262,698	266,130
Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade . . . .	10	11		32,251	31,954
Board of Agriculture . . . .	105,726	109,141	<b>Scotland :</b>		
Charity Commission, etc. . .	40,787	42,090	Law Charges and Courts of Law . . . . .	92,046	92,630
Civil Service Commission . .	41,747	40,373	Register House, Edinburgh	41,951	41,961
Exchequer and Audit Department . . . . .	60,734	60,810	Crofters Commission . . . .	5,250	5,350
Friendly Societies Registry . .	8,159	7,607	Prisons . . . . .	79,889	82,277
Local Government Board . . .	197,085	181,659	<b>Ireland :</b>		
Lunacy Commission . . . . .	14,432	14,139	Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions . . . . .	62,660	64,229
Mint, including Coinage . . .	52	52	Supreme Court of Judicature and other Legal Dptmtns.	107,929	112,758
National Debt Office . . . . .	14,362	14,225	Land Commission . . . . .	119,341	107,431
Public Record Office . . . . .	23,372	22,139	County Court Officers, etc. .	113,151	110,869
Public Works Loan Commission . . . . .	1,995	7,091	Dublin Metropolitan Police	94,453	93,491
Registrar-General's Office . .	39,982	40,107	Constabulary . . . . .	1,354,557	1,365,017
Stationery Office & Printing	570,535	590,830	Prisons . . . . .	114,096	114,096
Woods, Forests., etc., Office of . . . . .	21,405	20,904	Reformatory and Industrial Schools . . . . .	119,936	110,087
Works and Pub. Buildings, Office of . . . . .	56,094	55,200	Dundrum Crim. Lun. Asyl.	6,455	6,446
Secret Service . . . . .	30,000	30,000	<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>3,787,592</b>	<b>3,757,960</b>
<b>Scotland :</b>			<b>CLASS IV.</b>		
Secretary for Scotland . . . .	13,100	12,111	(Education, Science & Art.)		
Fishery Board . . . . .	28,479	35,323	<b>United Kingdom and England:</b>		
Lunacy Commission . . . . .	5,612	5,422	Public Education, England and Wales . . . . .	8,520,175	8,188,120
Registrar-General's Office . .	5,241	5,129	Science and Art Department (United Kingdom) . . . .	603,781	578,118
Local Government Board . . .	11,698	11,951	British Museum . . . . .	162,280	162,439
<b>Ireland :</b>			National Gallery . . . . .	16,274	15,734
Ld.-Lieutenant's Household	4,835	4,771	National Portrait Gallery . .	6,025	5,613
Chief Secretary and Subordinate Departments . . . . .	42,932	42,246	Wallace Gallery . . . . .	5,927	—
Charitable Donations and Bequests Office . . . . .	1,961	1,943	Scientific Investigation, etc., United Kingdom . . . . .	28,452	27,984
Local Government Board . . .	139,773	139,389	Universities and Colleges, Great Britain, and Intermediate Education, Wales	104,507	104,059
Public Record Office . . . . .	5,940	5,880	London University . . . . .	15	10
Public Works Office . . . . .	38,119	38,247	<b>Scotland :</b>		
Registrar-General's Office . .	16,096	15,907	Public Education . . . . .	1,281,867	1,216,462
Valuation and Boundary Survey . . . . .	13,100	12,649	National Gallery . . . . .	4,400	3,400
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>2,180,616</b>	<b>2,186,133</b>	<b>Ireland :</b>		
			Public Education . . . . .	1,226,734	1,198,291
			Endowed Schools Commrs.	905	1,025
			National Gallery . . . . .	2,504	2,497
			Queen's Colleges . . . . .	4,950	4,950
			<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>11,965,793</b>	<b>11,508,702</b>

	'98-9.	'97-8. (Grants in Session of '97.)
<b>CLASS V.</b> (Foreign and Colonial Services.)		
Diplomatic and Consular Services . . . . .	£ 491,600	£ 438,162
British Protectorates in Uganda and in Central and East Africa, etc. . .	267,463	161,463
Colonial Services, including South Africa . . . . .	353,681	109,876
Cyprus, Grant in Aid . . .	33,000	40,000
Slave Trade Services . . .	1,112	2,628
Subsidies to Telegraph Companies . . . . .	75,100	67,100
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>1,221,956</b>	<b>819,229</b>
<b>CLASS VI.</b> (Non-effective & Charitable Services.)		
Superannuation and Re- tired Allowances . . . . .	542,887	543,781
Merchant Seamen's Fund Pensions . . . . .	5,630	6,350
Miscellaneous Charitable & other Allowances, Gt. Brit. .	1,793	1,813
Pauper Lunatics, Ireland . .	143,653	138,113
Hospitals and Charities, Ireland . . . . .	17,576	17,640
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>711,539</b>	<b>707,697</b>
<b>CLASS VII.</b> (Miscellaneous.)		
Temporary Commissions . .	21,792	31,923
Miscellaneous Expenses . .	2,924	4,779
Congested Districts Board, Scotland . . . . .	20,000	—
Highlands and Islands of Scotland . . . . .	—	25,500
Repayment to Civil Con- tingencies Fund. . . . .	—	2,048
Celebration of the Sixtieth Anniversary of Her Majesty's Accession . . .	—	80,000
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>44,716</b>	<b>144,250</b>

In addition to the above grants in the Session of '97 there were granted in the Session of '98, various Supplementary Estimates in respect of the financial year '97-8, among the principal items being £20,710, Public Education, England and Wales; £12,500, Public Education, Scotland; £14,500, Diplomatic and Consular Services (including £15,100 special missions and services—Behring Sea, British Guiana Boundary, and Abyssinia—and £6,000, telegrams consequent on state of affairs abroad); £85,000, Uganda and British East Africa (including £10,000 compensation for losses sustained by French missionaries during the conflicts in Uganda, Jan. '92); £161,500, Colonial Services (including £130,000 for the West African Frontier Force (see SESSION, sect. 30)); £23,038, relief of distress, Ireland; £20,000, Paris Exhibition, 1900, being for the

expenses of the British Royal Commission; and £120,000, West Indian Islands, Grants in aid (see SESSION, sect. 31). There were voted besides for the Revenue departments, £96,200, Post Office Telegraphs, Salaries and Working Expenses; and £45,000 to effect the purchase of a site for a proposed new office for the Savings Bank Department, London. The supplementary Civil Service Estimates thus voted in '98 in respect of the financial year '97-8 amounted in all to £724,451; there were also £141,200 for the revenue departments, and £1,290,000, supplementary estimate for the Army. On the other hand, the amount actually issued for the Navy fell considerably short of the estimate, as will be seen by Table C.

Here are a few details of the Civil Service Estimates for '98-9. As regards Class I., the most noteworthy feature of the class is the disappearance of the vote for extending Admiralty buildings, for which other provision was to be sought. In the estimate for Royal Palaces is included a sum of £15,000 for further restoring the State rooms and Banqueting House at Kensington Palace. The Public Buildings vote includes an item of £15,000 for necessary alterations, etc., to Hertford House, purchased in '97-8 at a cost of £80,000 for housing the Wallace collection. In Class II. the stationery estimate shows a substantial saving of £20,295 in connection with the supply of paper to public departments. In Class III. £6000 has been added to the sub-head for repayments to Sheriffs in England and Wales in respect of expenses incurred in providing lodgings, etc., for the judges on circuit. There is again a reduction on the estimate for Scottish prisons. The most noteworthy decrease in this class is, as before, under the Royal Irish Constabulary estimate, amounting this year to £10,460, as against £16,975 for '97-8. Nearly 55 per cent. of the net total of the estimates for Civil Services arises under Class IV., Education, Science and Art, which shows a net increase of £457,094 over the grants of the Session of '97. To the total of this class,—viz. £11,965,796—the three Public Education estimates contribute £11,228,776, being a net increase of £425,903. The chief causes of the increase in Class V., Foreign and Colonial Services, of £402,727, occur under the estimates for British protectorates and Colonial services. The first of these estimates, while reducing by £2000 the grant in aid of the British Central Africa Protectorate, includes increases of £93,000 for Uganda and £15,000 for British East Africa, including the expenses of the Juba Expedition. In the Colonial Services Estimate, the net increase on which is £243,805, a reduction is proposed of £30,000 in the grant in aid of Bechuanaland, while provision is sought (1) to the amount of £25,000 for the administration and defence of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast Protectorate, and (2) to the amount of £253,000, to meet the cost of a West African Frontier Force and the cost of establishing telegraphic communication in the Niger Territories (see SESSION, sect. 30). A sum of £3700 is also included for the salaries, etc., of Imperial officers in Rhodesia. The net total of the five estimates for the three Revenue departments shows a net increase of £710,479 over the original and supplementary grants for '97-8. There is again a decrease on the Customs with an increase on the Inland Revenue department and a net increase on the Post Office vote

of £380,980, or, as compared with the original estimate of last year, of £540,855, the dominant cause of the increase being for Staff. Some additions were, as usual, made during the Session to the original estimates, but in this case they amounted to not more than £126,218, among the items being £23,000, purchase of H. M. Legation House, Copenhagen; £1500, Dublin Metropolitan Police; £41,500, grants in aid for the West Indian islands (see Session, sect. 31); £700 towards relief of distress of destitute Cretan Christians; £50,000, relief of distress in Ireland; and £2,200, expenses in connection with the public funeral of Mr. Gladstone. The total grants for the Civil Services in the Session of '98 for '98-99 were accordingly £21,918,864.

#### IV. THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Having discussed the income and expenditure for '97-8, and, so far as certain of the supply services are concerned, the expenditure for '98-9, we may pass on to consider the state of that great burden upon the country which is known as the National Debt. This debt was instituted by William III., whose first regular loan, obtained in 1694, consisted of £1,200,000. Since that time other advances have been made by the Bank, and also by the Bank of Ireland, and enormous loans have been negotiated for the Government. Thus, at the accession of Anne the debt had grown to nearly thirteen millions; when George III. ascended the throne it amounted to more than a hundred millions; at the conclusion of the American War, in 1784, it stood at £249,851,000, and though there was a small decrease during the period of peace, 1784-93, additions amounting to £601,500,000 were made during the French War, and after the battle of Waterloo the debt reached the startling figure of £885,000,000. Since that year it has been considerably reduced, and at the end of the last financial year (March 31st, '98) it stood at £634,435,704. The gross totals of debt on March 31st, '97, and March 31st, '98, were made up as follow:—

	'97.	'98.
(1) Funded Debt . . . . .	£587,698,732	£585,787,624
(2) Terminable Annuities . . . . .	44,941,947	40,515,080
(3) Unfunded Debt . . . . .	8,133,000	8,133,000

Total National Debt (D) £640,773,679 £634,435,704

Decrease . . . . . £6,337,975

(1) This consists of the various stocks, and of the debts to the Banks of England and Ireland. On March 31st, '98, the Funded Debt was made up as follows:—

2½ per cent. Consols . . . . .	£522,668,361
2½ per cents. (1905) . . . . .	4,647,223
2½ per cents. . . . .	31,826,171

£559,141,755

The debts to the Banks of England and Ireland—£26,645,869—added to the total at the end of the previous column, will be seen to produce a grand total of £585,787,624. (2) These are annuities in which the payment is made for lives or terms of years, after which it ceases altogether, the return made being increased as the period of time is shortened; in other words, a portion of the principal is repaid with the interest in each year while the arrangement continues. In estimating the amount of the Debt, these

annuities are capitalised. (3) This now consists solely of Treasury Bills. To the figure (D) of £634,435,704 there are to be added certain other capital liabilities under the Imperial Defence, Barracks, Telegraph, Uganda, and other Acts, which increased the gross liabilities of the State on March 31st, '98, to £638,266,482, as compared with £644,909,847 a year previously; on the other hand there were assets, including the estimated market value of the Suez Canal shares (£24,435,000), amounting, March 31st, '98, to £25,241,799, as compared with £23,269,905 on March 31st, '97. The balances at the Banks of England and Ireland amounted on March 31st, '98, to £10,918,422, and twelve months previously to £9,867,134. The total charge for the service of the Debt was, in '16, £32,457,000; in '66-7, £26,074,871; '73-4, £26,706,726; '76-7, £27,992,834; '79-80, £28,762,874; '85-6, £23,449,678; '86-7, £27,958,023; '88-9, £26,224,594; '89-90, £25,226,760; '91-4, £25,200,000; '94-5 and since, £25,000,000. The most material change made for many years in regard to the service of the Debt was effected under the National Debt (Conversion) Act, '88, which provided for a reduction of interest from 3 per cent. to 2½, and ultimately to 2s. The saving to the country by the operation was estimated at about £1,400,000 a year from 1889 to 1903, and from 1903 about £2,800,000 per annum.

#### V. THE BUDGET.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach introduced his third Budget in the present administration on April 21st. He remarked that he had two years before attributed the extraordinary difference between the estimates of revenue of his predecessor and the actual yield of the revenue of the year to the entirely exceptional circumstances of the year which had just concluded; but he was wrong, and they were all wrong, for ever since there had been a consistent and steady advance in the activity of our trade, in the spending power of our masses, in the profits of the nation, and in the accumulation of wealth. He did not think anything could be gathered from the foreign trade statistics of last year which would justify a doubt of our ability to compete on fair terms with any foreign competitor. The total revenue raised by the State in the past financial year was £116,016,000, of which £106,614,000 was received into the Exchequer, his estimates being exceeded by as much as £3,570,000. The most remarkable feature in the revenue of the past year was the death duties, which had produced £1,407,000 more than his estimate. Four thousand more estates paid duty than in the previous year. Out of the estates which paid duty seventy-three exceeded the value of £250,000 each, and these were so valuable that they paid £1,000,000 more duty than the sixty-six above £250,000 which came under duty in the previous year. Out of those seventy-three, nine were the estates of millionaires, valued in all at £15,750,000, as against five valued at £5,500,000 in the previous year. The net expenditure of the year exceeded the Budget Estimate by £395,000, and amounted to £102,936,000; deducting this from the Exchequer receipts, he was left with a realised surplus of £3,678,000. Of that surplus, £2,550,000 had been appropriated for a separate fund for public buildings in the Metropolis, leaving £1,128,000 as Old Sinking Fund or to augment the Exchequer balances for the



coming year. Adding to the Exchequer expenditure the £9,402,000 which went to the Local Taxation Accounts, and £2,751,000 capital expenditure for Naval and Military Works, Barracks, Telephones, Purchase of Sites for Public Offices, and expenditure on the Uganda Railway, there was a total expenditure for which the State provided of £115,089,000, the largest expenditure that ever a Chancellor of the Exchequer had been called upon to provide in the twelve months; and yet it had not depleted the Treasury—in fact, the Exchequer balances had been increased during the year. Adding to the ordinary estimates of expenditure for '98-9, £365,000, the cost to the Exchequer of the Irish Local Government Bill in '98-9, and £9,178,000 which it was estimated would be paid to the Local Taxation Fund, there was a total expenditure of £116,007,000, of which he had to provide in his Budget £106,829,000, being no less than £5,038,000 more than his original Budget Estimate of '97-8.

#### Competition Armaments.

In discussing the increase which had been made during the past three years in the Army and Navy Estimates, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made a little comparison of our Empire with the empires of Germany, Russia, and France in regard to naval and military expenditure, and in regard to extent and population. We spend £26,000,000 on our Navy, £37,500,000 on our Army: total, £63,500,000. France spends £11,485,000 on her Navy, and £24,902,000 on her Army: total, £36,387,000. Germany spends £6,083,000 on her Navy, and £29,143,000 on her Army: total, £35,226,000. Russia spends £7,990,000 on her Navy, and £30,579,000 on her Army: total, £38,569,000; but we have in our Empire 365,000,000 of population scattered all over the globe—18,000,000 more than the three other empires he had named put together. Our territories extend over 11,250,000 sq. miles of the habitable globe, their territories all put together are only 13,753,000 miles. For every thousand square miles of empire we spend in defence £5664, France spends £9523, Germany £28,654, and Russia £4454. For every thousand inhabitants of the Empire we spend £174, France £399, Germany £560, Russia £298. Of course there were differences between the circumstances of our Empire and those of the three empires he had mentioned; but, allowing for them all, it could not be said that our expenditure, great as it is, is unnecessary in view of the great interests we have to defend, and the expenditure for the same purpose of other countries. Turning to his estimates of Revenue for the coming year, he set down his total at £108,615,000, and as on the other side he had estimated his expenditure at £106,829,000, he was left with a provisional surplus of £1,786,000; but he had to deduct something from this to meet a claim from Scotland for an increased payment for local purposes, due to the large grant made to Ireland under the Local Government Bill, and a vote for the West Indian colonies. He had not sufficient means to take 1d. off the Income Tax, and thought besides, that, in view of the great increase that had accrued during the last three years in receipts from direct taxation, the indirect taxpayer ought to be considered as well as the direct. He thought, however, that there was a class of income-tax payers entitled

to special consideration, and that was the class just above and just below the present limit of abatement. While he proposed to leave the law as to incomes up to £400 the same as before, he would make an abatement of £150 on incomes between £400 and £500, of £120 between £500 and £600, and of £70 between £600 and £700. With regard to the death duties, he proposed to relieve persons other than lineals who have to pay legacy or succession duty as well as estate duty by a remission of duty to the extent of 1 per cent.; and in cases of devolution by husband to wife, or wife to husband, of property settled on the marriage, to postpone payment of duty until the death of the survivor of the two married persons. In reference to Land Tax, he proposed to exempt all properties under £5 annual value which were not assessed before 1896.

He also proposed to deal more stringently with "grogging," meaning the extracting from a cask of spirits after the duty had been paid of the spirit which had been absorbed by the wood, and selling it without paying any duty. In regard to indirect taxation, the choice was between tea and tobacco, and deciding in favour of the latter, upon which the duty bore a proportion of something like 500 per cent. to the value of the article, he proposed to reduce the duty on unmanufactured tobacco by 6d. per lb., and on other classes of tobacco proportionately, with the exception of cigars. He also proposed a change as regards the question of moisture, reducing the legal limit from 35 per cent. to 30 per cent. The reduction of duty was to commence on May 16th. The following shows the financial effect of the above statement:—

#### Budget Estimate, '97-8.

	£
Revenue . . . . .	103,044,000
Expenditure . . . . .	102,541,000

Estimated Surplus (including allowances for charges for education in Scotland, technical education in Ireland, and entertainment of Jubilee guests) . . . . .	503,000
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#### Actual Figures, '97-8.

Exchequer Receipts . . . . .	106,614,000
„ Issues . . . . .	102,936,000
Realised Surplus . . . . .	3,678,000
Of this there went for—	
Public Buildings . . . . .	£2,550,000
To increase Exchequer Balances . . . . .	1,128,000
	3,678,000

#### Budget Estimate, '98-9.

Estimate of Revenue . . . . .	108,615,000
Original estimate of Expenditure . . . . .	106,829,000
Disposable Surplus . . . . .	1,786,000
Deduct	
Income Tax . . . . .	£100,000
Death Duties } . . . . .	285,000
Land Tax } . . . . .	
Tobacco . . . . .	1,120,000
	1,505,000

Leaving for Local Taxation Grant for Scotland, for the West Indies, and for small margin . . . . .	£281,000
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The final figures, as readjusted, are shown in Table C. (See SESSION, sect. 55, for Finance Act; sect. 63, Local Government (Ireland) Act; sect. 64, Local Taxation (Scotland) Act; sect. 82, Public Buildings Expenses Act, etc.

**Finland.** The Grand Duchy of Finland, now a Russian province, was ceded to Russia in 1809, and has a national Parliament of its own, consisting of four estates, nobles, clergy, burghers, and peasants. The Czar is the Grand Duke, but the assent of all four estates is necessary to any changes in the Constitution or for making new taxes. The Parliament has not been convoked of recent years. There is a Senate nominated by the Crown, presided over by the Governor-General, which sits at Helsingfors, and is the chief administrative body. A State Council, also nominated by the Crown, sits at St. Petersburg. Provincial affairs are principally managed by the Senate, military and foreign affairs by the Imperial officials. The chief products are timber, farm produce, etc. Area, 144,255 sq. miles; pop. about 2,500,000. See RUSSIA.—History, '98. An Imperial ukase was issued in '98 sanctioning a reform to bring the Finnish law of military service into conformity with that of the rest of the Empire. Special military privileges had up to this time been enjoyed by Finland, the Finnish regiments being required to perform active service only within the bounds of the Duchy. It was announced in October that an extraordinary session of the Diet was to be opened at Helsingfors in Jan. '99 to obtain its formal sanction to the scheme.

**Fire Brigade, Metropolitan.** See METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADE.

**Fisheries.** See SEA FISHERIES.

**Flax.** See TRADE, '98.

**Fletcher, A. E.**, was b. at Long Sutton in 1841, and was ed. at Owens College, Manchester, and Edinburgh University. After a short scholastic career he gave up teaching for journalism, and contributed to various periodicals till '72, when he became editor of the *Barrow-in-Furness Vulcan*. In '76 he accepted the post of London correspondent of the *Barrow Times*, wrote for the *Educational Times*, and acted as sub-editor of the *Pictorial World*. He became connected with the *Daily Chronicle* in '78, and succeeded to the editorship in '89. Under his direction the *Chronicle* advanced and improved greatly, but in '95 Mr. Fletcher resigned. He has since edited *The New Age*, and has lectured in many parts of the country. His editorship of the *Cyclopædia of Education* must also be noted. Address: 7, De Crespigny Park, Denmark Hill, S.E.

## FOOTBALL, '98.

**1. Association Contests.**—These matches continue to excite great interest every year, and the popularity of the game seems to increase. The International Matches resulted as follows:—England beat Wales. England has now won 16, Wales 2, drawn 2. England beat Scotland. England has now won 9, Scotland 13, drawn 6. England beat Ireland. England has now won 15, Ireland 1, drawn 1. Scotland beat Ireland. Scotland has now won 14, Ireland 0, drawn 1. Scotland beat Wales. Scotland has now won 20, Wales 0, drawn 3. Ireland beat Wales. Ireland has now won 5, Wales 9, drawn 3.

Cambridge beat Oxford. The Inter-Hospital Cup was won by the London Hospital. The Amateur Cup was won by Middlesbrough. Notts Forest won the English Cup after beating Derby County. The Scottish League beat the English League and the Irish League. The appended tables show the position and points obtained by the competing clubs in the League Matches for '98:—

### FIRST DIVISION.

	Plyd.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Sheffield United .....	30	17	8	5	42
Sunderland .....	30	16	5	9	37
Wolverhampton Wanderers .....	30	14	7	9	35
Everton .....	30	13	9	8	35
Sheffield Wednesbury ....	30	15	3	12	33
Aston Villa .....	30	14	5	11	33
West Bromwich Albion ...	30	11	10	9	32
Notts Forest .....	30	11	9	10	31
Liverpool .....	30	11	6	13	28
Derby County .....	30	11	6	13	28
Bolton Wanderers .....	30	11	4	15	26
Preston North End .....	30	8	8	14	24
Notts County .....	30	8	8	14	24
Bury .....	30	8	8	14	24
Blackburn Rovers .....	30	7	10	13	24
Stoke .....	30	8	8	14	24

### SECOND DIVISION.

	Plyd.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Burnley .....	30	20	8	2	48
Newcastle United .....	30	21	3	6	45
Manchester City .....	30	15	9	6	39
Newton Heath .....	30	16	6	8	38
Woolwich Arsenal .....	30	16	5	9	37
Small Heath .....	30	16	4	10	36
Leicester Fosse .....	30	13	7	10	33
Luton Town .....	30	13	4	13	30
Gainsborough Trinity .....	30	12	6	12	30
Walsall .....	30	12	5	13	29
Blackpool .....	30	10	5	15	25
Grimsby Town .....	30	10	4	16	24
Burton Swifts .....	30	8	5	17	21
Lincoln City .....	30	6	5	19	17
Darwen .....	30	6	2	22	14
Loughborough .....	30	6	2	22	14

**2. Rugby Contests.**—The International Games resulted as follows: England v. Scotland drawn. England has now won 9, Scotland 8, drawn 9. England beat Wales. England has now won 11, Wales 4, drawn 1. Ireland beat England. Ireland has now won 5, England 16, drawn 1. Scotland beat Ireland. Scotland has now won 17, Ireland 2, drawn 2. Wales beat Ireland. Wales has now won 7, Ireland 5, drawn 1. There was no match between Scotland and Wales, the trouble of last year about the Gould affair not having been settled in time to allow of a game being played between these teams. Oxford beat Cambridge. South beat North. Guy's Hospital won the Inter-Hospital Cup. The County Championship was won by Northumberland.

### FOREIGN ARMIES.

The latest particulars relating to the military power of the countries of Europe, Abyssinia, Egypt, China, Japan, Mexico, the United States, and some other countries, will be found below.

**Abyssinia.**—Recent events have lent a good deal of interest to the forces at the disposal of Menelik. The organisation is feudal in character, and the constitution is by provinces, each governor or Ras having a standing force

as garrison and at call in case of war, and a considerable number of retainers not embodied. The garrison forces united constitute the new army of Menelik, and are estimated at 70,000 men. The central control is weak, and there is no organised division into the three arms, as to Europe; but the forces are readily grouped, the mounted men forming an irregular cavalry, and have great mobility. Practically every man has a sword and a rifle, but the firearms are extraordinarily varied, and the mounted troops also carry a javelin or spear. They do not exceed 5000 altogether. The guns are mostly adapted for mountain work, there being 53 modern and 30 old ones. Marksmanship is a weak point in the Abyssinian army. The unembodied retainers, who may be likened to a militia, number about 140,000 men.

**Austria-Hungary.**—The law of universal service was introduced in Dec. '68, and is codified by statutes of '89. The forces consist of the **Army proper**, the **Landwehr**, the **Ersatz Reserve**, and the **Landsturm**. The Regular Army requires an annual contingent of 101,000. Service is for three years with the colours and seven in the Active Reserve; ten years for those enrolled direct in the Ersatz (or supplementary) Reserve. Service in the Landwehr is for two years for those who have served their ten years in the senior service, and for twelve years for those who have been sent straight into the Landwehr for various reasons. The men who pass before the selecting boards number nearly 750,000, and the final contingent selected for the various branches of the service is 144,000. There is increased stringency in training. The Landwehr is called out for training in time of peace, and in war both Active Army and Landwehr men are drafted from the Ersatz Reserve. After the Landwehr service, the soldier is sent for five years to the 1st Landsturm, and for a further period of five years to the 2nd Landsturm. For all who do not serve in the first or second line forces, service with the Landsturm is obligatory from the nineteenth to the end of the forty-second year. The Mannlicher is the Infantry arm. There are 15 **Army Corps**, comprising in all 31 **Infantry divisions** of the Active Army; and it is the intention to increase their strength on mobilisation by allotting a Landwehr division to each. Normally there are 462 battalions (102 regiments of the line, 4 of Tyrolese Rifles and 4 Bosnian, and 26 battalions regular Rifles), 252 squadrons (15 regiments of Dragoons, 11 of Uhlans, and 16 of Hussars), and 251 batteries, exclusive of 18 battalions of Fortress Artillery and 15 of Pioneers. The **Artillery** is formed in 14 brigades, and the reorganisation gives the Field Artillery 14 corps and 42 divisional regiments, with a mountain battery division, and increases the field guns to 1792, and the Horse Artillery guns to 96, while the mountain guns will number 120, with 16 smaller pieces; 60 Ersatz batteries will also be organised. Several new batteries have been formed. The Austrian and Hungarian cavalry have won the admiration of European soldiers, and the empire unquestionably possesses a thoroughly practical mounted army fit for service at a moment's notice. The total strength of the **Austro-Hungarian Army**, on a peace footing, is 334,000 men and 25,000 officers (divided between the Active Army, the Cisleithan Landwehr, and the Honved forces; while, mobilised

on a war footing, it is estimated at 2,500,000 officers and men. The infantry number 187,000, the cavalry 47,000, and the field and fortress artillery 38,000. The year '98 has seen some additions to the forces, and a continued reorganisation. The **Honved** (national Hungarian army) is subject in war time only to the Commander-in-Chief, and in peace time only to the Royal Hungarian Jurisdiction. The infantry was reorganised in '96, and there are now 28 regiments, some of 3 and some of 4 battalions, the first of these having 73 officers and 661 men, the last 93 officers and 872 men. Training, command and equipment are as in the Regular Army. The Honved has also in peace time 10 Hussar regiments, having each a regimental staff, 2 divisions (*en cadre*) and 1 Ersatz reserve. The officers are trained in the Honved Ludovica Academy at Buda-Pesth.

**Belgium.**—The long-deferred reorganisation has not yet been accepted. The army is maintained by the embodiment of 13,300 men yearly (substitution being allowed), and the period of liability is thirteen years (two with the colours), but of these at least two-thirds are as a rule allowed. The composition is as follows: **Cavalry**—2 regiments of Chasseurs, 2 of Guides, and 4 of Lancers. Each regiment consists of 4 squadrons Active and 1 Reserve. To the above have to be added the Gendarmerie (over 1700 men). **Artillery**—4 field and 4 fortress regiments (in all 204 guns). **Engineers**—1 regiment of 3 battalions. **Infantry**—14 regiments of the line, of 4 battalions of 4 companies each, 3 Active and 1 Reserve battalion; 1 regiment of Grenadiers, similarly organised; 1 regiment of Carabiniers of 6 battalions (4 active and 2 reserve), and 3 regiments of *chasseurs-à-pied*. About 40,000 men are serving with the colours, of whom 6000 are cavalry. The forts of the Meuse are now completed. The great objection raised against them by nearly all military men is that the present army organisation of Belgium cannot furnish the men necessary for their defence. They say the mobilisation would produce only a little above 100,000 men, and that, therefore, sufficient garrisons for Antwerp and the Meuse forts could not be provided. They estimate the number of men necessary for an efficient defence of Belgium at 185,000 men; and urge that steps shall be taken to make this force available. On mobilisation 4 army divisions are to be formed, each of 4 regiments, and a carabineer battalion, with 2 squadrons, 8 field batteries, 1 company of engineers, with train and auxiliary services. The infantry has to be expanded from its existing strength of 27,738 men by the addition of 80,500, drawn from the reserve classes, while the cavalry receives 3463 men, the artillery 18,035 men, and other branches in proportion. A total strength of about 3515 officers and 140,000 men is anticipated.

**Brazil.**—Gradual progress is being made in the reorganisation of the army, but much remains yet to be done. The peace effective of the forces has been set down at 4 marshals, 8 generals of division, 17 generals of brigade, 66 colonels, 79 lieutenant-colonels, 142 majors, 438 captains, 490 lieutenants, and 666 second lieutenants, together with 24,877 non-commissioned officers and men. In case of war or of extraordinary circumstances arising, this number of men can be doubled. During peace time recruiting is carried on partly by voluntary enlistment and partly by ballot,



each of the states and federal districts having to supply annually a certain quota proportionally to its population. The peace organization of the Army consists of 40 battalions of infantry, 16 regiments of cavalry, 1 transport corps, 5 regiments of field artillery, 5 batteries of position artillery, and 2 battalions of Engineers.

**Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia.**—The army was reorganised on Jan. 1st (o.s.), '95. There are 6 divisional districts—Sofia, Philippopolis, Slivno, Schumla, Rustchuk, and Widin. The Infantry regiments are 24 in number, each with 2 battalions, and a company of train, and there are 24 skeleton reserve regiments attached. There is one cavalry division of 4 regiments. The artillery is now divided into 6 regiments. The peace strength is 2114 officers and 37,204 non-commissioned officers and men. Upon mobilisation the army would number 208,966 men, 38,788 horses, and 432 guns. The reserve army has 6 divisions of 4 regiments, 2 squadrons of cavalry, 6 artillery batteries, and 1 engineer company, nearly all now attached to the active forces. The purpose is to give better opportunity for training, and to establish a sounder preparation for war. The recruits are to remain from their twentieth to thirtieth year with the first line, and from their thirtieth to thirty-seventh with the second. A third battalion of Fortress Artillery has been established at Schumla.

**Chili.**—The army does not exceed 6000 men, in accordance with the law of Feb. 2nd, '92, and the formations are: 7 regiments of infantry, 4 of cavalry, 3 of artillery, and a corps of engineers. The National Guard numbers over 50,000 men.

**China.**—According to the most credible accounts very little improvement has been made in the Chinese army since the war with Japan, which revealed its worthless character. It was never easy to ascertain facts concerning the Chinese forces. The *élite* of the army was composed of the Shen-Che-Ying or Black Flag troops, and the Pa-Ki or Eight Banner men. The former were said to number 50,000 men with the colours. These men more nearly approach our European standard in drill and arms than any other troops in the Imperial service. The nucleus of the Black Flags was constituted of the veterans of the Gordon's army which suppressed the Taiping rebellion, and the troops had been trained largely by European officers, who had spoken highly of their steadiness and efficiency in drill. Next in importance to the Black Flags came the Banner men and the army of Manchuria, composed of soldier-like troops, but some of them still armed with bow-and-arrows, or with the old gingall. The Banner men were estimated at something like 300,000. They consisted largely of Manchus, Mongols and Chinese or Han-chun. The army of Manchuria was raised from the Banner men of Fengtien, Kirin, and Hei-lung-chiang. These were all fighting men, perhaps 180,000 in all; but fully 100,000 had received no European training. Outside the ranks of the Black Flags and Banner men and other Manchurian forces, of whom perhaps 175,000 possessed various modern arms, and were drilled somewhat upon the European plan, was the vast array of the Luh-ying or Green Flags, with a paper strength of 650,000 men, scattered through

the empire, under the control of the local viceroys and governors. This heterogeneous force possessed little military value, and proved of no real service. But the reverses of the Chinese are not unlikely to give something of new character to their military defences, and the army will probably yet be stripped of some of its archaic character; though nothing can avail if the corruption and nepotism of the official classes be allowed to prevail. If it be possible to bring picked men under the training of European officers, as is proposed ('98), they would no doubt become good soldiers.

**Denmark.**—Service is obligatory on all able-bodied men who have reached the age of 22. Terms of service, eight years with the colours and eight in the extra reserve. A reorganisation of the Danish army was introduced in '94, and the late War Minister, General Bahnsen, calculated that the contingent brought under training 7947 men yearly. The service in the various branches of the army is 16 years, but, reckoning 14 years only, and allowing for waste, the General concludes that by the year 1910 Denmark will be able to mobilise 83,000 men, of whom 58,500 will be infantry, 5000 cavalry, 6800 field artillery, and 8600 fortress artillery. The really effective force would be about 70,000.

**Egypt.**—In the operations in the Soudan the Egyptian forces have displayed most admirable soldier-like qualities under British officers. They are a fine example of what our officers can make out of the soldiery of native races. After Tel-el-Kebir and the victories of the Mahdi practically no army remained; but now, after sixteen years, the Egyptian army, in physique, training, and soldierly qualities, compares well even with the armies of Europe. Under strong leadership, and the command of British officers, it has lately shown what it is made of in the victories of the Atbara and Omdurman. Until the last campaign, when the proportion was higher, the normal number of white officers has been three to an Egyptian and four to a Soudanese battalion. When first raised, in '83, after the campaign of the previous year, the army consisted of about 6000 men, but was gradually increased until the existing establishment was reached. All the inhabitants are liable for service—six years in the army, five in the police, and four in the reserve, and there are always about 150,000 young men on the rolls for conscription; but the burden is very light, and the men are all selected. The army now consists of 18 battalions of infantry, 10 squadrons of cavalry, 1 horse and 4 field batteries (each with a British officer in command), and Maxims, a camel corps of 8 companies, and non-combatant services. The cavalry are recruited from the fellaheen of the Delta, and the training was uphill work. The infantry battalions are drawn mostly from the fellaheen, but 6 are Soudanese blacks. The first are filled by conscription, and have about 800 men each, mostly fellaheen, in 6 companies. The interior economy and drill of the recruits is excellent, and the musketry good. The arm is the Martini-Henry. In the Soudanese battalions the service is voluntary, the pay higher, and the service practically for life. This force was raised largely from the Khalifa's Bazingers or black riflemen, but men from Lower Egypt have been enlisted. The surrender of many of the Soudanese tribesmen will open up fields for recruiting this force which have long been closed. The artillery is the force that shows

the impress most markedly of the European training. The Egyptian is an excellent gunner, and takes to the work with enthusiasm. The horse battery has Syrian horses and light Krupp guns. The field batteries have Krupp mountain guns carried by mules, with a second line of camels. There is also a battalion of garrison artillery, organised as in our service. The effective strength of the Egyptian forces is stated to be about 18,000. More than 140 British officers were employed in the Egyptian army during the last campaign. The command is vested in a British officer with the title of Sirdar.

**France.**—A gradual reorganisation of the French army is at the present time going forward in virtue of the law of March '97. In each subdivisional infantry regiment a fourth battalion is to be formed, making 145 new battalions in all; but these are to be organised progressively, as the means become available. In the autumn of '97 12 battalions were added in the 6th and 15th corps, and 40 others were provided for by the estimates of '98. When the measure has been fully carried out the French infantry will have an increased peace establishment of 50,000 men. The estimated strength for '98 is 28,409 officers and 561,141 men of the Active Army, 724 officers and 25,121 men of the gendarmerie, and 142,038 horses. A considerable increase of officers is due to the new formations. There are various opinions as to the value of the French army, but the military correspondent of the *Times*, after witnessing the manœuvres of '98, expressed himself in enthusiastic terms. The infantry marched excellently, the cavalry did splendid work, and their charges were magnificent. The conditions of service have been modified three times during about twenty years. The law of July 15th, '89, practically abolished all exemptions, and extended the period of service to twenty-five years, thus adding five years; but reduced the time to be served with the colours to three years. The law of '92 added three years to the time to be spent in the Active Reserve, and correspondingly reduced the period to be passed in the Territorial Reserve. In future, every Frenchman should serve three years in the Active Army, ten years in the Reserve of the Active Army, six years in the Territorial Army, and six years in the Reserve of the Territorial Army. A *loi d'encadrement*, having for its purpose to provide for the embodiment of the Reserve Forces upon mobilisation, has not fully answered expectations. There is now constituted in every infantry regiment a *cadre complémentaire*, the purpose being to consolidate the Reserves, and the officers of this *cadre* are partly sufficing for the new fourth battalions. For administration, training, and mobilisation, the units of the Territorial Army, as well as the Active Reserve, are attached to the corresponding units of the Active Army. The Army is constituted as follows: 636 battalions of Infantry, including 30 battalions of Chasseurs, 10 Foreign, 16 Zouaves, 16 Algerian Tirailleurs, and 5 African Light Infantry. The Cavalry form 30 regiments of Dragoons, 21 of Chasseurs, 13 of Hussars, 13 of Cuirassiers, 6 of Chasseurs d'Afrique (all of 5 squadrons), and 4 of Spahis, variously constituted, numbering in all 446 squadrons. The organisation of the Artillery is as follows: Field batteries, 429; Horse batteries, 52; Moun-

tain batteries, 27; Foot (or Fortress) batteries, 112: in all, 620. The Engineers (including Railway troops) number 5 regiments (12 battalions and 3 Train companies); and the Military Train has 20 squadrons (comprising 72 companies). The Reserve Troops are: 145 Infantry regiments, 30 Chasseur battalions, 38 Cavalry regiments formed with the Line and Light Cavalry regiments of the Corps Cavalry brigades, 41 other squadrons formed with the Divisional Cavalry regiments, and 216 batteries of Field Artillery, 12 to each Artillery brigade. All these are attached to the Active Forces, charged with their administration, mobilisation and command. The Territorial Forces linked with each of the 18 army corps are 8 Infantry regiments (9 with the 5th corps), 4 to 8 squadrons of Cavalry, 1 regiment of Artillery, 1 Engineer battalion, and 1 company of Train; but there are special dispositions in regard to some army corps, and a large number of battalions and independent companies are employed in the Customs and Forest service. In regard to the localisation of the troops, it should be noted that a large force is quartered in the region of the 6th corps on the German frontier, where the command included 6 divisions of Infantry and 11 battalions of Chasseurs, 110 squadrons, 79 various batteries, 1 Engineer battalion, and 1 squadron of Military Train. The 6th corps has been divided into two ('98), and a new corps thus created. It is in this region that the new battalions are to be formed by constituting the *cadres* in great part from the regiments themselves. The Reserve of the Active Army includes about 1,320,000 men, and the Territorial Army and its Reserve about 2,270,000. It has been estimated that the French Army, with its various Reserve and Territorial Forces, includes 4,670,000 trained men—on a war footing, and that 4,000,000 untrained might be embodied.

**Germany.**—The reorganisation of the German army, which was to take effect from April 1st, '97, has now been completed as planned. By the Army Act of '93, a two years' colour service was introduced, and the enrolled peace establishment from Oct. 1st, '93, until March 31st, '99, was fixed at 479,229 men. The Infantry consisted of 538 battalions and 173 half-battalions, the Cavalry of 465 squadrons, the Field Artillery of 494 batteries, the Foot Artillery of 37 battalions, the Pioneers of 23 battalions, the Railway troops of 7 battalions, the Train of 21 battalions. The main effect of the Act was to enable 70,000 men more than formerly to be called to the colours every year, and in this manner to increase the reserves of trained men. As a consequence of the new dispositions, in 133 Prussian Infantry regiments the fourth half-battalions were constituted. Like dispositions affected 20 Bavarian, 8 Wurtemberg, and 12 Saxon regiments. The Field Artillery acquired 16 new divisions of 3 batteries each. The fourth half-battalions, which have been alluded to, were intended to act as auxiliary and training depôts for the senior battalions; but the system was cumbrous, and resulted in over 15,000 men being passed into the reserve yearly, imperfectly trained according to the German standard. Accordingly, by the further reorganisation, these skeleton formations have been linked and strengthened, thus creating full battalions, united as regiments, the purpose being to add a brigade to each army corps. The effect of the new disposition is to furnish the army with 626 battalions of



infantry, instead of 538 as prescribed in '93. The number of regiments has risen from 173 to 215—33 Prussian, 2 Würtemberg, 3 Saxon, and 2 Bavarian regiments being formed out of the late fourth half-battalions. The distribution and association of the Army are, upon a territorial system, described in the ed. of '96. The service in the standing army is of six years, two of these with the colours in the infantry and three in the cavalry and horse artillery, and the rest in the reserve. After quitting the reserve of the Active Army the soldier passes five years in the Landwehr and seven in its reserve. The recruiting service for the Guard, consisting of the tallest and finest-looking men, is carried out by a commission consisting of officers specially nominated for the purpose. Under the system of recruiting there are always more men than are necessary to keep up the army strength, the surplus constituting the Ersatz Reserve. The peace strength of the army is 18,044 officers and 526,079 non-commissioned officers and men, divided thus by services: infantry, 12,208 officers, 356,000 non-commissioned officers and men; cavalry, 2356 and 64,496; field artillery, 2,524 and 56,491; foot artillery 810 and 21,650; pioneers and railway troops, 738 and 18,882; train, 308 and 7360. The strength upon mobilisation is estimated at nearly 4,000,000 trained men. The general staff by which the work of the Army is prepared for in peace and moulded in war is at once a close and yet flexible organisation, which permeates the whole structure of the army, consisting for Prussia of about 200 officers. Nearly 100 of these are detached on service with the staffs of corps or divisions, while the remainder constitute the great general staff in Berlin. There is constant interchange between regimental work and staff work, and between the latter locally and with the headquarters' staff in Berlin. Scarcely any regimental officer rises high in his corps without having been called to staff service, so that the ideas of the staff are based upon practical experience, and react upon the whole army, to which they come as a kind of tradition of duty and policy, sharpening and directing the life and work of the army. Recently the inspection of the cavalry and artillery has been improved. A quick-firing field gun has been provided for the artillery, and gave excellent results in the manœuvres of '98.

**Greece.**—During the war with Turkey the Greek army gave proof of the ineptitude of its officers, the want of discipline in its men, and the extreme weakness of its organisation. Service is for 2 years with the colours and 8 in the reserve, 8 in the National Guard and 10 in its reserve; the cavalry, however, spending 10 years in the National Guard and 8 in its reserve. The **Standing Army** consists of ten Infantry regiments, eight battalions of light infantry and rifles, three Cavalry regiments, and three regiments of Field Artillery. Two battalions go to a regiment with a *cadre* battalion, and four companies to a battalion. The Cavalry regiments are in four squadrons. The Artillery is divided into eleven Field and nine Mountain batteries, with 120 guns. The Engineer corps consists of a double battalion regiment, exclusive of the Survey, Sanitary, and Intendance companies. The *Gendarmerie* consists of sixteen divisions, and the men are borne upon the strength of the line. The peace strength of the army is 1,880 officers and

23,453 men, with 3,294 horses and mules. As a matter of fact these numbers are never attained under ordinary circumstances, the number with the colours varying from 16,000 to 18,000. There are three general commands. The total war strength is 82,000 men, and 114 guns. Including the territorial army, and its reserve, there are said to be some 200,000 men available, but the organisation is very defective. The Evzonoi highlanders are by far the best troops.

**Italy.**—A gradual reorganisation of the Italian army has long been progressing. Retrenchment some time ago became imperative, and an economical reorganisation was authorised by decrees promulgated in Dec. '94, having, in anticipation, the force of law. The economy was estimated at something like 7,500,000 lire. The general staff has been reduced, the inspectorate of Bersaglieri has been suppressed, the military districts have given place to simple recruiting districts, and the work of constituting and organising the Mobile and Territorial Militia has been thrown upon the Active Army. The organisation of '94 was modified by a law passed in June '97, laying down the principle to be followed, the details being left to be determined by decrees having the force of law. The Infantry have 48 line brigades, including 96 regiments, each of three battalions, and a depot; 12 regiments of Bersaglieri similarly constituted; 7 Alpine regiments (175 companies and a depot). These troops are assigned to 88 military districts, with disciplinary companies, etc. In the Cavalry the 24 regiments (each 6 squadrons) are in 9 brigades, with 4 remount depôts. The Artillery is formed in 24 regiments, and comprises 146 batteries and 36 companies of train, in addition to a horse regiment of 6 batteries, a mountain regiment of 15 batteries, and 21 fortress brigades. The Engineers have 5 regiments of sappers and 10 companies of train, with a Railway Brigade of 6 companies. The mobilisation and training service of the army have also been modified. There are 12 army corps. The standing army consists of 14,397 officers and 207,630 men, with 366 horsed guns, and the mobile militia of 5,298 officers and 207,630 men, with 366 guns, composing together the field army, the Sardinian militia and territorial army being in addition. Considerably more than half the last-named class have received no training at all. Liability to service, which is universal, commences at the completion of the twentieth year, and continues up to the completion of the thirty-ninth. The men are enrolled by lot in three classes. Those of the first class, if drafted to the Carabineers, serve five years with the colours and four with "unlimited leave"; if to the Cavalry, four years and five years respectively; and all ten years in the Territorial Militia with "unlimited leave." If drafted to other corps, the service is two or three years with the colours and six with "unlimited leave," four or three years in the Mobile Militia, and seven years in the Territorial Militia. The men of the second class are enrolled for eight years in the Standing Army with "unlimited leave," and four and seven years in the Militias; those of the third category serve their nineteen years wholly in the Territorial Militia. The resources of Italy in men are given thus: Permanent army with the colours, 216,723; on "unlimited leave," 546,771; mobile militia,



478,348; territorial militia, 2,083,924; total, 3,325,766. The available officers are 38,617, giving a number very inadequate for the untrained territorial forces.

**Japan.**—The army is composed of excellent material, and is organised, armed, and drilled wholly upon the European system, under officers who have received their training in Germany and other European countries. In all respects the highest degree of mechanical efficiency has been maintained. The men are armed with the newest weapons of precision, turned out at a smaller Japanese Woolwich. Conscription on the European model was introduced in '74. At the close of the war the army consisted of six divisions, and the Imperial Guard, with a peace footing of 70,000 in round numbers, and a war footing of 268,000 (exclusive of gendarmerie and Ezo Militia). The Government proposal is to raise the number of divisions to twelve, exclusive of the Guards, so that the peace footing should be 145,000, and the war footing 520,000. It is estimated that such a force can be maintained at an outlay of 26,167,043 yen, or £2,800,000 approximately. To meet the outlay upon the Army and Navy the Chinese indemnity has been largely depended upon; but difficulties have arisen, and the Government has resorted to a Public Undertakings Loan of 135,000,000 yen, spread over seven years. The existing military regulations were laid down by edict of '83. Every male inhabitant is subject to military service between 17 and 40 years of age in (a) the Standing Army, three years; (b) the Standing Army Reserve, four years; (c) the Territorial Army, five years; while the "National Army" (which corresponds to the European Landsturm) embodies all eligible men between 17 and 40 who have not been enrolled, or have completed their service, in the other branches of the service. The Regular or Field Army is formed of 28 regiments of Infantry (each 3 battalions of 4 companies, giving nearly 48,000 men); 7 regiments of Cavalry (each 3 squadrons), about 3000 horse; 6 regiments of Field Artillery (each 6 batteries); 4 regiments of Coast Artillery; 6 battalions of Pioneers; and 7 battalions of Military Train. In addition to these is the Yeddo Brigade, comprising 4 battalions of Infantry, besides Cavalry, Artillery, and Pioneers. The Army of the Second Line (garrisons and reserves) consists of 36 battalions of Infantry, besides Cavalry, Pioneers, and Depot Troops. The National Army is organised in 2 brigades (each of 2 regiments), and a regiment each of Cavalry, Field Artillery, Pioneers, and Train. The Military College and Academy train accomplished officers of great intelligence. They were pronounced by General Grant to be amongst the foremost of the kind in the world. The barracks and gymnasias are of the best type, and every care is paid to the physical development of the men.

**Mexico.**—A reorganisation of the Mexican army began in '97, and provides for the following standing army: 28 infantry battalions of 4 companies, 12 cadre battalions of 2 companies, 2 regional infantry battalions of 2 companies, 7 regional infantry companies, 1 battalion of pioneers of 4 companies, 1 battalion of invalids, 14 cavalry regiments of 4 squadrons, 8 cavalry cadre regiments of 2 squadrons, 4 four-battery battalions of field artillery, 1 machine-gun battalion, and some auxiliary formations. The

peace strength is 2432 officers, 6547 non-commissioned officers, and 25,090 men, with 13,059 horses and mules, and the war strength 3600 officers and 144,500 of other ranks. The Infantry is armed with the Remington rifle. Guns are being manufactured at the New National Gun Foundry. The horses ridden by the Cavalry are small, but exceedingly hardy. Mules are mostly employed for draught purposes. Recruiting is chiefly among full-blooded Indians, who are very brave and easily amenable to discipline. As soldiers they are excellent marchers, and are second to no other troops in the world on this score, and in frugality and contentment. The Military Academy is at Chapultepec, near the city of Mexico.

**Netherlands.**—There are three military districts, but the forces are organised for the defence of the "Amsterdam position." Holland has no "Standing Army," but a cadre of officers and non-commissioned officers (establishment about 2200) for the training of an annual contingent of some 11,000 Schüttereij or Militia. There is a force of Volunteers, with an establishment of about 10,000, which is rarely complete. The service is from six to eight years. All able-bodied males are liable to be drawn for the Militia, but about 11,000 only are embodied, the greater part of the force being on indefinite furlough. The combined establishment of Volunteers and Militia is about 14,000 men. The combatant establishment of the field army is 726 officers, 34,897 men, 3258 horses and 120 guns; and of the garrison troops, 362 officers and 16,744 men. The Army of the Dutch East Indies numbers about 35,000 officers and men.

**Portugal.**—Upon a peace footing the army is composed of 24 line and 12 chasseur infantry regiments, 10 cavalry regiments, 3 regiments of artillery, each of 10 four-gun batteries, with 2 reserve *cadre* four-gun batteries, 1 six-gun mountain battery, 2 fortress regiments, and 1 regiment of engineers. The strength upon the estimates of July 1st, '98, is 15,000, with 1000 attached for the customs service. A reorganisation of the forces is under discussion. A new law was introduced in Sept. '95, by which the service is three years with the colours, five years with the first reserve and four with the second. There is in addition a Colonial Army of 9000. The rules of exemption are most liberal, a sum of money paid to the Government being accepted as an equivalent. There are 4 military districts—Lisbon, Vizeu, Oporto, and Evora, with garrisons at the Azores and Madeira.

**Roumania.**—Four army corps, the independent division in the Dobrudscha, and an independent cavalry division, together with Dorobanzen (infantry) and 8866 Kalaraschen (cavalry) not permanently embodied. An independent cavalry division composed of 6 permanent regiments (Roschieri) has been formed. A new cavalry regiment (2 permanent and 2 half-permanent squadrons) has been attached to the Dobrudscha forces, and the remainder (10) of the Kalaraschi regiments are assigned to the 4 army corps. The peace strength is 3,089 officers, 44,400 non-commissioned officers and men, 366 field guns and 9,000 horses, with 68,000 men and 9,100 horses of the territorial class. The total war strength is 3,040 officers, 167,316 men, 52,604 horses and 384 guns, or a fighting strength of over 140,000 men.

**Russia.**—We have to note, as the work of '98, a very important change in the creation of two new army corps, the 20th and 21st, in the military districts of Wilna and Kiev. Some of the reserve formations are being brought up to the first line, so that the constitution of other army corps is foreseen. A third independent cavalry brigade formed of 2 new regiments has also been added, and the artillery has been increased by the addition of about 70 batteries. The vast organisation of the Russian army is not easy to describe. The peace strength is given thus:

	Europe and the Caucasus.	Elsewhere.
Infantry . . .	497,000 men.	66,000 men.
Cavalry . . .	109,000 "	10,000 "
Artillery . . .	107,000 "	8,000 "
Engineers . . .	21,000 "	3,000 "
Administration . . .	34,000 "	5,000 "
Total . . .	768,000 "	92,000 "

Vast bodies of troops are massed on the western frontier, facing Germany and Austria; there is a great army in the Caucasus; and the strengthening of the troops in Asia, especially in the district of the Amur, goes on progressively. The Russian field force in Eastern Siberia, upon a war footing, consists of: Cavalry, 38 squadrons; Artillery, 17 batteries; Infantry, 37 battalions. There are in addition 5 battalions of Garrison Infantry, and 7 companies of Garrison Artillery, together with Engineers and a Submarine Mining Corps, for the local defence of Vladivostok. Exclusive of an Infantry battalion and a company of garrison Artillery quartered at Nikolaviesk at the mouth of the Amur, the Russian forces are distributed in two main groups east and west of the Manchurian frontier. In the neighbourhood of Vladivostok, on the adjacent frontier, and at Grafskaya, Iman, and Khabarovka on the railway there are about: Cavalry, 10 squadrons; Artillery, 13 batteries (including 2 6-in. mortar batteries); Infantry, 18 battalions. A Verkhní Udinsk in the extreme west, an echeloned along the Shilka river, there are Cavalry, 18 squadrons; Artillery, 2 batteries Infantry, 17 battalions. Along the northern frontier, at the important port of Blagovestchensk, on the Amur, and at Ekaterino-Nikolskaya there are 2 battalions, 6 squadrons, and 3 squadrons respectively. The headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Ussuri force are at Nikolski on the railway, a short distance to the north of Vladivostok. The Military Budget for '98 amounted to 288,808,664 roubles, being an increase of 4,428,670 roubles, compared with 288,521,969 roubles in '96. The law of compulsory service dates from '74. For Finland compulsory service came into force on Jan. 1st, '81. The period of liability to personal service lasts from the twenty-first to the forty-third year of age. Those who join the Standing Army spend five years with the colours (four in the Infantry), thirteen in the Reserve, and the remainder in the Opoltschenie, or Militia. In some instances, however, the War Minister has power to retain men for a longer period with the colours; whilst, on the other hand, this period is shortened by one, two, three, or four years for those possessing a superior education. The Opoltschenie, which has been developed from a simple militia into a first reserve forma-

tion, now embraces two different classes: (1) Men between twenty-one and forty-three years of age, who have never served; (2) men who have completed five years' service with the colours and thirteen years in the Reserve. The ages of the men vary between thirty-nine and forty-three years. The organisation of the Cossacks is on a different footing. Every Cossack becomes liable to serve as soon as he has completed his eighteenth year. For the first three years, which are looked on as "preparatory," his service is, however, purely local; but for the next twelve years he is considered as belonging to the "front" category. This category consists of three bans, the first of which is formed of men actually serving, and the two others of men who have been granted unlimited leave. The last five years are spent in the Reserve category. There is, however, a still further category, for which no limit of age is fixed: this comprises all able-bodied Cossacks not otherwise classified. The Cossacks have to supply and maintain their own horses, besides providing their own clothing and equipment. In the Russian Empire some 950,000 men annually attain the age for joining the Army, and of these approximately 265,000 are entered, in addition to some 2500 Caucasians. Seventy per cent. of the men so entered are illiterates. About 5000 enlist annually as volunteers, and 16,000 join the Cossacks. The war strength of the Russian forces consists of about 2,500,000 men. These form the Active Army of all classes. To these figures must be added the available Reserve, estimated at 1,064,000; Frontier battalions, 41,000; Cossacks, 142,000. There are besides these the Territorial Reserve, some 2,000,000 men, and the National Militia, 1,200,000, which could be employed in case of emergency. It is expected that under new organisation the Opoltschenie, or Militia, in time of war will form 40 Infantry divisions, 640 battalions; 20 regiments of Cavalry, 80 squadrons; 80 batteries of Artillery, and 20 battalions of Sappers; but owing to the vast distances to be covered, and the want of railway accommodation, the mobilisation of this great force would be neither easy nor rapid. In regard to the embodiment of the reserve force in the event of war great advances have been made by the establishment of brigade commands and the organisation of reserve brigades.

**Servia.**—The permanent army of Servia is made up of the following troops: Infantry, 15 regiments of 4 battalions; Cavalry, 4 regiments with a total strength of 11 squadrons; Artillery, 5 regiments comprising 10 groups, with 24 mounted batteries and 1 independent horse battery; Fortress Artillery, 1 regiment of 2 battalions, forming 8 batteries; Mountain Artillery, 1 regiment with 5 batteries; Engineers, 2½ battalions or 10 companies; Train, 5 squadrons; and Hospital staff, 5 companies. To these must be added the gendarmerie—1500 men—and 700 of the Customs guard. The effective of the army is given as 22,170 officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, with 184 guns, but the real effective is from 15 to 20 per cent. less. The total strength of the Army upon a war footing is said to be 337,323.

**Spain.**—In the late war the Spanish soldiery, both officers and men, showed the best military qualities, but they were in a position that made defeat inevitable. In the year '97 alone they



lost by sickness 32,534, and since that time, by fever and loss in battle (the last the least serious), they have suffered terribly. There have been as many as 200,000 troops in Cuba, 30,800 in the Philippines, and 600 at Porto Rico, bringing up the total number under arms, with the troops at home, to 360,000 men. There are now eight **army corps**, one having been added in '96, commanded either by captain-generals or by lieutenant-generals. The headquarters of the several corps are respectively: 1st, Madrid; 2nd, Seville; 3rd, Valencia; 4th, Barcelona; 5th, Saragossa; 6th, Burgos; 7th, Valladolid; 8th, Corunna. The following is the constitution, by units, of the army: **Infantry**, 56 regiments; 20 battalions of Chasseurs; 4 African regiments; 1 disciplinary battalion at Melilla (500 men); 2 regiments in the Balearic Isles; various formations in the Canaries, recruiting *cadres*, etc. The **Cavalry** (28 regiments, exclusive of colonial forces). **Artillery**, 13 Field, 1 Horse and 3 Mountain regiments (all with four 6-gun batteries), 10 Fortress battalions, 1 Central Gunillery School, 1 Central Remount Committee, 4 companies of Artificers, and 7 Reserve Depôts. The **Engineer Corps** consists of 4 regiments of Sappers and Miners, 1 Pontoon regiment, 1 Telegraph battalion, 1 Railway battalion, 1 Topographical brigade, 1 division of Artificers, and 7 Reserve Depôts, with a separate company of Sappers and Miners for the Balearic Islands. Each of the regiments consists of two battalions, one of which, however, is only organised as a *cadre* in peace time. The Pontoon regiment and the Railway battalion each have four companies, two of which, however, are reserve companies. The proportion of superior officers in the Spanish army is very high, while the subalterns are few. For recruiting purposes the Peninsula is divided into 61 districts, each active Infantry regiment and half-brigade of Chasseurs having a special district. On leaving the colours the men enter the corresponding reserve regimental district.

**Sweden.**—The army has 104 battalions of Infantry, 24 squadrons of Cavalry, 12 companies of Guides, and 50 batteries of Artillery. The obligation of service is twenty years—eight in the first line, four in the second, and eight in the Landsturm, which is not yet organised. The permanent establishment consists of skeleton forces, and the men called out for service are embodied for training periods each year, 90 days continuously in the Cavalry and Artillery, and in the other arms 68 days in the first year and 22 in the second. The peace strength is 1905 officers, 36,265 men, and 6742 horses, largely increased at training times. This estimate includes the Gothland forces, which have a separate establishment. The war strength is 52,300 men, but the embodying of all the classes would give 100,000. A large sum of money is proposed to be spent upon the defences of Stockholm, Carlskrona, Upper Norrland, and Gothenburg.

**Switzerland.**—The Swiss army is a federal organisation, composed of excellent material, and maintained in a state of efficiency. The principle is that of a militia, the liability to serve being twelve years in the Active Army, or Elite, twelve in the Landwehr, and six in the Landsturm. During the twelve years in the Elite the aggregate service is 141 days in the Infantry, 146 in the Engineers, 160 in the Cavalry, and 163 in the Artillery. The uni-

fication of the army has been agitated since '48, and the movement to bring this about took firmer character after the war of '70. In June '95 a large project, tending to practical unification, was approved by the Federal Council, but afterwards rejected by the referendum, the Swiss people thus pronouncing against further centralisation. In '98 the effective of the forces was: Elite, 144,822, being 3468 more than in '97; Landwehr, 70,000; Landsturm, about 300,000, of whom about 60,000 are trained. The recruits number 18,680, being a considerable increase upon previous levies. A fundamental law forbids the maintenance of a standing army. Large sums have been spent on the fortifications of the St. Gothard, and a garrison of 3604 occupies the works in '98.

**Turkey.**—The Turkish military forces are organised on the territorial system, the whole empire being divided into seven territorial districts. By the recruiting law all Mussulmans are liable to military service. Christians and certain sects pay an exemption tax. The nomad Arabs, although liable to service by law, furnish no recruits, and many Kurds evade service. The conscription therefore falls somewhat heavily on the Osmanlis, or Turks proper. The men liable to service are divided into—(1) **Nizam**, or regular army, and its reserve; (2) **Redif**, corresponding to Landwehr; and (3) **Mustahfurz**, or Landsturm. Liability to service commences at twenty years of age, and lasts for twenty years—i.e., with colours of Active Army, four years; in the Reserve of Active Army, two years; in Landwehr, four years in first class, and four years in second class; and in Landsturm, six years. The **Cavalry** are set down at 55,300; the **Artillery** (174 field and 22 mountain batteries) at 54,720—1356 guns; the **Engineers** at 7400; **Infantry**, 583,200. The officers number in all 23,931, of whom 19,612 are on the active list. An irregular "Hamidieh" Cavalry has been raised among the Kurds, and has been responsible for much outrage. The Ottoman Army has been trained and reorganised largely by German officers, and is composed of the best fighting material, as the recent war with Greece proved. It was stated (Oct. '98) that 32 regiments of Redifs were to be formed, to be added to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Army Corps.

**United States.**—During the war with Spain the United States forces covered themselves with honour by their excellent qualities. All the recrimination that followed the war was due to the shameful incompetence of those responsible for supplying the forces. For command and discipline the Army is under a military chief. The regular forces of the United States are limited by Acts of Congress to a peace force not exceeding 2147 officers and 25,710 men. The term of service is five years, with power to re-engage. Increase of the forces will necessarily follow the war, and it is understood that the peace strength will probably be brought up to 100,000, which would enable garrisons to be placed in Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines. The Volunteers who served during the war were considerably over 100,000 men. The Secretary for War strongly advocates a three-battalion infantry organisation in lieu of the cumbersome ten-company formation, and the weak army corps will be reduced from eight to four. In case of national danger, the Constitution of the United States contemplates the liability of every able-bodied male citizen between the



ages of 18 and 45 to render service. A certain proportion of the citizens receive military training in the state troops of the organised militia. According to late returns the total numbers of this force amounted to 11,897 officers and men—105 troops of Cavalry, 97 batteries of Artillery, and 1537 companies of Infantry.

\*\*\* In consequence of the constant changes in the armies of Foreign Powers, the figures given are liable to variation.

### Foreign Moneys, and Approximate Value in English.

Country.	Chief Coin.	Engl. Value.
		s. d.
Argentina	Dollar (paper)	0 10
Austria and Hungary	Crown (silver)	0 10
Belgium	Franc	0 9½
Brazil	Milrei	2 2½
Canada and United States	Dollar	4 1
Chili	Peso	1 6
China	Tael of Silver	3 1½
Cuba	Dollar	4 0
Denmark	Krone or Crown	1 1½
Egypt	Piastre	0 2½
"	50-Piastre Piece (gold)	10 5
"	One pound	20 6
France	Franc	0 9½
Germany	Mark (nominal)	0 11½
"	20-Mark (gold)	19 7
" (N.)	Thaler	2 11½
" (S.)	Gulden	1 8½
Greece	Drachma	0 8½
Holland and Java	Florin or guilder	1 8
India	Rupee	1 4
Italy	Lira	0 9½
Japan	Yen	2 0½
Turkey	Lira	18 0

### FOREIGN NAVIES.

Subjoined are the latest (Nov. '98) details of the progress made in naval affairs by the chief maritime Powers, and a succinct history of the year's naval events. It should be noted by those who consult these or other lists of navies that, although the larger vessels referred to therein are classified as either battle-ships or armoured vessels and cruisers, or protected vessels, such classification, by whomsoever used, is quite relative. There are many so-called "protected cruisers" which are quite capable of holding their own with certain of the so-called "armoured battle-ships"; but because this is the case, it must not be hastily assumed that all cruisers can adequately fulfil the duties of a battle-ship. If, in any circumstances, a cruiser takes her place in the line of battle, then she becomes a battle-ship; and it is obvious that where the navies of two belligerent Powers are principally composed of vessels which in Europe would be classed as cruisers and perform cruiser work, these must take their places in the line of battle. Vessels which are classified as "armoured" have protection given to them in patches by iron, composite, or steel armour, vertically placed on the hull or gun positions, sometimes in conjunction

with armoured decks and sometimes without. "Protected" vessels, on the other hand, have their chief defence in sloping armoured decks and shields around the gun positions. Coal and cellulose are used as a secondary defence in both classes of vessels, and all the larger ships in both categories have armoured conning towers for the protection of the captain, helmsmen, and officers directing the movements of the vessel and the use of her armament.

**Argentine Republic.**—The Argentine navy is now being greatly strengthened by the purchase of vessels abroad. The Italian Government sanctioned the sale of the *José Garibaldi* and *San Martín* (ex *Varese*) to the Republic. These vessels are sisters, armoured cruisers of 6840 tons, 328 ft. long, 59 ft. beam, with 23 ft. 7 in. draught, propelled by engines of 13,000 horse-power, intended to give a speed of 20 knots. They are fully described in the *ANNUAL* of '96. More recently two other vessels of the same class have been purchased—the *Varese II.* from Orlando of Leghorn, and the *Garibaldi III.* (for *Garibaldi II.*, a sister ship, renamed the *Cristóbal Colon*, was sold to Spain). This last acquisition of the Argentine navy has been named *Pueyrredon*. Both the new vessels are very fine armoured cruisers of great speed and range, with 6-in. armour and other good protection. They have not yet been delivered by their builders, who have contracted to build other superior vessels for the Italian Government in their place. The Florio Company has lately sold to the Argentine Republic the steamships *Arno*, *Regina Margherita*, and *Sempione* to be converted into cruisers. An account of the new vessels of the torpedo flotilla will be found in the *ANNUAL* of '98. The small armour-clad *Almirante Brown* has received, instead of her eight 8-in. breechloaders, a new armament of ten 5·9-in. Canet quick-firers, two fore, two aft, and six in the battery, in a French yard. The *Libertad*, *Independencia*, and *9 de Julio*, were described in edition '93, and the *Patria* in '94. The following is a list of the principal ships of the fleet:—

#### Armoured.

Ships.	Tons.	I.H.P.	Principal Ordnance.
Garibaldi	6,840	13,000	48" q.f., 10'5"9" q.f.
San Martín	6,840	13,000	
Varese II.	6,840	13,000	
Pueyrredon	6,840	13,000	
Almirante Brown	4,200	5,380	10'5"9" q.f., 6·4·5" B.
Libertad	2,500	3,000	2'9"4", 4'4"7" q.f.
Independencia	2,500	3,000	2'9"4", 4'4"7" q.f.
Los Andes	1,460	750	2'11" B., 2'4"5" B.
El Plata	1,460	750	2'11" B., 2'4"5" B.

#### Protected Cruisers.

Buenos Aires	4,500	17,000	2'8" q.f. 10'4"7" q.f.
Patagonia	1,500	2,400	1'10" B., 3'6" B.
25 de Mayo	3,200	13,800	2'8"2" B., 8'4"7" q.f.
9 de Julio	3,575	14,350	4'6" q.f., 8'4"7" q.f.

#### Gun-vessels.

Argentina	820	850	1'6" B.
Parana	550	475	2'6" B., 2'4"5" B.
Uruguay	550	475	2'6" B., 2'4"5" B.
Bermejo	400	430	1'9" B.
Republica	400	430	1'9" B.
Pilcomayo	400	430	1'9" B.
Constitucion	400	430	1'9" B.

#### Torpedo Gun-vessels.

Patria	1,225	4,500	2'4"7" q.f., 4·8-pr. q.f.
Espora	515	3,250	2'14-pr. q.f., 1·9-pr. q.f.
Aurora	500	2,300	2·20-pr. q.f., 4·3-pr. q.f.

**Torpedo Boats:** The armoured destroyers *Corrientes*, *Missiones*, and *Entre Rios* (190 ft., 280 tons); *Commodore Py* and *Murature*, 150 ft. long, 110 tons, 25 knots speed; *Bathurst*, *Buchardo*, *Jorge*, *King*, *Thorne*, and *Pinedo*, 130 ft. long, 82 tons, 23-24 knots speed; *Alerta*, *Centella*, *Ferre* and *Py*, 100 ft. long, 52 tons, 20 knots speed; Nos. 1 to 8, 60 ft. long, 16 tons, 17 knots speed; Nos. 9 and 10, 60 ft. 6 in. long, 17 knots speed; and four vedette boats.

**Austria Hungary.**—The year '98 was marked by considerable public interest in the plans of Admiral von Spaun for an increase of the navy. The government organs energetically supported the policy, on the ground that Austria is losing her naval position among the Powers; while the democratic journals strongly condemned any additional expenditure. Many of the older vessels are quite obsolete, and the plan is to replace these by modern vessels, on the basis of creating a fleet of 15 armourclads of from 6000 to 9000 tons, 7 cruisers of from 4000 to 7000 tons, and 7 others between 1500 and 2500 tons, with 15 torpedo gunboats and 90 torpedo boats. The estimated expenditure is 55,000,000 fl., to be spread over a period of ten years. The so-called coast-defence vessels—really small and powerful battleships—*Monarch*, *Wien*, and *Budapest*, are completed. The last-named was described in the ANNUAL of '97. The armoured cruiser of the *Maria Theresia* type, "D," built at San Rocco, near Trieste, has been launched under the name of *Kaiser Carl VI*. Her displacement is 6250 tons, and her length 367 ft. 6 in. In addition to the belt and the armoured citadel, the ship has a cellular bottom and numerous water-tight compartments. The armoured turrets will be worked by electricity, and there will be eight 5.9 in. quick-firers and other light guns in an armoured redoubt. Two other small battleships of about 8000 tons are provided for, and one is in hand, as well as a couple of torpedo gunboats. The following are the more important vessels of the fleet:—

Armoured.		Principal Ordnance.	
Ships.	Tons. I.H.P.		
Rudolf . . .	6,940 7,500	3 12" B., 6 4.7" B.	
Stephanie . .	5,150 8,300	2 12" B., 6 5.9" B.	
Custoza . . .	7,060 4,400	8 10.2" B.	
Carl VI. . . .	6,250 12,300	2 9.4", 8 5.9" q.f.	
Monarch . . .	5,550 8,500	4 9.4" B. 6 5.9" q.f.	
Wien . . . . .	5,550 "	"	
Budapest . . .	5,550 "	"	
Tegetthoff . .	7,390 8,800	6 9.4" B., 5 5.9" q.f.	

Protected Cruisers.	
Ships.	Tons. I.H.P.
Frank Joseph I.	4,030 9,000
Elizabeth . . .	4,064 9,000
Maria Theresia	5,274 10,000

Torpedo Gun-vessels.	
Ships.	Tons. I.H.P.
Zenta . . . . .	2,250 7,210
Panther . . . . .	1,528 6,000
Leopard . . . . .	1,528 6,000
Tiger . . . . .	1,684 5,660
Lussin . . . . .	1,011 1,830
Sebenico . . . . .	900 1,380
Spalato . . . . .	850 1,200
Zara . . . . .	850 1,200
Meteor . . . . .	380 3,500
Blitz . . . . .	360 2,900
Komet . . . . .	360 2,900
Planet . . . . .	500 3,500
Satellit . . . . .	540 4,000
Trabant . . . . .	500 3,500

Austria also possesses two new armoured river monitors, *Körös* and *Szamos* (448 tons), and two older like vessels *Leitha* and *Maros* for the Danube. She has twenty-four first-class torpedo boats, and about six others are being added. The *Cobra* and *Boa* (152 ft. 6 in., 24 knots) have been launched ('98) at Poplar. The *Adler* and *Falke* are of 135 ft. length and 22.4 knots speed, and the remainder, which are all named, of 128 ft. length and 17.5 knots to 21.5 knots speed.

**Brazil.**—The following is a list of the principal vessels:—

Armoured.		Principal Ordnance.	
Ships.	Tons. I.H.P.		
24 de Maio . .	5,000 6,200	4 9.4" B., 4 5.5" B.	
Riachuelo . . .	5,700 6,000	4 9.2" B., 6 5.5" B.	
Marshal Deodoro	3,162 3,400	2 9.4", 2 5.9".	
Bahia . . . . .	930 1,600	2 7" M.	
Alagoas . . . .	340 180	1 7" M.	
Piahy . . . . .	340 180	1 7" M.	
Rio Grande . .	340 180	1 7" M.	

Protected Cruisers.	
Ships.	Tons. I.H.P.
Tamandare . . .	4,735 7,500
Barrozo . . . .	3,450 7,500
Republica . . .	1,300 3,300
Benj. Constant	2,750 2,800

Cruisers.	
Ships.	Tons. I.H.P.
Guanabara . . .	1,910 3,000
Tupy . . . . .	1,030 6,000
Tiradentes . . .	800 1,200
Parnahyba . . .	740 900
Primeiro di Março	730 750
Aurora . . . . .	480 2,300
Nitheroy . . . .	1,790 800

Torpedo Gunboat.	
Ships.	Tons. I.H.P.
Caramuru . . .	1,030 6,000

Seven screw gunboats of about 9 knots; two paddle gunboats of about 7 knots. **Torpedo Boats:** five (Nos. 1 to 5), of 52 tons and 29 knots; three (*Araguary*, *Iguatemi*, and *Marcilio Diaz*), of 150 tons and 25 knots; three Elbing boats of 130 tons and 26 knots; *Piratinhy* (130 ft.), *Poly* (126 ft.), and others added during the revolt; besides six second-class boats and some smaller. The protected steel cruiser *Amazonas*, sister of the *Barrozo*, described in the ANNUAL '97, launched at Elswick, as well as her sister, the *Abreu*, was sold to the United States at the outbreak of the war with Spain. The small armourclads, *Marshal Deodoro* and *Marshal Floriano* (3162 tons), are being built at La Seyne—the first-named was launched in June '98—and the twin-screw monitors *Para* and *Maranhao* at Rio de Janeiro. The torpedo cruisers *Tupy* and *Timbira* have been launched at Kiel. Various destroyers and torpedo boats are in hand.

**Chili.**—The Chilean navy, though small and not rapidly expanding, except in the matter of torpedo craft, is, next after the Argentine, the most efficient and important in South America. The following are the fighting-vessels:—

Armoured.		Principal Ordnance.	
Ships.	Tons. I.H.P.		
O'Higgins . . .	8,500 16,500	4 8" q.f. 10 6" q.f.	
Esmeralda . . .	7,000 18,000	2 8", 16 6" q.f.	
Capitan Prat . .	6,900 12,000	6 9.4" B., 8 4.7" q.f.	
Alm. Cochrane . .	3,500 2,920	6 8" B., 4 6-pr. q.f.	
Huascar . . . .	1,760 1,050	2 8" B., 2 4.7" q.f.	

## Deck-Protected Cruisers.

Blanco Encalada	4,500	14,000	2 8" B., 10' 6" q.f.
Ministro Zenteno	3,450	4,000	.8 6", q.f.
Pres. Errazuriz	2,080	5,400	4 5' 9" q.f.,
Pres. Pinto	2,080	5,400	2 4' 7" q.f.

## Torpedo Gunboats.

Alm. Molinas	1,200	6,000	4 4' 7" q.f.
Alm. Simpson	812	4,500	2 4' 7" q.f.
Alm. Condell	750	4,500	3 14-pr. q.f.,
Alm. Lynch	750	4,500	4 3-pr. q.f.

Also four destroyers of 300 tons, launched at Birkenhead in '96, two others of the same class launched at Balcachuano in '98, seventeen first-class and four second-class torpedo boats, two old corvettes, and eight small gunboats and transports. Four of the first-class torpedo boats (*Viper* type) are newly built by Messrs. Laird at Birkenhead. Of these the trial speeds of the *Ingeniero Hyatt* and *Cirujano Videla* were 27'2 and 26'8 knots respectively. Of the finest vessels in the navy, the *Capitan Prat* was described in ed. '93, and the *Blanco Encalada* in ed. '94, the *Esmeralda*, steel built, sheathed and coppered, in ed. '97, and the *O'Higgins* in ed. '98. Until recently the Chilean destroyers have been built in England, but, upon the pattern of those supplied, two—the *Capitan Thompson*, and the *Teniente Rodriguez*—have just ('98) been put into the water at Balcachuano, as well as a couple of first-class torpedo boats.

**China.**—It must still be said that there is no effective Chinese fleet, and the future naval policy of China cannot be forecast. The *Kang-Chi* and the *Chen-Hai* were all that remained to her of the Pei-Yang squadron, and the southern squadron contains no ships of real value. A torpedo cruiser of 850 tons, the *Fei-Ying*, has been added to the Pei-Yang force; and in '97 the protected cruisers *Hai-Yung*, *Hai-Shen*, and *Hai-Shew* for the same squadron, were launched at the Vulkan yard, Stettin. They displace 2950 tons, and are 315 ft. long, with 41 ft. beam and 16 ft. draught. They carry three 5'9-in., eight 4'1-in., and six 1'4-in. quick-firers, six Maxims, a light gun, and will have three torpedo tubes. Engines of 7500 I.H.P. are to give a speed of 19'5 knots. Several sea-going torpedo boats, ordered before the war, have been added to the fleet.

**Denmark.**—The following are the principal modern vessels of the fleet:—

Armoured.			
Iver Hvitfeldt	3,260	5,100	2 10'2" 4 4'7".
Tordenskjold	2,400	2,600	1 14" 4 4'7".
Skjold	2,150	2,200	1 9'4" 3 4'7".
Protected.			
Valkyrien	2,900	5,300	2 8'2" 6 5'9".
Fyen	2,556	2,700	18 5'9".
Geiser	1,280	3,000	2 4'7" 4 3'4".
Heimdal			
Hekla			

A coast-defence ship of the *Lindormen* type (1500 tons), and two first-class torpedo boats, have been laid down. The armoured coast-defence ship *Herluf Tralle* (5000 tons) is in hand at Copenhagen.

**France.**—Owing to the frequent changes in the person of the Minister of Marine, and the conflicting views of various parties, French naval policy has undergone many modifications, and programme has succeeded programme as the estimates have been presented. In previous

volumes of the ANNUAL these have been described, and the curious in such matters will find many facts recorded in them. The "decennial programme" laid down at the close of '91, and since modified, is almost forgotten. It was then determined that 82 obsolescent vessels should be replaced by the year 1901 by 82 new ones, thus giving the French fleet the tactical composition established by the Superior Council of the Navy. Eight vessels were to have been laid down in each year, exclusive of torpedo boats. In practice a considerably smaller number has been laid down. Instead of repeating here an account of the various programmes which have been elaborated and modified, the reader will gain a much clearer idea of what is going forward if a list is given of the ships now actually in hand. Of the battleships it will suffice to say that the *Gaulois*, *Charlemagne*, and *St. Louis*, which mark the adoption of the British plan of coupling the big guns in turrets (instead of disposing the four at the angles of a lozenge, as it were, with one on each beam) have been launched, as well as the *Iéna*, which is of the same class. A sister of the battleship *Iéna*, which has received the name of *Suffren*, has already been laid down at Brest. The smaller battleship, *Henri IV.*, is still in hand at Cherbourg. During the last two years great attention has been devoted to the building of armoured cruisers, and six, of 9517 tons (the *Dupetit-Thouars*, *Gueydon*, *Montcalm*, *Gloire*, *C 7*, and *C 8*), are now in hand, as well as three of 7700 (the *Desaix*, *Dupleix*, and *Kléber*). The armoured cruiser *Jeanne d'Arc* is completing. Of the new unarmoured vessels, the principal are the *Châteaurenault* and *Guichen* (practically ready), being "commerce destroyers" of 8000 tons; the *D'Entrecasteaux*, which is now (Nov. '98) completing her trials, and is to proceed to China; the first-class cruiser *Jurien de la Gravière*; the second-class cruiser *Protet*; the third-class cruiser *Infernet*; the torpedo gunboats *Dunois* and *La Hire* (both launched), *Durandal* and *Hallebarde*, with several more gun vessels and torpedo boats. In the following table are grouped some of the latest vessels, some completed and others approaching completion:—

## Armoured.

Name.	Tons.	I.H.P.	Principal Armament.
Iéna	12,052	15,500	4 12" B., 6'4" q.f.
Chas. Martel	11,882	13,500	2 12" B., 2 10'6" B.
Jauréguiberry	11,824	14,200	2 12" B., 2 10'6" B.
Carnot	11,988	15,000	2 12" B., 2 10'6" B.
Charlemagne	11,275	14,500	4 12" B., 10 5'5" q.f.
Bouvet	12,200	14,000	2 12" B., 2 10'6" B.
Masséna	11,924	13,500	2 12" B., 2 10'6" B.
Brennus	11,395	14,000	3 13'4" B., 10 6'2" q.f.
Hoche	10,997	11,300	2 13'4" B., 2 10'8.
Henri Quatre	8,948	11,500	2 10'6" B., 7 5'5" q.f.
Jeanne d'Arc	11,270	28,000	2 7'4" B., 8 5'5" q.f.
Bouvines	6,610	8,000	2 12" B., 8 3'9" q.f.
Tréhouart	6,610	8,000	
Bruix	4,650	8,000	2 7'4" B., 6 5'5" q.f.
Latouche-Tréville	4,756	8,300	2 7'6" B., 6 5'5" q.f.
Pothuau	5,345	10,000	2 7'4" B., 10 5'5" q.f.

The *St. Louis* and *Gaulois* are sisters of the *Charlemagne*, and the *Valmy* and *Jemmapes* of the *Bouvines* modified. The *Magenta*, *Marceau*, and *Neptune* are of the *Masséna* type, but earlier.



[The Suffren is a sister ship to the Jena, which was also laid down at Brest, and the following particulars apply to both ships : — Length, 400ft 9in; beam, 68ft 2in; draught, 27ft 6in; displacement, 12,052 tons. There are three propellers, and steam is supplied to three vertical triple expansion engines by twenty Belleville boilers. With 15,500 h.p., the speed is to be 18 knots. The main armament comprises four 12in. guns, mounted in pairs in turrets, forward and aft, and the secondary battery is very formidable. It must be remembered that the claim with respect to the Suffren has yet to be made good; nor can the fact be overlooked that at the beginning of the present year it was stated that "the Suffren had already been laid down." In any case, the Suffren merely proves that the French naval authorities, by a special concentration of their energies on a single ship have been able in one solitary instance to approach the normal British rate of building. Thus, one of the cruisers of the Diadem class, displacing 11,000 tons, was launched from the famous Fairfield yard on the Clyde in 214 working days from the date of laying down. The Magnificent, first-class battle ship, 14,900 tons, was completed for sea in one year four months and twenty days—a record which no other Power has even approached.]

in and read. This was that deponent had sat on the Bench at Broadmeadow on the 7th April, and had heard Mansfield deny that he had his coat off at the Inverness Hotel on the 26th March.

Witness William M'Kenzie resumed his evidence. He stated that he was at the Inverness Hotel on the 26th March, and saw the accused, two Ritchies, and several others. Accused was on the verandah, standing still, and had his coat off. Malcolm Ritchie said he was as good a man as David Mansfield, and the latter retaliated that he was as good a man as Ritchie. None of the men was as old as Mansfield. Accused went in and had a drink — half a drink — with John Ritchie.

Mr Purves : What were you doing at the hotel on the Sunday afternoon? How long were you there?

Witness : About three hours.

Drinking all the time?—Oh, no (Laughter.)

I should hope not. How many?—About five or six "pony" beers. (Laughter.)

What did John Ritchie say to you about Mansfield?—He said : "There's the old man"

Come on, out with it.—No answer.

I have it down. Did he not say "There's the old man drunk?" — Something like that.

Did he have drink taken? (Laughter)

## Protected.

Bugeaud . .	3,722	9,000	6 6' 2" q.f.	48' 9" q.f.
Foudre . .	5,970	11,400	8 3' 9" q.f.	42' 5" q.f.
(torpedo transport)				
Descartes . .	3,980	9,000	4 6' 2" q.f.	10 3' 9" q.f.
Galilée . .	2,317	6,500	4 5' 5" q.f.	23' 9" q.f.
Châteaurenault	8,018	23,000	2 6' 4" q.f.	6 5' 5" q.f.
Guichen . .	8,277	24,000	2 6' 4" q.f.	6 5' 5" q.f.
Protet . .	4,065	9,000	4 6' 2" q.f.	10 3' 9" q.f.
D'Entrecasteaux	8,114	13,500	2 9' 4" B.	12 5' 5" q.f.
Du Chayla . .	3,992	9,600	6 6' 2" q.f.	43' 9" q.f.
D'Assas . .	3,992	9,600	6 6' 2" q.f.	43' 9" q.f.
Cassard . .	3,972	9,600	6 6' 2" q.f.	43' 9" q.f.
Pasca . .	3,988	9,000	6 6' 2" q.f.	10 3' 9" q.f.
Catinat . .	3,998	9,000	6 6' 2" q.f.	10 3' 9" q.f.
Lavoisier . .	2,317	6,600	4 5' 5" q.f.	23' 9" q.f.
Linois . .	2,345	6,500	4 5' 5" q.f.	23' 9" q.f.

## Unprotected.

D'Estrées . .	2,452	8,500	2 5' 5" q.f.	43' 9" q.f.
Inférnet . .				
Casabianca . .	960	5,200	1 3' 9" q.f.	3 2' 5" q.f.
Surprise . .	626	850	2 3' 9" q.f.	4 2' 5" q.f.
Fleurus . .	1,310	4,000	5 3' 9" q.f.	2 2' 5" q.f.

The French fleet also includes a number of smaller modern cruisers, torpedo gunboats, 8 destroyers (still in hand), 35 sea-going torpedo boats, and large numbers of the fast and smaller classes.

**Events and Launches.**—In Oct. and Nov. '98 great attention was devoted to the mobilising of the French fleet, which took place upon the discussion of the Fashoda incident. M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine, determined, at the close of the summer season, to reconstitute the principal squadrons, and with that view several fine vessels, and four coast-defence battle-ships, were despatched from the Channel to the Mediterranean, exchanging stations with other battleships of the older types which are now in the Channel. The new constitution given to the squadron was as follows: Mediterranean — battleships, *Bouvet*, *Bronnus*, *Carnot*, *Charles Martel*, *Jauréguiberry*, and *Maséna*, and the *Magenta*, *Marceau*, and *Neptune* assigned to gunnery training; cruisers, *Bugeaud* (to be flagship in Cretan waters), *Cassard*, *Chanzy*, *D'Assas*, *Du Chayla*, *Galilée*, *Lalande*, *Latouche-Tréville*, *Lavoisier*, *Linois*, and *Pothuau*; with gun-vessels and six torpedo boats; Channel—battle-ships *Amiral Baudin*, *Amiral Duperré*, *Courbet*, *Dévastation*, *Formidable* and *Redoutable*; cruisers, *Catinat*, *Dupuy de Lôme*, and *Surcouf*; two gunboats and three sea-going torpedo boats. This reconstitution had barely been completed when the preparation of the fleet for war, as deemed possible, began. The four coast-defence armour-clads, which had been sent to the Mediterranean, were fitted for service, and active measures were taken to bring the fleet into a condition to go to sea, with full bunkers and sufficient stores and ammunition. There was great activity in all building and repairing operations, and large numbers of troops were drafted to the ports to man the batteries. The Minister had made a tour of inspection of the principal forts in the Channel and Mediterranean, and the insufficiency of the coast defences had been forced upon his attention by the urgency of many naval officers. While this was going forward the China squadron, which had been constituted upon a larger scale in the spring of '98, was ordered to be reduced to the rank of a division; but this has not yet (Nov.) been carried out. In the

settlement of the Cretan difficulty the Levant Division of the Mediterranean squadron, under command of Admiral Pottier, has played an active part. The new Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean is Vice-Admiral Fournier, who was selected for the appointment, contrary to precedent, when he was the youngest of his rank, while Vice-Admiral de Lamornaix has been appointed to the Channel command. The most important launch of '98 has been that of the battle-ship *Iéna*, at Brest (Sept.). The *Iéna* is somewhat larger than the *Gaulois*, described in the ANNUAL of '97, displacing 12,052 tons, with a length of 400 ft. 9 in., beam 68 ft. 2 in., and draught 27 ft. 6 in. The armament also differs from that of the sister ships, and consists of four 12-in. guns coupled in turrets, eight 6.4-in. guns in a central battery, and eight 3.9-in. guns on the superstructure, besides lighter pieces and four torpedo tubes. Engines of 15,500 horse-power are to give a speed of 18 knots, and the range will be 5200 miles with 820 tons of coal. The only other armoured ship launched during '98 is the cruiser *Jeanne d'Arc*, at Toulon. She is a very fine belted cruiser of 11,270 tons, well protected with 6 in. of Harvey steel, and carrying a large armament of two 7.6 in. guns, and 44 various quick-firers. She has two torpedo tubes, and is calculated for a speed of 23 knots. The 23-knot cruisers *Guichen* and *Châteaurenault* have also been launched (and are vessels built upon fine lines to attain their speed, much like the United States *Minneapolis*), as well as the cruiser *Protet* (4065 tons), with the *Dunois* and *La Hire*, torpedo gunboats, and several torpedo boats, and other vessels. The ship-building proposals of '99 include 2 battleships (14,500 tons), 2 cruisers (4000 tons), 2 destroyers (400 tons), 4 large and 7 small torpedo boats.

**Germany.**—The year '98 has been a very important one in the history of the German navy, as marking the beginning of a definite shipbuilding policy and programme. The ANNUAL, during recent years, has recorded the extraordinary efforts made by the Emperor and the Government to win credits for ship-building from an unwilling Reichstag. At length, after many refusals, the programme has been definitely approved, and a beginning has been made with the work. It is now the adopted policy that Germany shall possess twenty-four battle-ships (with an extreme age of 25 years), thirty-two various cruisers (20 and 15 years, according to class), eleven despatch vessels, four gunboats, and 113 torpedo boats. In order that this strength may be reached, it is necessary to lay down five battle-ships, ten cruisers, five despatch vessels, two gunboats, and twenty-two torpedo-boats. The plan is that, as the vessels reach their limit of age, they shall take their position in the reserve, while others are built to replace them. The battle-ships at present in hand are the *Kaiser Friedrich III.* (11,113 tons), the *Kaiser Wilhelm II.*, and the reliefs *König Wilhelm*, and *Kaiser*, all of the same class. A relief ship for the *Deutschland* is proposed. The armoured cruisers are the *Fürst Bismarck*, and *Ersatz Prinz Adalbert* (the latter upon the estimates of '98-99), while the new protected cruisers are the *Freya* (5650 tons) and *Hertha*, *Victoria Luise*, *Hansa*, and *Vincta*, of the same class, and the "G," of 2650 tons, and there are a number of gunboats. The



armoured cruiser to replace the old *Prinz Adalbert* is like the *Fürst Bismarck*. She will displace 10,650 tons, and be 393 ft. 8 in. long, with 66 ft. 9 in. beam, and have 77-in. Harvey steel on her sides and gun positions, and a 3-in. deck. She will be armed with four 9.4-in., twelve 5.9-in., and twenty smaller quick-firers. Engines of 14,000 I.H.P. are to give a speed of 19 knots. The cruisers of the *Freyja* class are sister ships of a type new to the German Navy and displace 5650 tons, 344 ft. 6 in. long, with 57 ft. beam, and 20 ft. 5 in. normal draught (with 500 tons of coal on board). There is a steel deck with an extreme thickness of 3.9 in. The armament comprises two 8.2-in., eight 6-in., ten 3.4-in., and ten 1.4-in. quick-firers, and there are three submerged torpedo tubes. Three independent screws driven by engines of 10,000 horse-power combined, these being supplied by water-tube boilers, are to give a speed of 21 knots. Each cruiser will have two fighting masts on the French system. The only important launch of the year '98 has been that of the *Hansa* of this class, early in the year. A divisional torpedo boat has taken the water at Chiswick. Eight torpedo boats are in hand in the estimates of '98-9. The total shipbuilding expenditure during the year is given as 59,070,000 marks.

**Italy.**—A new shipbuilding programme is promised, but, owing to financial difficulties, Admiral Palumbo has been obliged to defer his proposals another year. The following are the tabulated characteristics of the most interesting modern Italian vessels:—

## Armoured.

Name.	Tons.	I.H.P.	Principal Armament.
Re Umberto	13,251	19,500	} 4 13.3" B., 8 5.9" q.f.
Sardagna	13,251	22,800	
Sicilia	13,298	19,500	
Saint Bon	9,800	13,500	} 4 10" B., 8 5.9" q.f.,
E. Filiberto	9,800	13,500	
Mareo Polo	4,580	10,000	} 6 5.9" q.f., 10.4.7" q.f.
Carlo Alberto	6,500	13,000	
Vettor Pisani	6,500	13,000	} 12 5.9" q.f., 6 4.7" q.f.
Varese	6,840	13,000	
Garibaldi	6,840	13,000	} 2 10" B., 10 6" q.f.

The two ships last named have been sold to Argentina, but it is understood that others of probably superior character will be built.

## Protected.

Elba	2,730	7,471	4 5.9" q.f., 6 4.7" q.f.
Liguria	2,280	7,677	4 5.9" q.f., 6 4.7" q.f.
Calabria	2,380	6,500	4 5.9" q.f., 6 4.7" q.f.
Partenope	840	4,200	1 4.7" q.f., 6 2.2" q.f.
Caprera	853	4,800	1 4.7" q.f., 6 2.2" q.f.

## Unprotected.

Governolo	1,040	1,100	6 4.7" q.f.
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The only launch to chronicle in '98 is that of the third-class cruiser, *Puglia*, displacing 2550 tons, calculated for 20 knots, and armed with 29, quick-firers.

**Japan.**—The following is a list of the most effective vessels of the fleet:—

Name.	Tons.	I.H.P.	Principal Armament.
Shikishima	14,850	14,500	} 4 12" B., 14 6" q.f.
Fuji	12,320	14,000	
Yashima	12,500	14,000	} 4 12" B., 10 6" q.f.
Tokiha	9,750	18,000	
Chiyoda	2,450	5,600	8 8" q.f., 14 6" q.f., 10 4.7" q.f., 14 1.8" q.f.

Naniwa	3,650	7,235	} 2 10.2" B., 6 5.9" q.f.
Takachiho	3,650	7,500	
Chitose	4,760	15,500	
Takasago	4,300	15,500	} 2 8" 10 4.7" q.f.
Itsukushima	4,277	5,430	
Hashidate	4,277	5,400	} 1 12.5" B., 11 4.7" q.f.
Matsumishima	4,277	5,400	
Akitsumishima	3,150	8,400	} 1 12.5" B., 12 4.7" q.f.
Yoshino	4,150	15,000	
Takasago	4,150	15,500	} 4 6" q.f., 8 4.7" q.f.
Idzumi	3,000	6,500	
			} 2 8" q.f., 10 4.7" q.f.
			} 2 10" B., 6 6" q.f.

The new shipbuilding programme, about which there has been much discussion, has been finally settled and has received the sanction of the Emperor. Altogether it is proposed to spend £12,000,000 over a term of years, and to build nineteen various vessels, and a hundred torpedo craft. This will comprise four battleships, six cruisers of 9700 tons, three second-class cruisers of 4800 tons, two third-class cruisers of 3200 tons, three torpedo gunboats of 1200 tons, one torpedo depot ship of 6750 tons, eleven destroyers, and eighty-nine other torpedo boats. The four battleships are under construction in this country (see below), as well as three of the first-class cruisers, while two others are in hand abroad. The second-class cruisers are enlarged *Yoshinos*, of 4760 tons and 22.5 knots, with a large quick-firing armament. The torpedo transport is intended to displace 6750 tons, with a speed of 20 knots. The two battle-ships *Yashima* and *Fuji*, respectively built at Elswick and Blackwall, have been completed. The *Yashima* attained a mean speed of 19.4 knots at her trials. These vessels are of the *Majestic* type; and a sister ship, though of greater displacement, the *Shikishima*, is now completing at the Thames Ironworks. The following are her chief characteristics:—400 ft. long, with a breadth of 75 ft. 6 in. and mean draught of 27 ft. 3 in., normal displacement 14,850 tons. Armament, four 12-in. 49-ton guns placed in pairs in two barbettes situated forward and aft, fourteen quick-firing 6-in. guns carried on the broadside, and twenty 12-pounder quick-firing guns. There are four submerged torpedo discharges, and one above-water discharge in the bow. The Harvey armour-belt is 226 ft. long by 8 ft. deep, the thickness of armour being 9 in. On the barbettes the armour is 14 in. thick above the main deck and 9 in. below in front. The ship is propelled by twin screws, the engines being of 14,500 indicated horse-power, supplied by Belleville boilers, and the contract speed is 18.5 knots. The coal capacity at normal draught will be 700 tons, but the bunkers will hold 1200 tons. Complement, 741 officers and men. A sister ship of the *Shikishima* is in hand at Elswick, another somewhat larger (15,200 tons), the *Asahi*, at Clydebank, and still another of the same class at Barrow. Thus four magnificent battleships for the Japanese Government are now in hand in this country. The following armoured cruisers are also building in England:—the *Asama* (9750 tons, 4 8" and 14 6" quick-firers, 21.5 knots), and the *Tokiha*, and an unnamed sister of the same class, all at Elswick. Two other cruisers of the same class are in hand severally at Rochefort and Stettin. The *Kasagi* and *Chitose* are approaching completion at Philadelphia and San Francisco. Of torpedo craft Messrs. Yarrow are building four, and Messrs. Thornycroft four; and four 31-knot boats of 150 tons are in hand at Elbing.

**Netherlands.**—With the budget of '97 a ship-

building programme was introduced which, within the following thirteen years, will involve an expenditure of £4,987,000. The programme includes six armoured vessels, twelve protected cruisers, six monitors, fifteen gunboats, and thirty-two torpedo-boats. The three protected cruisers, *Holland*, *Zeeland* and *Friesland* (see ed. '96), have been launched. The Minister declares that, with the exception of the *Reinier Claезen*, *Evertsen*, *Kortenaer*, *Piet-Hein*, *Koningin Wilhelmina*, *Sumatra*, and some torpedo-boats, all the other vessels are too old for much service. In the oldest the hulls are decayed, and the boilers and engines in a useless condition. A complete reconstitution of the fleet is therefore called for. The three new cruisers named above are to take the place of the *Van Galen*, *Koning der Nederlanden* and *Johan Willem Friso*. The *Evertsen*, *Kortenaer* and *Piet-Hein*, small coast-defence ships, will replace the *Buffel*, *Guinea* and *Tiger*, and three new coast-defence vessels will displace the *Skorpion*, *Stier* and *Panter*. The reconstitution is to be brought about gradually. Three cruisers are to be completed in 1900, and of the six projected coast-defence vessels, the first three will be ready in 1902, and three others in 1905.

**Portugal.**—The new vessels are the *Admiral*, which Messrs. Orlando have built at Leghorn, and the cruiser *Reinha Amelia* (1660 tons) launched at Lisbon. Two 15-knot cruisers of 1800 tons and 2650 I.H.P. are in hand at Havre—the *San Gabriel* (launched in '98), and the *San Rafael*. The *Dom Carlos I.* and another cruiser, both of 4100 tons and 20 knots, are in hand at Elswick, the first-named having been launched.

**Russia.**—The general basis of the naval budget for the next seven years has been confirmed by the Czar, the total outlay for the period being 473,000,000 roubles for the whole period. The total estimate for '98 was 67,050,000 roubles, of which 19,316,976 roubles were for shipbuilding. The principle underlying the naval expenditure and construction appears to be that on the appearance of every new British war-ship a Russian one of equal or superior power shall be laid down. None of the ships of the extraordinary programme have been ordered in this country. The *Peresviet* and *Oslabya* are completing at St. Petersburg. A coast-defence ship of the *Apraxine* type is in hand at St. Petersburg, and the battleship *Kniaz Potemkin* *Tavrichesky* at Nicolaieff; also the cruiser *Gromoboi* (12,336) at St. Petersburg. The three battle-ships *Poltava*, *Sevastopol*, and *Petropavlovsk* and the *Apraxine* are ready. Three first-class cruisers, *Diana*, *Pallada*, and *Aurora* (6500 tons and 11,000 indicated horse-power), are in hand on the Neva, where twelve torpedo boats of the *Sokol* type are to be built. Schichau is building a cruiser of 17,000 horse-power at Elbing, and eight vessels have been ordered in France. The Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée are to build at La Seyne a battleship, an armoured cruiser, and three destroyers. The battle-ship will displace 13,110 tons, and have a length of 388 ft. 8 in., with 75 ft. 5 in. beam and 26 ft. draught; armament, four 12 in. b.l., and twelve 6 in., twenty 18 in., and six 14 in. q.f.; engines of 16,300 horse-power; speed 18 knots. The armoured cruiser will have the following characteristics:—Displacement, 7,800 tons; length, 442 ft. 11 in.; beam, 57 ft.; draught,

21 ft. 11 in.; armament, two 8 in. b.l., and eight 6 in., twenty 29 in., and seven 18 in. q.f.; engines of 16,500 horse-power; speed, 21 knots. The three destroyers will displace 320 tons, and be 185 ft. 10 in. long, with engines of 5,700 horse-power, to give a speed of 27 knots. A protected cruiser of the *Svevlana* class is to be built at Havre, and M. Normand, of the same port, has received an order to construct three destroyers of the French *Durandal* type—300 tons and 26 knots. The following are the more important Russian war-ships recently constructed or in hand. Those named in italics are in the Black Sea.

Name.	Tons.	I.H.P.	Armoured.		Principal Armament.	
<i>Oslabya</i> . . .	12,674	14,500	4 10"	B.,	11 6"	q.f.
<i>Georgi Pobiedonosetz</i> . .	10,280	15,000	6 12"	B.,	7 6"	B
<i>Navarin</i> . . .	10,000	9,000	4 12"	B.,	8 6"	B.
<i>Tri Sviteliia</i> . .	12,480	10,600	4 12"	B.,	8 6"	q.f.
<i>Petropavlovsk</i> .	10,960	10,600	4 12"	B.,	8 7"	B.
<i>Poltava</i> . . .	10,960	10,600	4 12"	B.,	8 7"	B.
<i>Sevastopol</i> . .	10,960	10,600	4 12"	B.,	8 7"	B.
<i>Sissoi Veliky</i> .	8,800	8,500	4 12"	B.,	6 6"	B.
<i>Rotislav</i> . . .	8,800	8,500	4 12"	B.,	6 6"	B.
<i>Apostoloff</i> . .	8,076	11,500	4 12"	B.,	4 6"	B.
<i>Rurik</i> . . .	10,923	13,250	4 8"	B.,	16 6"	B.
<i>Rossia</i> . . .	12,130	14,500	4 8"	B.,	16 6"	B.
<i>Seniavine</i> . .	4,126	5,000	2 9"	B.,	4 6"	B.
<i>Oushahoff</i> . .	4,126	5,000	2 9"	B.,	4 6"	B.
<i>Apraxine</i> . . .	4,126	5,000	2 9"	B.,	4 6"	B.

The entire *personnel* of the navy is over 32,477 officers and men, including 1658 executive officers.

**Spain.**—In the war with the United States the Spanish Navy suffered terrible disaster. The new fleet was more than half destroyed. At Manila, on May 1st, '98, Admiral Montojo's squadron, mostly of the older and inferior vessels, perished by gun fire. The ships lost were the *Castilla*, *Antonia de Ulloa*, *Juan de Austria*, *Isla de Cuba*, *Isla de Luzon*, *Reina Cristina*, *Velasco*, and *Mindanao* transport. In the battle of Santiago, July 3rd, Admiral Cervera lost the five new armoured cruisers *Cristobal Colon*, *Infanta Maria Teresa*, *Almirante*, *Oquendo*, and *Vizcaya*. They took fire and were run ashore, the two last-named beyond all hope of recovery. The Americans refloated the *Maria Teresa*, but she sank (Nov. '98) off the Bahamas, when she was being towed to a United States harbour. It is doubtful whether the *Colon* can be saved; other vessels lost in the course of the war were the *Furor* and *Pluton*, destroyers, in the battle of Santiago, the *Reina Mercedes* sunk at the mouth of the bay, July 5th, the gunboats *Centenilla* and *Delgado Parayo*, burnt at Manzanillo July 22th, and the sloop *Jorge Juan*, sunk in Nipe Bay July 21st. Though the material destruction was enormous and the loss of life very considerable, the Spanish officers and men fought with heroic bravery and devotion that won the admiration of their adversaries.

The following is a list of the most important recent vessels of the fleet that remain, and of some now in course of construction:—

Name.	Tons.	I.H.P.	Armoured.		Principal Armament.	
<i>Carlos V.</i> . . .	9,235	15,000	2 11"	B.,	10 5 5"	B.
<i>Pelayo</i> . . .	9,900	6,800	2 12 5"	B.,	2 11"	B.
<i>Numancia</i> . .	7,305	3,708	8 10"	B.,	6 6 2"	q.f.

Cataluña . . . 7,000	15,000	} 2 11" B., 10 5'5" B. 8 2'2" q.f., 8 1'4" q.f.
Cisneros . . . 7,000	15,000	
P. de Asturias . . 7,000	15,000	

**Deck Protected and Partially Protected.**

Alfonso XII. . . 5,000	11,000	} 4 7'8", 6 4'7". 4 7'8" B., 6 4'7 q.f. 6 6-pr., 4 3-pr. q.f. 4 4'7" B., 5 q.f.
Alfonso XIII. . . 4,800	12,000	
Lepanto . . . 4,800	12,000	
Ensenada . . . 1,060	2,700	

The armoured cruiser, *Pedro D'Aragon*, is in hand at Sestri Ponente, and other cruisers building are the *Isabel la Católica* and *Reina Regente*. The *Río de la Plata* (1,800 tons) has been launched at Havre.

**Sweden and Norway.**—Fourteen years ago a committee discussed the necessities of national defence, and recommended that, within a period of thirty years, fourteen *Sveas*, ten armoured gunboats, four cruisers, and eighty large and small torpedo-boats should be built, the annual cost being estimated at 1,900,000 crowns. Progress has been slower than was intended, for up to the present time there are built or building of this programme four armourclads, three torpedo gunboats, fifteen torpedo boats, and one mining vessel. The considerable sums voted seem to indicate a more vigorous policy. The *Odin* (3300 tons), an improved *Svea*, was launched in '96, and the *Njord* and *Thor*, of the same class, are in hand. Other vessels of the class are to be built probably in England. The Norwegian *Harald Haarfagre*, built on the Tyne, where a sister, the *Tordenskjold*, is in hand, is an armourclad of 3,556 tons, well protected and heavily armed for her displacement.

**United States.**—The war with Spain brought deservedly high honour to the fleet, and the effect of the victory will be to bring about a considerable naval expansion. The principal vessels with which the United States embarked upon the war, some not completed, are given in the subjoined table, the *Albany* and *New Orleans* being the two protected cruisers bought from Brazil:—

Armoured.			Principal Armament.
Name.	Tons.	I.H.P.	
Wisconsin . . .	11,525	10,000	} 4 13" 14 6" q.f.
Alabama . . .	11,525	10,000	
Illinois . . .	11,525	10,000	
Kearsarge . . .	11,525	10,000	
Kentucky . . .	11,525	10,000	} 4 13", 4 8".
Texas . . .	6,300	8,000	
Oregon . . .	10,200	9,000	} 4 13" B., 8 8' B.,
Massachusetts . .	10,200	9,000	
Indiana . . .	10,200	9,000	} 4 6" B., 20 6-pr. q.f.
Iowa . . .	11,295	11,000	
Katahdin (ram) . .	2,183	4,800	} 4 6-pr. q.f.
Texas . . .	6,315	8,610	
Puritan . . .	6,060	3,700	} 4 12", 6 4' q.f.
New York . . .	8,150	16,500	
Brooklyn . . .	9,150	16,500	} 8 8" B., 12 5" q.f.
Monterey . . .	4,048	5,400	
Protected.			
Olympia . . .	5,500	13,500	} 4 8 B., 4 5" q.f.
Columbia . . .	7,500	20,000	
Minneapolis . . .	7,500	20,000	} 8 4" q.f.
Newark . . .	4,083	8,869	
Philadelphia . . .	4,324	8,815	} 12 6' B., 4 6-pr. q.f.
San Francisco . . .	4,083	10,400	
Albany . . .	3,500	7,500	} 6 6" q.f., 4 4'7" q.f.
New Orleans . . .	3,500	7,500	
Cincinnati . . .	3,183	10,000	} 1 6" q.f., 10 5" q.f.
Raleigh . . .	3,183	10,000	

Unprotected.		
Detroit . . .	2,000	5,400
Montgomery . . .	2,000	5,400
Marblehead . . .	2,000	5,400

The battleships of the *Illinois* class were very fully described in the edition '98. The following are their principal dimensions and characteristics:—Length, 368 ft.; extreme breadth, 72 ft.; displacement, 11,525 tons; indicated horse-power, 10,000, with a speed of 16 knots on trial for four consecutive hours, and a mean draught with 800 tons of coal of 25 ft. The armament of each ship consists of four 13-in., fourteen 6-in. quick-firers, seven 6-pounder and four 1-pounder quick-firers. The *Alabama* and *Illinois* were launched in '98, three other battleships are to be built of the same class—the *Maine*, *Missouri*, and *Ohio*. Four monitors have also been planned, the *Connecticut*, *Wyoming*, *Arkansas*, and *Florida*, carrying 2 12-in. guns in single turrets; but it is stated (Nov. '98) that they have been countermanded, owing to Admiral Sampson's unfavourable report upon the behaviour of the older monitors during the war. In addition to battleships and monitors, a plan has been prepared for the building of 3 armoured cruisers of 12,000 tons, three protected cruisers of 6,000 tons, and three of 5,000 tons, and six other cruisers of 2,500 tons. There are now seven torpedo destroyers, and sixteen new ones are to be built, as well as twelve other torpedo boats.

**Foreign Trade with Great Britain.** See: GREAT BRITAIN AND HER FOREIGN TRADE.

**Foresters, Ancient Order of.** The origin of the Ancient Order of Foresters dates back more than a century. The earliest notice of Forestry may be said to be a list of members, made in "Court No. 1" of the "Ancient Royal Order of Foresters" in the parish of Leeds. The date of this list is 1790. Slow progress marked the early years of the movement, but in 1813 "Court No. 2" was commenced at Knaresborough. General laws for the rule of Forestry were sanctioned on June 3rd, '16, but the life of this "Royal Order" was practically cut short in '34. In the first twenty-one years of its existence no fewer than 358 Courts had been opened. The "Ancient Order" soon eclipsed the "Royal Order," and within three months of the momentous meeting ('34) at Rochdale, at which the disruption in the ranks of the "Royal Order" was made apparent, 294 courts of the latter were incorporated in the Ancient Order of Foresters. Mr. G. F. Mandley became its first High Chief Ranger. Salford was the meeting-place of the first High Court ('35), when three days were occupied in discussion of the business of the Order. It was notified that 16,510 members had received certificates. In '32 Forestry was introduced into the United States, and there, as well as in Canada and Australasia, it has thriven. In '40 the first Juvenile Foresters' Society was formed, in Hull. It provided for funeral benefits only. The official magazine is *The Foresters' Miscellany*, published monthly. Reports are also published quarterly by the Executive Council, and an annual report is issued under the title of *The Foresters' Directory*, containing about 750 pages. During '97 it appears that in the numbers of male and female adult benefit members and juvenile members of the Order there was an increase of 10,378. Its funds amount to £6,117,072, the gain in funds in '97 being £289,523, (the largest



increase on record). The total membership is 895,769, comprising 724,897 male adult benefit members, 6545 female members, 19,477 contributing widows, 21,209 honorary members, and 123,641 juvenile members. In the year ending September '98 the Order had opened 180 Female Courts. The meeting-place for '99 is Cardiff. The High Chief Ranger for '98-9 is Mr. John Edwards. The Permanent Secretary is Mr. J. Lister Stead, 42, Oakfield Street, Cardiff.

**Forestry.** See AFFORESTATION.

**Formosa.** This island, which came into prominence during the Chino-Japanese war and was one of the spoils taken from the vanquished nation in '95, lies off the Chinese coast, and is about 200 miles in length. Its area is about 13,500 sq. m., and the pop. is estimated at about 2,000,000. It is very mountainous, and the almost inaccessible inland parts are held by a primitive race of the Malay type. The chief towns are Tamsui at the north and Tainanfu and Auping at the south end. The chief products are tea, sugar, rice, and camphor, and these make the island a desirable acquisition for Japan, leaving out of account its proximity to the Chinese mainland. Considerable energy has been shown by the conquerors in developing internal communications, and good roads have been also made in all directions. The administration of the island, which at first was very faulty, was, during '97, largely reorganised, benevolence in the treatment of natives being specially enjoined upon the Japanese officials. See CHINA (map).

**Forrest, Sir John, K.C.M.G.,** the Premier of Western Australia, was b. in 1847. After serving in the Survey Department, and commanding various expeditions into the interior, he was appointed Surveyor-General. He was elected a member of the Legislative Council of Western Australia '83, and has been a member ever since, and Premier since '90, when the first Ministry was formed. He has succeeded admirably in coping with the situation created by the gold discoveries in the colony, and was made a K.C.M.G. in '91. In '97 he was President of the Federal Council of Australasia, came to England to attend the Jubilee festivities, and was made a member of the Privy Council. He has published "Exploration in Australia" and "Notes on Western Australia."

## FRANCE.

France is a republic governed by a President and two chambers under the constitution of 1871, revised in '75, '84, '85, and '89. The legislative power resides in the Assembly, sitting in two houses: viz., the Senate of 300 members, of whom 225 are indirectly elected for 9 years (one-third retiring every 3 years) by delegates chosen by the municipal councils and by the Senators, Deputies, Councillors-General, and District Councillors of the Departments, there being also 75 Senators originally elected for life by the two Chambers (though as these die the vacancies are filled up by the election of Senators for a period of 9 years only), and the Chamber of Deputies of 584 members, elected for 4 years by universal suffrage. The method of election is by *scrutin d'arrondissement*. Each Department is divided into *arrondissements* returning one Deputy, though where the population of the *arrondissement* exceeds 100,000, it is divided into two or more constituencies. Each elector votes for

one Deputy only. Candidates are compelled to declare for which constituency they will stand. Voters are required to be over 21 and to have a 6-months' residential qualification. Both Houses can initiate and frame laws, except in the case of financial laws, which must first be presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies. Deputies and Senators are both paid. The President is elected for seven years, and receives 600,000 fr. a year, and a further allowance of 600,000 fr. for expenses. The executive power is confided to the President, elected by the two Houses united in National Assembly. War can be declared by the President only with consent of the two Houses. As to local government, the unit is the commune, governed by a municipal council and a mayor. The communes are combined into cantons, containing on an average 12 communes, and also, for electoral purposes, into *arrondissements*, these *arrondissements* again forming the Departments, of which there are 86. Prefects, with large and somewhat vague powers, control the Departments. All religions are on a legal equality, every sect being entitled to a grant from the State if its numbers exceed 100,000. But the Roman Catholics form the large majority of the population. Primary education is free and obligatory, and admirably organised. Secondary education is given in over 400 schools specially organised for that purpose, with about 100,000 pupils, and there are also numerous technical schools, besides 15 universities. The colonies are looked upon as being politically part of France, and are represented in the Senate and Chamber. At the end of '96 there were 23,500 miles of first-class railways being worked, and 2500 miles of second-class. The chief exports are textiles, wine, raw silk, wool, etc., leather, and small ware. Agricultural operations include not only the growing of cereals, wheat principally, but roots, cattle, sugar, silk, wine, vegetables, and poultry and eggs. The quantity of wine made in '97 was 727,791,245 gallons, of the estimated value of £32,000,000, while the yield of cider was only 152,745,885 gallons. Area, 204,092 sq. m.; pop., '96, 38,518,975. Estimated revenue, '97, £141,356,440; expenditure, £141,342,760; public debt, estimated at £1,280,000,000; imports, '96, £158,404,000; exports, £142,183,000. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS. DIPLOMATIC, FOREIGN ARMIES, FOREIGN NAVIES, FRENCH GUINEA, FRENCH WEST AFRICA, GREAT BRITAIN AND HER FOREIGN TRADE, etc.

**Political Parties.**—A few years ago the two main groups in politics might have been roughly, but accurately defined, as Republicans and Reactionaries, the latter including the Royalists or followers of the Duc d'Orléans, and Imperialists, followers of Prince Victor. Recently, however, and more especially since '93, when so many supporters of the Monarchy and the Empire, under the advice of the Pope, stood as the "Rallied" or independent Republican party, this grouping of parties has disappeared; and at the present time the only division that can be made is into the Government Republicans and the Opposition, an Opposition embracing the most diverse elements. After the '93 election referred to above there were in the Chamber about 292 Government or Moderate Republicans; 187 Radicals; 35 "Rallied" or independent Republicans; and about 58 Reactionaries, including

both Royalists and Imperialists. The Radicals, however, contained a very strong Socialist element, and as time went on the Socialists separated themselves and became a distinct party. In '95 a Radical administration was formed under M. Bourgeois, but the influence of the Socialists, upon whom M. Bourgeois had to depend for a majority in the Chamber, brought about its downfall; and a strong Moderate Republican administration under M. Méline succeeded in April '96, and held office till June '98, when it fell and was replaced by a Radical Ministry with M. Brisson as President. The General Election in May '98 showed a notable increase in the numbers of the Radicals and Socialists elected, and the Moderate Republicans were no longer able to stand against the combined forces that the Opposition could bring against them. The strength of parties was as follows: Moderates 254; Rallied 40; Radicals 178; Socialist Radicals 57; Reactionaries 44; Anti-Semites, 10. M. Brisson in turn succumbed in October, and was succeeded by a Ministry of "Republican Concentration" under M. Dupuy.

**History, '98.**—The agitation caused by the attempt to cancel the conviction in '94 of Captain Dreyfus, on the charge of having divulged military State secrets to a foreign Power, recommenced early in November '97, occupied the attention of all France, and increased when Count Esterhazy was accused of being the author of the *bordereau*, or document on which Captain Dreyfus was said to have been condemned. M. Zola took the view that Dreyfus was innocent, and declared in the *Figaro* that the attempt made by the military authorities to prevent the case from being reopened was a crime (Dec. 1st). The Chamber of Deputies, however, supported the military authorities, and gave overwhelming support to the Premier and General Billot, the Minister for War, when they declared (4th) that the charges against Esterhazy could have no reference or relation to the Dreyfus case. General Billot further solemnly affirmed his belief in the guilt of Dreyfus, and the Chamber adopted a resolution expressing "respect for the authority of the judgment delivered" against Dreyfus. A court-martial on Major Esterhazy was held (Jan. 10th, '98). The proceedings for the most part were conducted with closed doors, and ended in the acquittal of the accused. Thereupon M. Zola wrote a letter to the *Aurore*—denouncing Colonel du Paty de Clam, a member of the War Office staff, as being at the bottom of the Dreyfus prosecution, describing the incriminating document as an impudent swindle, accusing the War Office of having endeavoured to screen rather than admit their mistake in condemning Dreyfus, and of having ordered the acquittal of Esterhazy, although he was guilty. The Government immediately ordered a prosecution of M. Zola (13th). By this time the affair had resolved itself into this—that most unprejudiced people regarded the *bordereau* or incriminating document upon which Dreyfus was said to have been condemned as ridiculously insufficient to prove his guilt; while if, as was suggested, he was condemned on other evidence, then it was secret evidence, not communicated to him or his counsel, and the sentence was illegal. A violent scene occurred in the Chamber during a debate on the case (22nd), fists being used and inkpots

thrown by the Deputies. It arose on a speech by M. Jaurès, in which he pointed out that if Dreyfus was condemned on a secret document the judgment was illegal. M. Méline refused to reply, and the Chamber approved his action by a very large majority. Herr von Bülow, German Foreign Secretary, declared publicly to the Budget Committee of the Reichstag (24th) that Dreyfus had never had any relations with the German Government or with any of its agents. The trial of M. Zola began (Feb. 7th), and all attempts by the defence to introduce the Dreyfus case, or to show the grounds on which the judgment against Dreyfus was declared illegal, were ruled out by the Court; though opportunities without number were given to the military authorities to declare that the condemnation of Dreyfus was legal and just. General de Boisdeffre went so far as to threaten resignation were Zola acquitted. In the end the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," and M. Zola was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine of 3000 fr., and the publisher of the *Aurore* to four months' imprisonment and a fine of 3000 fr. An appeal against the judgment was at once lodged, and the Cour de Cassation quashed it (April 3rd), and annulled the prosecution on the ground that the Minister for War could not take action on behalf of the court-martial. Whereupon the Minister convened the members of the court-martial, and a fresh prosecution of M. Zola was decided upon (8th). The General Election of Deputies took place (May 8th), and the second ballots (22nd) revealed the fact that the Government could only count on a majority of from 12 to 15, including the Rallied. Their weakness became apparent directly the Chamber met (June 1st). The first vote for the Presidency was indecisive, but the second only put the Government's candidate, M. Paul Deschanel, temporarily in office by 282 votes against 278 cast for M. Brisson. The election was confirmed by 287 votes to 277 (9th). The Niger Convention, negotiated by a Commission which had been sitting for months, was signed at Paris (13th). Full details of the Convention are given in the articles on the French and British colonies affected—*e.g.* FRENCH GUINEA, NIGERIA, LAGOS, GOLD COAST, etc. See also map showing the effects of the Convention, under NIGERIA. The Government only secured a majority of 12 in a vote on an interpellation as to the Government's policy (14th). M. Méline and his colleagues thereupon resigned (15th), and ineffectual attempts to form a conciliation cabinet were made by M. Ribot, M. Sarrien, and M. Peytral. The President then entrusted the task to M. Brisson, and he succeeded (28th) in forming a Radical administration. M. Cavaignac became War Minister, and took an early opportunity of declaring his conviction of the guilt of Dreyfus, basing his belief on three documents which he communicated to the Chamber (July 7th). He announced at the same time that an inquiry would be held into the action of Major Esterhazy. Colonel Picquart at once wrote to the Premier that he could prove that two of the documents dated '94 could not apply to Dreyfus and that the third, dated '96, had all the marks of a forgery. At the same time M. Demange, the advocate of Captain Dreyfus, stated that none of the documents were communicated either to him or to Dreyfus at the trial. The second Zola trial took place, and on the Court



deciding that no reference to the Dreyfus case would be permitted, the defendants allowed judgment to go by default, and were sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment and a fine of 3000 fr. (18th). M. Zola thereupon left Paris before the judgment was notified to him, in order to secure, what the French law allows, a retrial of the case at a later date. The inquiries into the actions of Major Esterhazy and Colonel du Paty de Clam resulted in a decision that there was no ground for prosecuting them; but the tide turned suddenly when Lieut.-Colonel Henry, the head of the espionage department of the War Office, was arrested (Aug. 30th), and confessed that he had forged one of the three documents mentioned above, the very one denounced by Colonel Picquart. He then committed suicide whilst under arrest (31st). General de Boisdeffre, head of the General staff, resigned immediately, and after some discussions M. Cavaignac resigned his portfolio as Minister of War. It appeared that he still believed firmly in the guilt of Dreyfus, and was obstinately opposed to a revision of his case, differing therein from the rest of the Cabinet. General Zurlinden, the Military Governor of Paris, was appointed in his place, but he in his turn declared himself opposed to a fresh trial, though Colonel du Paty de Clam was virtually disgraced by being placed on the retired list. The Cabinet authorised the Minister of Justice to take the opinion of the Revision Commission of the Ministry of Justice as to whether the application for revision should be granted (Sept. 18th), and thereupon General Zurlinden and M. Tillaye, Minister of Public Works, resigned. General Chanoine was appointed to succeed at the War Office, and M. Godin as Public Works Minister. Colonel Picquart and M. Leblois were brought up before the Correctional Tribunal (21st), charged with divulging information (obtained in the Colonel's investigation of Major Esterhazy's conduct) affecting the national defence. The Deputy Procureur, however, asked for an adjournment, since General Zurlinden, as Military Governor of Paris—a post resumed by him after resigning from the War Office—had ordered the prosecution of Colonel Picquart on the charge of forging a telegram (referred to as the *petit bleu*) which purported to show suspicious relations between Major Esterhazy and the authorities of a foreign Power. Colonel Picquart was then handed over to the military authorities, and made a dramatic statement, warning the court that if he found in his cell the noose of Lemercier-Picard or the razor of Henry it would be an assassination, for he had no intention of committing suicide! The Revision Commission reported to the Cabinet that they were equally divided, and therefore must decide in the negative, according to the custom in such cases (25th). Thereupon the Cabinet decided to transmit the application for revision to the Cour de Cassation (26th). The result was that M. Manau, the Public Prosecutor, made formal application for the revision of the trial at the registry of the Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation (Oct. 5th). The affair was thus taken out of the hands of the Executive and the Legislature and confided to the supreme judicial authority. The British Foreign Office issued a Parliamentary paper containing "Correspondence with the French Government respecting the Valley of the Upper

Nile." The correspondence covered the period from Dec. 10th, '97 (when the British Ambassador in Paris reminded the French Government of the views held by H.M. Government as to the exclusively British sphere of influence in the Nile Valley, as expressed by Sir E. Grey's declaration in the House of Commons in '95) down to Oct. 3rd, '98. In Sept. '98 Lord Salisbury instructed the British Ambassador to point out to the French Foreign Minister that all the territories which had been subject to the Khālifa had passed by right of conquest to the British and Egyptian Governments, and that H.M. Government did not consider this right open to discussion. The French reply was that France had never recognised the British sphere of influence in the Upper Nile region, and had protested at the time against Sir E. Grey's declaration. The British Ambassador then stated that his Government would consent to no compromise as to Fashoda, which formed part of the territories that had passed from the hands of the Khālifa back into the hands of Great Britain and Egypt. The French Government, on being informed of the Sirdar's report on his visit to Fashoda, requested that a telegram might be sent to Major Marchand, instructing him to send home a copy of his report, which he had already dispatched in duplicate by way of Abyssinia and French Congo, by one of his officers. To this the British Government agreed, while reaffirming their views as to the ownership of Fashoda, and insisting on the withdrawal of Major Marchand as a condition precedent to negotiations on the matter. The French Government in turn issued a Yellow Book on the Fashoda question (23rd), the remarkable feature of which was the declaration of Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador in London, that Lord Salisbury had pressed him to make proposals on the part of the French Government; and that thereupon the Baron had claimed the valley of the Bahr-el-Ghazal for France, giving her access to the Nile. But in a Parliamentary paper issued by the British Foreign Office two days later Lord Salisbury gave his version, and a very different one, of the conversation, asserting that he had declined to discuss the claims of France to an outlet on the Nile for the Ubangi province. Attention could not long be withdrawn from the Dreyfus affair, however, and before the Deputies reassembled it was rumoured that a military plot had been formed to overturn the Cabinet and put an end to all attempts to revise the Dreyfus case. At the opening of the Chamber (25th) General Chanoine, after an attack had been made on the Ministry by M. Déroulède, rushed to the tribune, declared that his view of the Dreyfus case was that of his predecessors, and, most irregularly, resigned his portfolio. M. Brisson then announced that a provisional Minister of War would be appointed; but in the discussion that followed a motion expressing confidence in the Government was lost by 254 votes to 286, and M. Brisson and his colleagues resigned (25th). The report to the Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation on the application for revision was presented (27th) by M. Bard, one of its members, who insisted on the need for a further judicial inquiry, and was eloquently supported by the Procureur-Général, M. Manau, and by M. Mornard, counsel for Mme. Dreyfus. The Court decided that it would institute and itself conduct "a supplementary investigation"



(29th). On the same day Major Esterhazy was expelled from the Legion of Honour. M. Dupuy succeeded in forming a Cabinet (Nov. 1st), retaining M. Delcassé as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and giving the War Office to M. Freycinet. The Ministerial declaration (4th) affirmed the supremacy of the civil power, but also confidence in the army, and expressed the resolve to stop the insults directed against it. The Fashoda question came briefly to the fore again with the official announcement (5th) that the Government had decided to withdraw Major Marchand. The French press as a whole deplored the retirement, and some papers expressed themselves with the utmost bitterness against Great Britain; but the country generally and the Chambers seemed to treat the matter with indifference.

**France, President of.** See FAURE.

**Franchise.** See REGISTRATION, PARLIAMENTARY, for a full account of the qualifications for the franchise.

**Francis Ferdinand of Austria, Archduke,** son of the late Archduke Charles Louis, by his second marriage with the Princess Maria Annunciatia, daughter of Ferdinand II., King of the two Sicilies, was b. at Gratz, in 1863, and is a major in the 4th Dragoon Regiment. A few years ago he inherited the large fortune of his relative, the Grand Duke of Modena, and in so doing took the name of Este. On Feb. 1st, '89, he renounced the fortune and name in favour of his brother, Archduke Otho. Archduke Francis is unmarried, and has never made any great figure in Austrian society. By the death of the Crown Prince Rudolph and the abdication of his father, who died in '96, he became the heir apparent to the Austrian throne.

**Francis Joseph I., Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia,** was b. 1830. His father was the late Archduke Francis Charles. Succeeded his uncle, Ferdinand, on the throne when he abdicated ('49). The beginning of his reign was marked by important events. Hungary was in a state of rebellion, which was quelled by the help of Russia. His Italian dominions were saved by the genius of General Radetzky. The Emperor made strenuous efforts to prevent the Crimean war, and refused to join France and England. After the Austro-French war ('59), he was compelled to sign the treaty of peace of *Villafranca*, by which Lombardy was ceded to Italy. In '66 he lost the duchy of *Holstein*, obtained by the convention of Gastein, and in the same year, as the result of the war with Prussia, *Venetia* also. That year was fatal to the supremacy of Austria in Germany, the contest being decided in favour of Prussia by the treaties of *Nikolsburg* and *Prague* respectively. The Turkish provinces of *Bosnia* and *Herzegovina* were, by decision of the *Berlin Congress* ('78), placed under the administration of Austria-Hungary. In '54 the Emperor Francis Joseph married the Princess Elizabeth Amalie Eugénie, (daughter of the Duke Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria), who was murdered by an Italian anarchist at Geneva in '98. The death of the Crown Prince Rudolph made the Archduke Francis Ferdinand (*q.v.*), a nephew of the Emperor's, the heir to the throne.

**Frederick William Louis, Grand Duke of Baden,** was b. 1826. Succeeded his father, the Grand Duke Leopold, '52. By right of succession the government of the duchy belonged to

his brother Louis, who was older than himself; but Duke William had to assume the government, his brother being mentally incapacitated. As a ruler he has proved himself a firm ally of Prussia, and in the war of '70-71 against France he fought side by side with Prussia, and took a prominent part in the struggle. In home politics he declared himself a stern opponent of the Jesuits, and in '55 he put an end to their existence as an organised ecclesiastical community, by banishing them from the duchy. His wife is a daughter of the late Emperor William of Germany.

**Free Church of England.** A Protestant episcopal organisation, originated in 1844 (enrolled in Chancery 1863) as a counteracting movement to the Oxford Tractarianism. Being free from State control, the Free Church claims the liberty to enter a parish where ritualistic practices prevail, and establish a liturgical service on the basis of the Evangelical party in the National Church, with which section it is in ritual practically identical. It is governed by Convocation and bishops, consecrated in the line of the Canterbury succession by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cummins, of the American Protestant Episcopal Church, whose bishops were consecrated at Lambeth Palace 1787. The churches, although not numerous, are widely spread. Convocation held yearly (June). Bishop Primus, Rev. S. J. C. Dicksee, Crowborough. Missionary Bishop, Rev. H. O. Meyers, Hounslow. Treasurer, A. H. Wilson, Esq., 5, Westminster Chambers, S.W. Hon. Secretaries, Rev. E. T. Boon, Worcester; Rev. A. F. G. Jullion, New Malden. Registrar, Rev. G. H. Jones, Cliftonville, Margate. Offices, 5, Westminster Chambers, S.W.

**Free Church of Scotland.** See CHURCHES OF SCOTLAND.

**Free Churches, National Council of the.** See NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE EVANGELICAL FREE CHURCHES.

**Free Libraries.** See PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT.

## FREEMASONRY.

The Masonry of the present day—especially British Masonry—is famous for two things: conviviality and charity. The latter was recognised 170 years since by the formation of a committee of charity in connection with the Grand Lodge in 1725. This committee from time to time underwent various alterations in its title, and it is now called *The Board of Benevolence*, its province being to administer the *Fund of Benevolence*. To this Fund every one initiated in a lodge under the English constitution contributes a sum on his initiation; and as long as he is a subscriber to a lodge in London 4s. a year is paid by his lodge for him to this fund, and 2s. if he subscribe to a country lodge, another 2s. going to the fund of his province. In 1788 Chevalier Ruspini, surgeon-dentist to George III., established the Freemasons' Girls' School, now known as *The Royal Masonic Institution for Girls*, and ten years later the *Boys' School* was started. The Institution for the Aged is the youngest of the three, the Institution for the Men not having been established till 1842, and for the Widows not till '49. The Girls' School boards, clothes and educates 263 girls, and the Boys' School 268 boys; while the Benevolent Institution grants annuities to 442 persons—£40 a year to men

and £32 a year to widows; there being now 200 men and 242 widows on the Funds. It is also paying £560 a year to widows of deceased annuitants. The total receipts of these three institutions in '97 were: Benevolent Institution, £27,129; Boys' School, £23,303 5s. 7d.; Girls' School, £21,405 14s. 3d. The roll of the Grand Lodge to September '98 showed a total of 2726 warrants for lodges under the English constitution; but this does not represent the actual number of lodges now subject to Grand Lodge, as out of 446 of this total some lodges have ceased to exist since '63, while some have merged in other lodges or gone under the jurisdiction of Colonial Grand Lodges.

The United Grand Lodge of England acknowledges only two species of Freemasonry—the **Craft** and the **Royal Arch**, both of which are exceedingly powerful. Scotch, Irish, American and Continental jurisdictions acknowledge higher degrees; but these, with the exception of the **Mark Degree**, are not universal—that is, they are Christian degrees, and the Jew, the Turk, the Mohammedan and the Parsee will not join them. Strong endeavours were made thirty-nine years since to induce the Grand Lodge to recognise the Mark Degree, but the attempts were unsuccessful, and the Mark Masons established a Grand Lodge of their own in 1856. It has already 518 lodges in England and Wales and the colonies, with 38,669 registered Mark Masons subject to its authority; has a large Benevolent Fund, an Educational Fund, and out of the interest of its annuity funds grants £26 a year to each of seven decayed Mark Masons and £21 a year to each of eight widows. The charitable work of English Freemasonry does not end here, because there are several provincial organisations which grant annuities to local brethren and widows, and pay the expense of educating Masons' children.

The principal events of the year strongly evidenced the growing power of the Craft in England. Business at Grand Secretary's office had so much increased that at Grand Lodge on Dec. 1st, '97, the Grand Secretary's salary was increased from £1000 to £1250, with a £50 yearly increment until it should reach £1500. The Prince of Wales was elected on March 2nd, '98, for the twenty-fourth year as Grand Master, and his reinstallation took place on April 27th, when Lt.-Col. H. D. Davies, M.P., Lord Mayor of London, was appointed a Past Grand Deacon. At Grand Lodge on June 1st, the brethren received a message from the Grand Master, and in consequence thereof withdrew recognition of the Grand Lodge of Peru and its subordinate lodges for excluding the Volume of the Sacred Law, and omitting all mention of it from their meetings. Grand Lodge thus followed its action towards the Grand Orient of France on March 6th, '78. Grand Lodge, at the same meeting of June 1st, '98, sanctioned the purchase of additional property contiguous to Freemasons' Hall, on account of the insufficiency of the present building for the requirements of the Order. On Sept. 7th there was a happy termination to a controversy about the establishment of a new and independent Grand Lodge of New Zealand, by the recognition of that Grand Lodge by the Grand Lodge of England.

Grand Lodge possesses many archæological curiosities in a library and museum, to which valuable additions are constantly being presented; but it is only of late years that Masonic

brethren seem to have become aware of the importance of collecting and preserving authentic traditions of the craft. In connection with Freemasonry there exists a lodge, the **Quatuor Coronati** (founded 1884), whose membership is restricted to persons possessing either literary or artistic qualifications (Sec. G. W. Speth, Bromley, Kent). Of a similar nature is the **Savage Club Lodge**, which is restricted to members of the Club. The **Eccentric Lodge**, consecrated Oct. 20th, '93, is of the same class. There are other lodges established expressly for the convenience of members of different professions and callings, such as barristers, gas engineers, physicians and surgeons, and chemists; and there is also the **Gallery Lodge**, 1928, which was consecrated in Aug. '81, and is composed solely of newspaper reporters and writers. Several volunteer corps also have lodges, the membership of which is restricted to members of the respective corps. There are other class lodges in connection with the public schools, and the professions of the law and physic. Consult Mackay's "Lexicon of Freemasonry"; Kenning's "Cyclopædia of Freemasonry"; Gould's "History of Freemasonry" (6 vols.). English Freemasonry has two London weekly newspapers devoted to its interests—the *Freemason* and the *Freemason's Chronicle*. The former has been established thirty years, and the latter twenty-four. The *Craftsman*, published at Cardiff, was started in Jan. '94 as a monthly illustrated paper devoted to Welsh and general Masonic matters. The *Masonic Visitor* was first published in Dublin in May of the same year as a journal of Irish Freemasonry. The *Scottish Freemason* followed in June, and is published in Glasgow. In America Masonic papers are numerous, and they are also known in India, Australia, New Zealand, and other colonies.

**Fremantle, The Hon. and Very Rev. W. H., D.D.**, Dean of Ripon, was born in 1831, and is the second son of the first Baron Cottesloe. He was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, taking a first class in classics and holding a Fellowship of All Souls '55-63. Ordained in '56, he became curate at Middle Claydon, vicar of Lewknor, resident chaplain to Bishop of London (Tait) '61-6, rector of St. Mary's, Bryanston Square '65, Fellow and Tutor of Balliol, '82-96, and Canon Residentiary of Canterbury Cathedral '82. In April '95 he was appointed to the Deanery of Ripon. He was Select Preacher at Oxford '78-80, and Bampton Lecturer for '83, and has written several theological works.

**French Colonies, The.** See FRANCE, and COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS; also under their various headings.

**French Congo and Gaboon.** A French colony in Western Africa, bounded on the north-west by the Cameroons, on the north by Wadai, one of the Central Soudan States, on the east by the Egyptian Soudan, on the south-east by the Congo Free State, and on the west by the Atlantic. The **Gaboon** is strictly only a great estuary by which several minor streams discharge their waters. The **Ogowé** is a large river, which reaches the Atlantic by several mouths, forming a great delta, not far south of the Gaboon estuary. **France** has possessed the Gaboon estuary and district since 1843, and in '94 she extended her rule over the inland part of the colony by an agreement made with Germany in March '94 settling the

boundary between the French and German spheres from the southern boundary of the Cameroons to Lake Tchad. A line of communication between French Congo and the French possessions in the Soudan was thus assured. Efforts have since been made to push the French sphere farther eastwards, so as to secure a footing on the Nile, although the British Government announced in '95, through Sir Edward Grey, that it would regard the sending of an expedition into the Nile Valley as an unfriendly act. Notwithstanding this, an expedition led by Captain (now Major) Marchand made its way from the Congo and along the Upper Ubangi through the Bahr-el-Ghazal province to Fashoda, on the Nile, where it was discovered by the Sirdar, commanding the Egyptian army, after the defeat of the Khalifa and the fall of Omdurman, in Sept. '98. Major Marchand had been attacked by the Dervishes, and had entrenched himself on a peninsula jutting into the river, which was practically an island. The Sirdar invited him to retire, but this he declined to do without orders from the French Government; therefore a British force was posted at Fashoda so as to cut off his communication with the mainland, and the matter was left to the diplomatists to settle. M. Liotard, Governor of Upper Ubangi, arrived at Paris in October, and, in acknowledging the welcome accorded him, said that he had been directed by M. de Brazza in '90 to occupy the territories to which access was given by Upper Ubangi, and to make of them a French region, with an opening on the Nile. The result of the work thus undertaken was the presence at Fashoda of Major Marchand. Posts had been established along the Ubangi, Mbomu, and Such. What was specially wanted was better means of communication between Brazzaville and the first post of Upper Ubangi. The French Government decided (Nov. 5th) that Major Marchand must retire from Fashoda, in deference to the attitude of Great Britain, but nothing was settled as to the Bahr-el-Ghazal. The area of the colony is 496,920 sq. m. and the population 8,950,000. The colony is under the control of a Commissioner General, and a number of stations have been established throughout the territory. The exports are ivory, ebony and other woods, caoutchouc, and palm oil. See COLONIES, ETC., of EUROPEAN POWERS, EGYPT (maps), FRANCE, and SOUDAN.

**French Guiana.** A colony in South America, on the Atlantic coast, bounded by Dutch Guiana on the west and by Brazil on the south. The area is about 46,850 sq. m., and the population about 22,710. The capital is Cayenne. The colony is used as a penal settlement, and is under a Governor with a Council-General. It is represented at Paris by a deputy. Off the coast of the colony lies the Ile du Diable, where Captain Dreyfus has been imprisoned since his conviction.

**French Guinea.** This colony was detached from that of Senegal in 1890, and now contains three districts geographically distinct from one another, and since March '93 administered by separate governors. The three possessions are (1) French Guinea proper, capital Conakry; (2) the Ivory Coast (formerly called Gold Coast) settlements, capital Grand Bassam; and (3) the Benin settlements, capital Porto Novo, comprising the districts of Porto Novo, Grand Popo, Agoué, and Kotonou. The colony has complete

administrative autonomy, and each district has its own governor. A convention with the Republic of Liberia settled the boundaries of the French possessions on this side in Aug. '94. France gave up all rights over the coast west of the Cavally river, and Liberia gave up similarly her rights over the coast to the east of the river, which was thrown open for navigation and traffic to French subjects, with the right for France to construct works on the banks. As to the interior, by this convention and the agreement with Great Britain made in '95, France secured the control of the hinterland of Liberia and Sierra Leone, and so joined her possessions in French Guinea and the French Soudan. The chief products of the whole region are indiarubber, palm oil, sesame, gum. The coast is generally low and sandy, and the climate is unhealthy. See COLONIES, ETC., of EUROPEAN POWERS, and NIGERIA (map). **History '98.**—The Anglo-French Commission sitting at Paris drew up a convention, which was signed June 15th, settling the boundary line between the French territory and the Gold Coast hinterland. From the intersection of the river Volta with the 9th parallel of N. lat. the line follows the river northwards to its intersection with the 11th parallel, and then turns east along that parallel till the hinterland of Togoland is reached, deflecting so as to give the kingdom of Bawku to the Gold Coast. France thus gained Bona and Dokta and the kingdom of Mossi north of the 11th parallel, but had to give up Wa and other points to the east of the Volta, occupied by them. Lieut. Woelfel attacked a large force of Sofas (Sept. 9th), and repulsed Samory's son and killed his chief lieutenant. Large numbers of prisoners were captured, and over 20,000 natives were reported to have submitted as a result of the action. An even greater result followed. Samory himself and all his family and chiefs were captured by Captain Gourand (Oct. 13th). His power was thus completely broken, and the main, if not the sole, cause of disquiet in the colony was removed.

**French Somaliland** is a wedge of territory on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, which includes the two ports of Obok and Jibutit, and the town of Tajura on the bay of the same name. The colony lies between the British Somali Coast Protectorate on the east and the Italian colony of Erythrea on the north-west. From Jibutit a railway is being built to Harar, in order to open up trade with Ethiopia. Coffee, gold, ivory, musk, and skins are the chief exports. An Administrator was appointed in Aug. '98, with a Council of Administration. The area is about 8500 sq. m., and the population about 30,000. See EGYPT (maps).

**French Soudan.** See SOUDAN.

**French West Africa.** The French colonies in West Africa include Senegal, the Soudan, French Guinea, and the French possessions in the Bight of Benin, as well as Dahomey. Accounts of these will be found in the articles on the Colonies under their various headings. The whole coast-line from Cape Blanco in the north to Togoland is French, with the exception only of the British colonies, Gambia, Sierra Leone, and the Gold Coast, of Portuguese Guinea, and of Liberia. French territory also stretches inland from the coast to the Upper and Middle Niger, thence eastwards to Barraua, on Lake Tchad, and north to



Tunis and Algeria. French Soudan and the French Sahara are included in this vast territory. The latter embraces about 1,000,000 sq. m.; the former probably about 300,000 sq. m. The aim of France is, according to a French writer, to unite the French possessions in Algeria, Tunis, and Senegal, and on the Congo by way of the Central Soudan, and thus to found the greatest colonial empire in the world. A Convention for the delimitation of the French and German possessions in the *hinterland* of Dahomey and Togoland was signed (July 23rd, '97). An Anglo-French Commission to settle the boundaries of the respective territories of the two nations in West Africa met at Paris in November '97, and drew up a convention in which the settlement was embodied (June 15th, '98). See SOUDAN.

**Friendly Societies.** The Friendly Societies Act, '96, and the Collecting Societies and Industrial Assurance Companies' Act, '96, consolidates all the law upon the subject. The last annual report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies is for the year ending Dec. '96. The societies include Friendly Societies proper, with their branches, Benevolent Societies, Cattle Insurance Societies, Working Men's Clubs, and specially authorised societies for various purposes, and in addition to these the Registrar has to deal with Industrial and Provident (co-operative) Societies, Building Societies, Trade Unions (*q.v.*), certified Loan Societies, Trustee Savings Banks, Railway Savings Banks, and certain Scientific and Literary Societies certified for exemption from rates. The Registrar has exclusive jurisdiction in the settlement of disputes with the Post Office Savings Bank and Trustee Savings Banks. The following figures give an interesting summary of the latest information available as to the various classes of societies making returns to the Registrars of Friendly Societies in the United Kingdom:—

Holy Spirit, and their belief that no one should be paid or appointed by human authority for the exercise of the gift of the ministry. In obedience to this belief they hold their meetings without any prearranged service or sermon, and sometimes in total silence. The Friends believe that the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper are to be taken spiritually, and not in an outward form. Their protests against the use of oaths and against the exaction of tithes and church rates cost them much suffering and frequent imprisonment during the first fifty years of their existence. The simplified dress which Friends adopted from conviction two hundred years ago became stereotyped into a uniform. This dress has generally been given up, as have the "testimony" against music and singing in its rigid application, and the peculiarities of speech, such as the use of "thee" and "thou" instead of "you" (though many Friends still retain this custom amongst themselves), and the avoidance of all titles of courtesy. Of late years there has been a very decided evangelical movement among Friends, under the influence of which the old quietism is dying out. As a result of this change the influence of the Society beyond its own borders, through home and foreign missions and adult First Day (Sunday) Schools, has developed to a remarkable extent. In this country Friends have recently been increasing in numbers. The latest statistics of the Society are as follows: members in Great Britain, 16,854; in Ireland, 2592. Total membership, 19,446. Attenders of meetings in Great Britain and Ireland not in membership, 8046; First-Day scholars—Adults, 29,106; Juniors, 16,407. There are probably about 92,398 in the United States and Canada, besides small numbers in other countries. There is also in America a numerous body of Friends called "Hicksites" (from their founder, Elias Hicks), who about sixty years ago separated from the orthodox community,

	Number of Returns.	Number of Members.	Amount of Funds.
Friendly Societies (not collecting) and Branches . . . .	23,998	4,203,601	£22,695,039
Collecting Societies . . . . .	43	3,875,215	2,713,214
Other Societies under the Friendly Societies' Acts. . . .	557	241,446	594,808
Industrial and Provident Societies . . . . .	1,921	1,401,872	20,998,901
Building Societies . . . . .	2,625	637,635	55,559,186
Trade Unions . . . . .	588	1,077,890	1,789,285
Loan Societies . . . . .	356	39,116	273,449
Railway Savings Banks . . . . .	16	34,139	2,845,213
Total . . . . .	30,104	11,510,914	£107,469,095

Central Office, 28, Abingdon Street, S.W. Chief Registrar, E. W. Brabrook, C.B. (salary £1500); Assistant Registrar, J. Duncan Stuart Sim (£800); Actuary, W. Sutton (£800); Chief Clerk, W. Bingham (£500).

**Friends.** The Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, was founded in the middle of the 17th century by George Fox. "Friends" are distinguished from other Christian bodies by the special stress they lay on the immediate teaching and guidance of the

and hold latitudinarian views. The Wilburite section are conspicuous in Pennsylvania by their adherence to the livery and the "plain language." Large numbers of persons who do not appear in the statistical returns attend the Mission meetings of the Society of Friends, and very large numbers come under their influence in the foreign mission field, where 82 missionaries are at work. Headquarters in Great Britain: Devonshire House, 12, Bishopsgate Without, London, E.C.; in Ireland, 6, Eustace St., Dublin.

## G

**Gambia.** A British colony on Gambia river, the most northerly and the oldest of the British settlements on the coast of West Africa. Capital, Bathurst, pop. 6138. Consists of St. Mary's Island, with Combo on south, Albreda, Barra, and The Ceded Mile on north bank. Up the river are several stations, of which McCarthy's Island, 187 miles from the mouth, is the highest. The area of the whole colony is about 2700 sq miles, and the population 50,000. Produces ground-nuts, hides, beeswax, rice, cotton, maize, grain, indiarubber, etc. Ruled by Administrator, a Legislative Council of seven members, two non-official, and an Executive Council. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table).-

**Game Laws.** Animals *feræ naturæ* (wild animals) are not in English law subjects of property, and therefore are not protected by the law of larceny. Special statutes, accordingly, have been enacted for the preservation of game, and these are known as the game laws. Game, as a legal term, comprises hares, pheasants, partridges, grouse, heath or moor game, black game and bustards (1 and 2 Will. IV., c. 32, s. 2). By the Ground Game Act, '80, it is provided that the occupier of land (the tenancy of which has been created since Sept. 7th, '80) shall have the right to kill ground game (hares and rabbits) thereon equally with the landlord, and shall be unable to alienate this right; but he may authorise certain others to kill his game. See ed. '87.

**Gaming.** See Law, '98.

**Gardiner, S. R., D.C.L., LL.D.,** the distinguished historian, was b. in 1829 at Ropley, Hants. He was ed. at Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford, and is a Fellow of Merton. His chief historical works include a "History of England, 1603-1642," and a "History of the Great Civil War," published in four volumes in '93. Two volumes of a "History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate" appeared '94-7. Dr. Gardiner was for some time Professor of Modern History at King's College, London. In '82 a Civil List pension was granted to him. Address: 7, South Park, Sevenoaks.

**Garther King of Arms.** The holder of this office of dignity and historic interest is, within the College of Arms, above all other officers. His powers include the adjustment of arms in England and Wales, and the power of granting arms under the authority of the Earl Marshal in conjunction with the provincial Kings of Arms, according to their several jurisdictions, to persons qualified to bear them, and the creation of arms, crests, cognisances, and devices, as well as the power and authority to grant armorial bearings. He has, under the Earl Marshal, the regulation of the proceedings at State ceremonies, and the guidance of coronations; and he controls and manages all matters concerning the Order of the Garther. At the commencement of every Session he lays on the table of the House of Lords the roll of the lords temporal, and he assists at the introduction of all newly created peers (see PEERAGE). The present holder of the office, Sir Albert Woods, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.S.A.,

is son of the late Sir William Woods, Garther King of Arms, and entered the College of Arms (Queen Victoria Street, E.C.) as Pursuivant. 1838, was appointed Lancaster Herald '41, and assumed his present office '69.

**Garther, The Most Noble Order of the.** Was originally established by King Edward III. in 1349. As reconstituted in 1831 it is limited to the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and such descendants of George I. as may be elected to be members of it, and to twenty-five Knight Companions; but sovereigns and princes of other realms, and other foreigners of distinction, may be admitted by special statutes. Its abbreviation is K.G., and it is the highest order of knighthood. Its insignia and habit are most elaborate and imposing, and include the George, a gold medallion of St. George and the Dragon, suspended from a blue ribbon; the Garther, which is worn below the knee of the left leg, and is made of dark blue velvet, edged with gold, its motto being "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*" ("Evil be to him who evil thinks"); a mantle of blue velvet lined with taffeta, with the star of the order embroidered on the left breast; a hood and surcoat of crimson velvet, and a hat of black velvet; a collar of gold weighing thirty ounces, and the star with the cross of St. George in the centre, encircled by the Garther. There are at present fifty K.G.'s in all, including the Sovereign, and the following is a full list of them, the date of creation being prefixed in each case:—

## THE SOVEREIGN.

- 1835. Cambridge, H.R.H. the Duke of.
- 1867. Connaught, H.R.H. the Duke of.
- 1878. Cumberland, H.R.H. the Duke of.
- 1863. Saxe Coburg Gotha, H.R.H. The Reigning Duke of (Edinburgh, the Duke of).
- 1841. Wales, H.R.H. the Prince of.
- 1884. York, H.R.H. the Duke of.
- 1893. Saxe Coburg Gotha, The Hereditary Prince of.

- 1867. Austria, the Emperor of.
- 1866. Belgians, the King of the.
- 1865. Denmark, the King of.
- 1896. Denmark, the Crown Prince of.
- 1877. German Emperor, the.
- 1873. Hellenes, the King of the.
- 1892. Hesse, the Grand Duke of.
- 1866. Schleswig-Holstein, H.R.H. Prince Christian of.
- 1878. Italy, the King of.
- 1862. Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Grand Duke of.
- 1891. Naples, H.R.H. the Prince of.
- 1895. Portugal, the King of.
- 1889. Prussia, Prince Henry of.
- 1892. Roumania, King of.
- 1893. Russia, H.I.H. the Czar of.
- 1882. Saxony, the King of.
- 1882. Sweden and Norway, the King of.

## THE KNIGHT COMPANIONS.

- 1892. Abercorn, Duke of.
- 1886. Abergavenny, Marquis of.
- 1883. Argyll, Duke of.
- 1867. Beaufort, Duke of.
- 1894. Breadalbane, Marquis of.
- 1897. Buccleuch, Duke of.
- 1891. Cadogan, Earl.

- 1865. Cowper, Earl.
- 1897. Derby, Earl of.
- 1892. Devonshire, Duke of.
- 1862. Fitzwilliam, Earl.
- 1883. Grafton, Duke of.
- 1885. Kimberley, Earl of.
- 1895. Lansdowne, Marquess of.
- 1873. Leicester, Earl of.
- 1888. Londonderry, Marquis of.
- 1886. Norfolk, Duke of.
- 1886. Northumberland, Duke of.
- 1867. Richmond and Gordon, Duke of.
- 1869. Ripon, Marquis of.
- 1892. Rosebery, Earl of.
- 1891. Rutland, Duke of.
- 1878. Salisbury, Marquis of.
- 1864. Spencer, Earl.
- 1870. Westminster, Duke of.

The Bishop of Winchester is Prelate, the Bishop of Oxford Chancellor, and the Dean of Windsor Registrar of the Order. Sir Albert W. Woods, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.S.A., is Garter Principal King of Arms. General Sir Michael Biddulph is Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

**Gas Companies' Charges.** See SESSION, sects. 66 and 104.

**Geikie, Sir Archibald, F.R.S.,** was b. at Edinburgh 1835. Ed. at the High School and the University. Appointed to the Geological Survey in '55. On the extension of the Survey in '67 he was appointed director of the Survey of Scotland, and in Dec. '70 was nominated by Sir Roderick Murchison as first occupant of the chair of Mineralogy and Geology, founded in the University of Edinburgh by Sir Roderick and the Crown. In '81 he was appointed **Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom**, and Director of the Museum of Practical Geology, London. Sir Archibald has been Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society, President of the Geological Society, and President of the British Association. He has written numerous works on geology. The honour of **knighthood** was conferred upon him on the Queen's Birthday, '91. He has received the hon. degree of D.Sc. from the Universities of Cambridge and Dublin, that of LL.D. from those of Edinburgh and St. Andrews, and that of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. He is a Correspondent of the Institute of France, and Foreign Member of the Academy of the Lincei at Rome and of the Royal Academies of Berlin, Vienna, Stockholm, Brussels, Göttingen, Munich, etc. Official address: Geological Survey, 28, Jermyn Street, London, S.W. Town address: 10, Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W., and Athenæum Club.

**General Assembly.** See CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, PRESBYTERIAN.

**Gentlemen-at-Arms.** A bodyguard to the sovereign instituted in 1509 by Henry VIII., and the oldest corps in H.M. service except the Yeomen of the Guard. Its members were "chosen of Gentlemen that be comen and extracte of Noble Blood." Towards the close of last century it fell into great degeneration, and the posts were systematically bought and sold. But the corps is now of a far higher social standard. It contains over forty members, all of them ex-commissioned officers of distinction. It is only mustered for duty on such occasions as drawing-rooms, levées, and great state ceremonies. The captain of the corps changes with the Ministry (*q.v.*).

## GEOGRAPHICAL PROGRESS, '98.

Wide-spread activity and steady progress marked the year's record. In Asia Captain Deasy continues his explorations in the heart of the continent. He has made important corrections in the mapping of the Yarkand. From Langar (about  $37^{\circ} 41' N.$ ) it runs almost due N. to Kosaral, near which it makes a sharp bend to the E. Great difficulties were experienced by Captain Deasy, especially in the Sandal Dawan, a region hitherto unmarked on the maps. A Hungarian expedition, conducted by Count Zichy, has gone out to make investigations regarding the early home of the Magyars and their subsequent migrations, the special objective points being the country of the Bashkirs and certain districts near Lakes Balkash and Baikal. An expedition led by Professor Karl Futterer, primarily geological in its object, has crossed Asia, doing excellent work in the neighbourhood of Kashgar and in the south-west of the Gobi desert, whence an exploration of Lake Koko-nor and the upper waters of the Hoang-ho is planned. Professor M'Kenny Hughes has been examining the country around Lake Gokcha, on the margin of the Armenian plateau. Baron von Grünan has been able to rectify some errors in existing maps of Korea, as the result of his recent travels in that country.

**Africa.**—M. Foa has successfully completed his journey across the continent from the Zambesi to the Congo. Much work was accomplished, including the fixing of many positions by astronomical observations. An interesting account has recently appeared of the Inyanga plateau, in Southern Rhodesia. It has an elevation of 7,500 ft. and over, and is noteworthy for the vast series of narrow artificial terraces, which some unknown tribe constructed for irrigation purposes along the sides of its mountains and valleys. The members of Major Macdonald's survey party have been able to do useful work in Uganda, notwithstanding the Soudanese rebellion. Lieut. Hobart, one of the officers, discovered a small lake, drained to the Victoria Nyanza by the Kibale or Kuvale River. M. Durragon, in the execution of a mission entrusted to him by King Menelik, took an important journey in the Galla country. To the north of Lake Pagade he found a small lake, Abbascu, east of which a range of mountains rises to over 9000 ft. His map of this region differs in some points from that of other travellers. Mr. Wallace affords definite information with regard to the condition of Lake Rukwa, as to which uncertainty had arisen, some travellers having reported that it was drying up. Mr. Wallace made the circuit of the lake, and found the greatest length to be 25 geographical miles; he thinks, however, that in rainy seasons it may extend to 75 or 80 miles. Major Marchand's mission, though of primary interest in its political aspect, has also important geographical bearings. His journey from French Congo to Fashoda is the most remarkable journey made in Africa for many years. The regions examined during its progress include the Sueh river, the Wau valley, and part of Mboma. M. Foureau, the Saharan explorer, assigns to Insaleh a longitude considerably to the east of that usually given. This is a point of more than local importance, as the mapping of the whole of



Tuat and the neighbouring country is based on the position of Insaleh. Recent surveys by Captains Germain and Laperrine show that it must be marked more to the east, though not quite to the extent suggested by M. Fourreau. M. Gentil, sent out by the French Government to place a steamer on Lake Chad, has successfully accomplished his mission. The Shari, and its tributary the Gribengi, were surveyed, and the mouths of some rivers discovered. The expedition of Captain Cazemajou to the country north of Sokoto has met with disaster. Several of the members, including, it is feared, the leader, were massacred by Zindu natives. Captain von Carnap, after exploring the interior of the Cameroons, journeyed by the Sanga valley to the Lower Congo, being the first European to trace a land route between these regions.

**North America.**—The measurement of the Transcontinental Arc of the United States, a work which has occupied more than a quarter of a century, is now practically complete. Its length, between the lighthouses of Cape May and Point Arena, is 2625·6 miles. The network of triangulations from which it is deduced includes 266 primary stations; more than 20 of the lines have a length of over 100 miles; and one of 183 miles, between Uncompaghe Peak and Mount Ellen, stands unique as the longest line of single sight.

**South America.**—Some almost unknown parts of Colombia have been visited by Mr. Pratt, and like service has been done in Northern Venezuela by Major Stanley Paterson. Major Orton Kerbey has made an important journey in the basin of the Upper Amazon. Starting from Cuzco, he descended the valleys of the Urubama and Ucayli to the junction of the latter with the Marañon. Dr. Hermann Meyer has resumed his investigations in Brazil, on the Atelchu, one of the head streams of the Xingu, discovered by him two years ago. Sir Martin Conway is leading a party to explore the lofty Bolivian Andes. The ascent of Illimani (22,500 ft.) has been successfully accomplished, the climb from the highest point of cultivation occupying five days. Two important Chilean expeditions sent out this year have proved very successful. One, led by Dr. Steffin, known for his exploration of the Aisen river, entered the Poychuapi fiord and discovered a large unknown river, which was ascended, the party eventually working their way to Nahuel-huapi. The other expedition, led by Dr. P. Krüger, with whom was Dr. Ernst Rethwick, explored the unknown upper portions of the Corcovado. The river was found to issue from a glacier about 30 miles from the coast, its basin eastward being bounded by a steep range. The Feutaleufu, discovered on a previous expedition, was found to have no connection with the Corcovado. Two other travellers, Messrs. Hatcher and Paterson, discovered in Patagonia another river (which they named Meyer) having its source in a glacier on the east side of the Andes, through which it flows by a deep gorge to the Pacific.

**Australasia.**—Of work in the island-continent there is none calling for particular notice here. Special interest attaches to the very important scientific expedition sent out by the University of Cambridge to investigate the islands of Torres Straits and the neighbouring lands. The expedition, led by Dr. A. C. Haddon, accompanied by a very strong staff of specialists,

reached Murray Island at the end of April, and forthwith commenced work. Sir W. Macgregor has made a second journey across New Guinea, in the reverse direction to his journey of 1896, and gained much additional information of the country. Catholic missionaries have also been exploring the upper branches of the St. Joseph river, in a region covered with rugged mountains, one summit of which, Omu Manai, is said to reach an elevation of 14,000 ft. Signor A. Giulianetti traversed the Owen Stanley Mountains, and found that the principal branch of the Vampa, formerly supposed to rise in Mount Victoria, has its head streams farther north in the Wharton range and Mount Albert Edward. Lieut. Tappenbeck, in German New Guinea, has proved the identity of the Ottoman river with the Ramu discovered by Dr. Lauterbeck. The river, which proves to be an important highway, was descended for 125 miles. Its outfall is a little E. of the Kaiserin Augusta. In Borneo the Rijanj river was ascended by Dr. H. M. Miller for 300 miles, and found to have its source in the unexplored mountains called Apok Byang. Mr. Andrews, of the British Museum, has returned from a very successful expedition to Christmas Island. The island is covered with exceedingly dense vegetation, and immense numbers of land-crabs and swarms of tree-climbing rats characterise the fauna.

**Geographical Societies.** See ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY and ROYAL SCOTTISH GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

**Geological Survey.** This organisation was founded by Sir H. T. De la Beche, who commenced work single-handed in the south-west of England about 1830. The Geological Survey was officially recognised as a branch of the Ordnance Survey in '34. In '45 it was placed under the office of Woods and Forests, and in '54 under the department of Science and Art. A detailed summary of the progress of the survey is now issued annually. The entire geological survey of England on the **one-inch ordnance maps** (scale 1 : 63,360) has been completed, with the exception of the drifts; the **six-inch scale** (1 : 10,560) has been used for coal-fields and other important districts. The Geological Survey of the South Wales, Leicestershire, and North Staffordshire coal-fields on the six-inch scale is in progress, and the re-survey of Cornwall has been commenced. The drifts were formerly neglected; but for many years past these have been mapped, and hence many sheets are issued in two editions—one showing the solid geology, while the other, or drift-map, shows the superficial deposits. An index map (scale 4 miles to 1 inch) has been issued, and is now printed in chromo-lithography, all the maps of the Survey issued up to '96 having been hand-coloured. The large survey maps are illustrated by horizontal and vertical sections, and by explanatory memoirs. The principal memoir issued in '98 was Mr. Strahan's on the Geology of the Isle of Purbeck and Weymouth. The geological survey of Scotland was commenced in '54, and that of Ireland in '45. The geological map of Ireland on the one-inch scale having been completed, the Irish survey was broken up in '90; but a small staff is retained at the Dublin office to revise the maps of certain districts as occasion may require. The Scotch survey is engaged principally on complicated work in the Highlands. The survey of each country was formerly placed

under a director, and all united under a director-general. The successive directors-general have been Sir H. T. De la Beche ('45-55), Sir Roderick I. Murchison ('55-72), Sir A. C. Ramsay ('72-81), and Sir A. Geikie ('81).

### GEOLOGY, '98.

The probable occurrence of coal-fields beneath the newer rocks of the south and east of England continues to engage the attention of geologists. The experimental borings in East Anglia have not been successful; and, having reached what appear to be very ancient rocks, instead of coal-measures, have been abandoned. In Kent and Sussex, however, work is still being vigorously pushed forward. Mr. R. Etheridge has described the trial-boring at Brabourne, near Ashford, where after passing through 1875 feet of strata, ranging from the Gault to the Lias, a conglomerate was struck, the age of which is supposed by some to be that of the Upper Old Red Sandstone. This does not, therefore, appear very hopeful; but the boring will be continued, it is said, to 2000 feet. In Belgium coal is worked under Devonian rocks, the strata having suffered inversion. Mr. Huddleston, in presiding over the geological section of the British Association, referred to the probability of finding workable coal to the east of the proved Somersetshire coal-field. The concealed coal is probably in a narrow line of east and west basins, and the Vale of Pewsey is regarded as a suitable locality for trials along the supposed subterranean axis. So far as the Kentish experiments are concerned, Mr. Huddleston advises the borers to keep near the line of the North Downs, as operations on the Sussex side may lead them into the thick Kimmeridge beds which attained so remarkable a development in the famous sub-Wealden boring near Battle. A deep boring in quest of coal is being made at Pluckley, a little to the west of Ashford.—The borings into the coral reef at Funafuti, in the Ellice Islands, which were commenced by a committee of the Royal Society, and have been continued by the Australian explorers, have yielded results which appear to support Darwin's views as to the formation of such reefs. The cores, sent over by Prof. E. David, of Sydney, will be examined in this country. A committee of the British Association has explored some caves near Tremairechion, in the Vale of Clwyd, known as the Ty Newydd caves; the actual work having been conducted by the Rev. G. C. H. Pollen. The chambers had been completely filled with stratified material of local origin, introduced before the appearance of the boulder clay with western and northern drift. The tooth of a rhinoceros found in the lower part of the cave showed that this animal lived in North Wales in pre-glacial times.—The geology of Spitzbergen has been described before the Geological Society, by Mr. Garwood and Dr. Gregory, who accompanied Sir Martin Conway's expedition. Their observations throw much light on the movements and habits of glaciers; but they failed to find any characters whereby it would be possible to decide whether a given deposit had been formed by land-ice or by sea-ice, by glacier or by iceberg. They saw how material could be uplifted to a great elevation by glacial action; and hence there is nothing improbable in the famous shell bearing drifts at a considerable height on Moel Tryfaen, in Carnarvon-

shire, having been upraised by means of land-ice. Remains of the mammoth and rhinoceros have been found in a pleistocene deposit above the London clay at Carshalton, in Surrey; and Dr. Hicks has called attention to the occurrence of similar remains in the drift of Hendon.—The gravels of the Southern counties have been carefully studied by Mr. A. E. Salter, who has contributed recent papers on the subject to the Geologists' Association. A curious discovery of natural gas has been made near the Heathfield station, in East Sussex, while sinking through the Wealden and Purbeck beds in quest of water. The gas contains a large proportion of methane, or marsh-gas, and issues under considerable pressure. The phenomenon has been studied and described by Mr. C. Dawson.—In the prosecution of the work of the Geological Survey of Scotland, some interesting fossil fishes, new to science, have been discovered and submitted to Dr. Traquair for description. These fossils were obtained from the Ludlow beds at the top of the Silurian system, and from the Downtonian strata which form passage-beds leading upwards to the Old Red Sandstone.—Mr. Smith Woodward, of the British Museum, has contributed a valuable volume on *Vertebrate Palæontology* to the Cambridge series of Natural Science Manuals.—Geology is represented in this country by the Geological Society of London, which has offices at Burlington House, and issues a quarterly journal. President for '98-9, W. Whitaker, F.R.S.; Secretaries, W. H. Herries and Prof. W. W. Watts. The Geologists' Association meets at University College, Gower Street. President, J. J. H. Teall, F.R.S. The Palæontographical Society is only a publishing body for the issue of figures and descriptions of British fossils.

**George I.** (Christian William Ferdinand Adolphus George), **King of Greece**, is the second son of King Christian of Denmark, and a brother of the Dowager Empress of Russia and the Princess of Wales; was b. 1845. Chosen King of Greece in '63, in succession to Otho I. The vacant throne had previously been offered to Prince Alfred (Duke of Edinburgh), and to Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. King George married in '67 Princess Olga, daughter of the Russian Grand Duke Constantine, and has five sons and one daughter. An attempt to assassinate him was made in '98, but happily failed. The eldest son and heir-apparent is Prince Constantine, Duke of Sparta, who married Princess Sophia of Prussia in '89.

**George of Wales, H.R.H. Prince.** See YORK, H.R.H. GEORGE, DUKE OF.

**German South-West Africa.** A German protectorate in West Africa, coast extending from Cape Frio to Walfisch Bay, inland to 20° E. long. The area is estimated at 320,000 sq. miles, and the pop. 200,000. Coast infertile and desolate; inland are richer tracts. Damaraland is the name of the northern district, Namaqualand and Luderitzland lying to the south. Damaraland is occupied by the **South-West African Company**, an Anglo-German syndicate, which was formed in London in '92, and obtained from Berlin a concession to search for and work the minerals of the district, including the copper mines of Otavi, but outside of the district worked and occupied by the German South-Western Africa Colonial Company, which district consists chiefly of the coast lands. The German Government, owing to complaints that too great favour had been shown to the Anglo-



German Company, decided to give preference to German settlers, and to reserve certain parts of the country for them for ten years. The country is apparently rich in copper and in agricultural resources, though as yet it is quite undeveloped. Coffee is exported. The seat of administration is at Great Windhoek, 170 miles inland from Walfisch Bay. The German Government decided in '97 to commence the building of a railway from the coast to the interior. The line is to be 90 kilometres long, with narrow gauge, and, although it is to be built for mule traffic, some engines were sent over with the railway material. The first section of the line, to Windhoek, in Damaraland, was opened in December, '97. The Reichstag granted 1,000,000 marks for continuing the railway and telegraph lines from Swakopmund to Windhoek (Feb. 13th, '98). They were declared by the Governor to be necessary for the 1300 whites settled there, and for a large number of natives as well.

### GERMANY.

The German Empire is a confederation of German states under the presidency of the Emperor William II., of Hohenzollern, King of Prussia. According to the constitution of April 16th, 1871, all the states of Germany are to form an eternal union; the direction of political and military affairs is vested in the Emperor, who may declare war, but if it is not defensive, the consent of the Bundesrath, or Federal Council is required. The legislative functions of the empire are vested jointly in the Reichstag and the Bundesrath. This body, which represents the individual states of the empire, as the Reichstag represents the German nation, consists of fifty-eight delegates, appointed by the governments of the individual states for each session. Of these, seventeen sit for Prussia, six for Bavaria, four each for Württemberg and Saxony, three each for Baden and Hesse, two each for Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Brunswick, and one each for the remaining states, including Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen. Of its functions, it may be said that the Bundesrath is mainly a confirming body, although it has the privilege of rejecting measures passed by the Reichstag. It has also a limited initiatory power, which it occasionally exercises. Members of the Bundesrath have the right of appearing in the Reichstag, and of speaking on any question in which the state they represent is directly interested. Members of the one chamber, however, are not eligible for election to the other, although they may sit in their respective provincial diets. The Reichstag is composed of 397 members, elected by universal suffrage and ballot for the term of five years. Of these 236 constitute the elected of Prussia, 48 represent Bavaria, 23 Saxony, and the remainder the other states in due proportion, ranging from 1 to 17. The following states are included in the confederation: The kingdoms of Prussia, Bavaria, Württemberg, and Saxony; the imperial province of Alsace-Lorraine; the grand duchies of Baden, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Hesse, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Saxe-Weimar, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and fourteen smaller states.—Religion. Owing to its federal constitution, the relations of Church and State vary in different parts of the empire, but liberty of conscience prevails. The Protestants form 62·7 per cent. of the population, and Roman Catholics 35·9 per cent.,

Jews making up 1·2 per cent. of the remainder. Education is general and compulsory throughout the empire. There are elementary schools, supported from the local rates, in every town and village; and besides the elementary there is an admirable system of secondary education, with special schools for technical education. There are, besides, 21 universities in the empire. Uniform codes of commercial and criminal law prevail throughout the empire, and a uniform civil code was adopted in '96, though it will not come into force till 1900. Agriculture is a very considerable industry, supporting about 19,000,000 of the population. Manufactures employ and support a still larger number, and the chief articles exported are textiles, metal-work, machinery, sugar and other food products, chemicals, etc. Most of the railways, which traverse 28,882 miles, belong either to the Imperial or the State Governments. Area (with Alsace-Lorraine), 208,830 sq. miles; pop. '96, 52,279,915. Revenue, '98-9, £69,157,400; expenditure, £70,561,800 (the revenue is derived from the customs and other Imperial sources, and the balance is made good by contributions from the confederate States); public debt, £113,063,000; imports, '97, £243,230,000; exports, £189,310,000. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS, DIPLOMATIC, FOREIGN ARMIES, FOREIGN NAVIES, and GREAT BRITAIN AND HER FOREIGN TRADE.

**Political Parties.** The centre of political life in the German Empire is the Reichstag, the constitution of which is somewhat complex. The general election of June '93 resulted as follows: Centre, 96 members; Conservatives, 75; National Liberals, 53; Social Democrats, 44; Radical Popular Party, 24; Imperialists, 23; Poles, 19; Anti-Semites, 17; Radical Union, 14; and a miscellaneous assemblage of the South German People's Party, Guelphs, Danes, Alsations, etc., making 32 in all. The chief features of '94 were the severe rebuke administered by the Emperor to the nobles at the head of the Agrarian party, which resulted in their submission, and the dead set made by members of all parties, notably the Conservatives, against Count Caprivi, the Imperial Chancellor, who ultimately resigned in October, and was succeeded by Prince Hohenlohe. The expulsion of Baron von Hammerstein from the Conservative party and from the editorial chair of its organ, the *Kreuz Zeitung*, and the decision of the Social Democrats not to support the agrarian policy, were the most noticeable events of '95. In '96 a section of the Conservative party, led by Dr. Stöcker, separated to form the *Christian Socialist* group, opposing both reactionary Conservatism and revolutionary Social Democracy. The Agrarian party lost much ground during the year, and what they lost the Liberals and Radicals gained. The National Liberal party showed a tendency to break up, the more progressive members of the party drawing towards the Moderate Radicals, and the more Conservative towards the agrarian and reactionary party. During '97, in prospect of the general election of '98, there were some efforts at promoting union between the various sections of the Liberals, but little came of it. A noteworthy decision, however, was arrived at by the Social Democrats in October—viz., that the party should abandon its policy of obstruction with regard to elections to the Prussian Diet, and work, as far as possible, with the Liberal and Progress-



sive candidates. The General Election took place in June '98, and resulted in the return of the following members: Centre, or Clerical party, 103; Social Democrats, 56; Conservatives, 53; Free Conservatives, 21; National Liberals, 48; Advanced Radicals, 30; Moderate Radicals, 13; Poles, 14; Anti-Semites, 12; South German People's Party, 8; Agrarians, 5; and a miscellaneous group of Hanoverian Guelphs, Alsatians, Bavarians, and others. The Social Democrats thus gained heavily, but the Centre were still left with the balance of power in their hands. The total number of qualified electors was officially returned at 11,200,000, and of voters 7,600,000, or about 67 per cent. The votes cast for the leading parties were:—Social Democrats, 2,120,000; Clericals, 1,333,000; National Liberals, 1,160,000; Conservatives, 900,000; Radical Left, 500,000; Free Conservatives, 220,000; Anti-Semites, 310,000; Moderate Radicals, 230,000; Poles, 180,000; South-German Democrats, 120,000; Alsatian Party of Protest, 90,000; Bavarian Peasants' League, 140,000; Agrarian League, 60,000.

**History, '98.** The naval policy of the Government was laid before the Imperial Diet (Dec. 6th) at the opening of the new Session in the Navy Bill, which embraced proposals for considerably extending and strengthening the Navy during the period 1898–1905, so as to “render it adequate for the effective maintenance of the interests of the Empire on the seas.” A Bill for the reform of military judicial procedure was also introduced, of which the chief feature was the institution of a Supreme Court of Military Jurisdiction, to which appeals might be made from Courts of First Instance. It was also provided that where the offence was purely military, only officers should take part in the proceedings. The occupation of Kiao-Chau (see CHINA) came opportunely enough for the naval proposals, especially when it was decided to send a strong force of marines and a naval squadron under Prince Henry to Kiao-Chau (8th). The squadron left Kiel (16th), after a farewell banquet at which the Emperor spoke of its mission and counselled Prince Henry to meet any meddling with “the mailed fist,” and Prince Henry declared that it was his aim “to declare in foreign lands the gospel of your Majesty's hallowed person.” In January the lease of Kiao-Chau to Germany for 99 years was announced (5th), and China agreed to Germany's constructing a dock and a fortified coaling station. The Bill for the reform of military judicial procedure passed its second-reading stage (March 20th). The Government Bill as to the strengthening of the Navy was also approved of in the main; though on the suggestion of the Clerical party the period named in the Bill for carrying out the Government programme and bringing the fleet up to the requisite strength was reduced from 7 years to 6. The Bill was read a second time (26th), and the Estimates for the first of the six years were also passed. A Bill authorising a provisional commercial agreement with Great Britain for one year, from July 30th, was passed (April 28th), the Government stating that the negotiations for a new treaty had been hampered by Great Britain's insisting upon reserving liberty of action for British Colonies. It was made clear that the most-favoured-nation clause would be continued in general, but would not apply to such colonies as gave a preferential treatment

to British goods over German. The Military Judicial Procedure Bill was carried (May 4th), and the Emperor closed the Session with a speech from the Throne reviewing the work of the past five years (6th). The results of the elections, after the second ballots, which took place in June, showed that the Social Democrats had again increased their strength, while parties were still so distributed that the compact Centre or Clerical party, which was returned practically unaltered, held the balance of power (27th). Prince Bismarck died (July 30th) at Friedrichsruh, and the Emperor decreed national mourning for him. The Emperor and Empress attended the simple funeral service at Friedrichsruh (Aug. 2nd), and the body was laid to rest in the park. Although no definite official statement was made, it appeared to be certain, from statements in the British and German press, that an agreement had been concluded with Great Britain as to British and German interests in Africa, dealing in particular with Delagoa Bay and the Transvaal. The Emperor and Empress left Potsdam en route for Constantinople and the Holy Land (Oct. 12th). Prior to the Emperor's departure, newspapers had occupied themselves very much with the projected journey, and considerable objection to it had been expressed in some quarters, notably in France. At Venice an interview took place with the King and Queen of Italy, and then the Imperial party embarked in the *Hohenzollern* for Constantinople (13th), where they were received with great state by the Sultan in person (18th). The Imperial Chancellor, replying to a request of the German Colonial Society that he would publish the contents of the agreement said to have been arrived at between Great Britain and Germany as to Delagoa Bay and South African affairs, declined to do this, saying that important political considerations prohibited such a course (20th). The Imperial party, after leaving Constantinople, went on to Haifa, Jaffa, Jerusalem, and Damascus. At Jerusalem the Emperor accomplished the ostensible object of his journey by attending the dedication of the new Evangelical Church of the Redeemer, and presented to the German Catholics at Jerusalem the property which he had obtained from the Sultan, known as “Le Dormitoire de la Sainte Vierge.” He also assured all and sundry Germans of his desire and ability to extend to them his powerful protection. The results of the Prussian elections were announced (Nov. 4th), and showed that the Conservatives of all shades had secured 204 seats, the Clericals 100, the National Liberals 77, the Radical Left 25, the Moderate Radicals 10, the Poles 14, and the Danes 2.

**Germany, Emperor of.** See WILLIAM II. OF GERMANY.

**Gibraltar.** The name is a corruption of *Jebel el Tarik*, the Mount of Tarik. Anciently *Calpe*, one of the pillars of Hercules. Is a rocky promontory, 2½ miles long and with an extreme breadth of ¾ mile, on the south of Spain, connected with Andalusia by a low isthmus, and is a British fortress and the “key” of the Mediterranean. Area, 2 sq. m.; pop. 26,050, including a garrison of 5664 men. The rock rises to 1439 feet, and is impregnablely fortified. The town lies within the bay, on the western side. Anchorage is bad. The port is free, and is the *entrepôt* of a considerable trade between North Africa and the United Kingdom. It is also a

coaling station of first-rate importance. Ruled as a Crown colony by the military Governor. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table); see also DIPLOMATIC.

**Giffen, Sir Robert, K.C.B.**, late Controller-General of the Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Department of the Board of Trade. He was born 1837, and educated at Glasgow University, which gave him the LL.D. degree in '84. After a legal training in a solicitor's office, he became a journalist, and was sub-editor of the *Globe* '62-6, and assistant-editor of the *Economist* '68-76. He was then appointed Chief of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, and has since discharged the duties of that office and of Assistant Secretary to the Board ('82), and Controller of the Commercial Labour and Statistical Department ('93). He was President of the Statistical Society '82-4, and has published various works, such as "Essays in Finance," "The Progress of the Working Classes in the Last Half-Century," and "The Case against Bimetallism." He retired from the Board of Trade in Oct. '97. Address: 9, Bina Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.

**Gilbert, William Schwenck**, Barrister of the Inner Temple, was b. 1836. Entered the literary world as contributor of "Bab Ballads" to *Fun* and several magazines. Came into note as a play writer on production of his pieces "Palace of Truth" and "Pygmalion and Galatea" ('70-71). Mr. Gilbert has written the librettos of a series of comic operas, which have been set to music by Sir Arthur Sullivan. The list comprises "Trial by Jury," "Sorcerer," "Pinafore," "Pirates of Penzance," "Patience," "Iolanthe," "Princess Ida," "The Mikado," "Ruddigore," "The Yeomen of the Guard," "Utopia, Limited" ('93), and "The Grand Duke" ('96), all of which have attained great popularity. Mr. Gilbert's other notable productions are "Dan'l Druce," "Engaged," and "Sweethearts." Published "Songs of a Savoyard" in Nov. '90. He was appointed a magistrate for Middlesex in June '91, and in that year also wrote "The Mountebanks," which the late Mr. Cellier set to music. He wrote "His Excellency" to the music of Mr. Osmond Carr in '94, the piece being produced at the Lyric. "The Fortune Hunter," a new play, was produced at Birmingham in Sept. '97.

**Gilchrist Educational Trust.** A fund left by the late Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist (1759-1841) to trustees, "for the benefit, advancement, and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world, as far as circumstances will permit." The income is applied to the support of scholarships for young men and young women, awarded on the result of competitive examinations; in occasional grants to Educational Institutions under special circumstances; and to the delivery of high-class scientific lectures for the people, at a charge for admission of 1d. each per lecture. Secretary, R. D. Roberts, M.A., D.Sc. Office, 17, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

**Girls' Friendly Society.** See YOUNG WOMEN, ORGANISATIONS FOR.

**Girton College.** See HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

**Gladstone, Rt. Hon. W. E.** See OBITUARY, and for the proceedings in Parliament, see SESSION, sect. 10.

**'Glasgow Herald.'** A morning newspaper, independent in politics. Founded in 1782. It circulates all over Scotland, and has the highest

reputation in commercial circles throughout the United Kingdom. Editor, Charles Russell. From the same office are issued the *Weekly Herald* and the *Evening Times*. Head Office, 65 to 69, Buchanan Street, Glasgow; London Office, 65, Fleet Street.

**Glasgow University.** Founded by a bull of Pope Nicholas V. in 1450; received a new charter from James VI. of Scotland in 1577; remodelled by the Universities (Scotland) Acts, 1858 and 1889. There were last session 1820 students (257 women), and of the total 771 were students in Arts (179 women) and 665 students of Medicine (71 women). Women students are taught separately at Queen Margaret College. See article on HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN. Chancellor, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Stair, K.T., LL.D. Rector, Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P. Principal and Vice-Chancellor, Robert Herbert Story, D.D. Parliamentary representative, J. A. Campbell, LL.D. Registrar of General Council, James Coutts, M.A. Degrees: M.A., D.Phil., D.Litt., B.Sc., D.Sc., B.L., LL.B., LL.D., M.B. and Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.D., D.D. Among the distinguished alumni are Adam Smith, Thomas Campbell, Francis Jeffrey, Archbishop Tait, Principal Caird, Principal Shairp, Rev. R. S. Candlish, and Lord Kelvin.

**"Globe, The."** Established 1803, and subsequently incorporated with *The Traveller*. It was started by the old Whig party, and always was recognised as an authority on political matters, its contributors including some who held high office in the State. It retained its Whiggism until 1866, when a new proprietary, recognising the changed times, made it an outspoken though independent Conservative organ, reducing its price from fourpence to twopence, and eventually to one penny. It is now a recognised evening journal of the Constitutional party. Editor, George Elliot Armstrong. Offices, 367, Strand, W.C.

**Gloucester, Bishop of.** See under PEERAGE.

**Goa.** A port-town and territory between the boundaries of Madras and Bombay, India. Once the seat of great trade, now decayed and ruinous. Belongs to Portugal. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

**Gold Coast Colony.** A British Crown colony on the coast of West Africa. The colony has a coast-line of about 350 miles, and though the interior boundaries are not strictly defined, the area may be put at about 45,000 square miles, and the population at 1,500,000, including 37,500 professed Christians. The native state of Ashanti lies inland, at the back of the central portion of the colony. Trouble arose between the King of Kumassi, who had declared himself King of Ashanti in '94, and the British authorities and in '95 an expedition was sent against him, under the command of Sir Francis Scott, which resulted in the submission of the King, who was afterwards taken to the coast. The kings of Bekwai and Abodom also made their submission, and the country was placed under British protection, and a Resident appointed at Kumassi. Accra is the administrative centre of the colony, and has a population of 16,267. The Government includes a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of nine, none of whom are elected. The products are chiefly palm-oil, gold, palm kernels, rubber, timber, etc. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table), DIPLOMATIC, and NIGERIA (map).—History, '98. The Niger Convention, drawn up by the Anglo-French Commission sitting at Paris,



and signed June 15th, settled the boundaries of the *hinterland* to the west and the north. From the intersection of the river Volta with the 9th parallel of north latitude, the boundary runs up the course of the river northwards to its intersection with the 11th parallel, and then turns east along the 11th parallel, deflecting northwards so as to include Bawku, till it reaches German territory in the *hinterland* of Togoland. Bona and Dokta were thus given up to France, and the French had to concede Wa and other points to the east of the Volta which had been occupied by them. (See also NIGERIA.) A number of railway officials left Liverpool (Aug. 4th) in connection with the laying of a Government railway from Sekondi to Tarquah in the gold-mining district of the colony. Railway material had already been sent out, and it was estimated that the construction of the line, which will be about 40 miles long, will occupy three years. The old Ashanti capital of Kumassi is 170 miles from Tarquah, but up to the date given the country between the two points had not been surveyed for railway purposes. The new line will have a gauge of 3 ft. 6 in., and the starting point will be Tacorday Bay, where wharves and piers will be erected.

**Gold Fields and Production.** Gold is found in every quarter of the globe: in reefs or veins among quartz, from which it is separated by quarrying, crushing, washing, and treatment with mercury; in alluvial deposits, from which it is extracted by washing, in dust, grains, laminae, or nuggets. Alluvial deposits are of several kinds—namely, (1) beds of running rivers, involving the employment of dredging apparatus; (2) superficial or not deep deposits, capable of being worked by diggers single-handed; (3) deep alluvial beds, often underlying hard rock, necessitating thorough mining; (4) deposits of gravel, schist, and disintegrated rock, often on hillsides, now generally washed gradually down by means of hydraulic engines. Mining in quartz entails the employment of large capital and expensive machinery, including heavy stamps, cyanide works, etc. The ore is in the first instance crushed by stamps, the separated gold being collected. This process being, however, ineffectual in separating the whole of the gold, the residue is again treated by cyanide, and a considerable further quantity is obtained. Until recently the ore then left, technically known as “slimes,” was regarded as worthless, but now that in its turn is made to yield a further quantity of gold. One of the most interesting developments of recent years has been what is known as deep-level mining in the Transvaal—that is, sinking shafts to a great depth in order to work an existing reef known to dip at a considerable angle. In the Witwatersrand field many deep-level mines are now yielding very satisfactory results. The initial expenditure in connection with quartz mining is so great, that it is mainly conducted through the agency of limited companies, the buying and selling of the shares of which are an important part of the business of the Stock Exchange (*q.v.*). Thanks to the rapid development of gold mining in the Transvaal, Western Australia, and India of recent years, there has been a rapid increase in the production of the metal after unimportant fluctuations for a considerable period. This is clearly shown in the following table, the main figures of which are quoted from the *Statist*:—

Year.	Production in—		
	Australasia.	America.	Whole World.
	£	£	£
1851	1,319,000	11,000,000	17,200,000
1855	11,277,000	11,000,000	27,015,000
1860	10,554,000	9,200,000	23,850,000
1865	10,253,000	10,600,000	24,040,000
1870	8,939,000	10,000,000	21,370,000
1875	7,326,000	6,700,000	22,700,000
1880	6,174,000	7,200,000	22,130,000
1885	5,597,000	6,400,000	21,250,000
1888	5,530,000	6,600,000	21,985,000
1890	6,004,000	6,600,000	24,260,000
1891	5,305,000	6,600,000	26,700,000
1892	6,835,000	6,600,000	29,900,000
1893	7,127,000	7,200,000	32,600,000
1894	7,282,000	7,900,000	37,765,000
1895	8,870,000	9,300,000	41,000,000
1896	8,983,000	10,800,000	45,000,000
1897	11,075,000	11,400,000	51,706,000

As regards the new fields of importance, that of the Witwatersrand takes the first place. Deposits were only discovered there so recently as '86, but owing to the reefs being good and regular, and to the fact that the best scientific methods of mining have been employed, the output has increased by leaps and bounds. It is now practically certain that many years—probably from eighty to a hundred—must elapse before the field is worked out. Gold is known to exist in other parts of the Transvaal, such as the Lydenburg, Klerksdorp, and De Knap districts, but these are being only partially worked at present. The existence of payable gold in Rhodesia has been a much disputed point for many years past. In the autumn of '98 a few mines began to crush, and the question is therefore likely to be determined one way or the other before long. The output in Western Australia is also steadily increasing, but the gold there is scattered over a wide area, and the reefs in many parts are irregular and patchy. In the neighbourhood of Kalgoorlie, however, very large and rich reefs are being systematically worked. In none of the other Western Australian districts have important developments taken place during the year. In India there has been steady progress without any occurrences worthy of note. Gold mining in New Zealand continues in a somewhat unprogressive condition, but in British North America, especially in the Klondike region, rapid progress is being made.

### GOLF, '98.

Golf retains and even increases its hold on popular favour, and each year more links are added to the large number that now exist. The following are the most important matches that have taken place during the year. On Feb. 17th J. H. Taylor and J. Braid played a grand game in a 36-hole match at Wimbledon, for a prize presented by Sir George Newnes, Bart., in which Taylor won, his score being 150 against Braid's 154. On April 2nd, at the opening of the new Wimbledon Park Golf Club, a match was played between Rowland Jones, the professional of the new club, and P. Paxton, when the former won by 2 holes up and 1 to play. An 18-hole match between J. Braid and Jack White at Seaford, on April 13th, resulted in Braid's victory by 4 holes up and 3 to play. A return match was played on the following day at



Newhaven, when Braid again won by 7 holes up and 6 to play. A 72-holes professional Four-some for £100 was played between A. Kirkaldy and A. Herd on one side and B. Sayers and A. Simpson on the other, on April 14th and 21st. At the end of the first day the former were leading by 3 holes, which advantage they increased to 12 up and 11 to play, by which they won. On April 14th J. Braid beat Jack White. On April 19th, at Aberfeldy, A. Kirkaldy beat A. Herd in an exciting match by 1 up. On April 23rd W. Fernie beat J. Kinnell in a 36-holes match, the scores being 151 to 154. A. Herd beat Tom Vardon in a 36-holes match on April 30th by 148 strokes to 155. At Hastings, on May 4th, a match between many noted professionals resulted in favour of A. Herd, whose score was 148. On May 11th, at Burnham, Somerset, J. H. Taylor beat J. Braid, the scores being 163 and 160; and on the 18th, at East Finchley, a match between the same professionals ended in a tie, the scores being 154. Miss Lena Thomson won the Ladies' Golf Championship at Great Yarmouth on May 20th. The Amateur Championship was won by Lt. F. G. Tait (Black Watch) for the second time, at Hoylake, on May 27th. Mr. S. Muir Ferguson was beaten in the final by 7 up and 5 to play. Mr. Tait also won the St. George's Challenge Cup at Sandwich on June 1st, with a score of 163. W. Park, in a match for £200 against W. Fernie, beat him by 13 up and 12 to play. The Open Championship was played over the Prestwick Links, when Harry Vardon for the second time won, with a score of 3.7, Willie Park being second with a score of 308. Miss K. Moeller won the Ladies' Championship of Yorkshire, Mr. Frank Woodhead being the Amateur Champion of the same county, beating his brother Arthur in the final by 3 up and 4 to play. On July 9th, in two matches at Romford, J. Braid defeated the champion, H. Vardon; but on the 23rd H. Vardon won a match at the North Surrey Ground against other professionals. The Calcutta Cup was won by Mr. E. Blackwell at St. Andrew's on Aug. 5th. At the Carnoustie Tournament for Professionals, on Aug. 13th, Harry Vardon won the 36-holes match, and he also won at the Elie Professional Tournament. The Borough of Deal Amateur Challenge Cup was won by Mr. Schacht. Mr. Macfie won the Queen Victoria Jubilee Vase at St. Andrew's. The Irish Golf Championship was won by Mr. W. B. Taylor, of the Edinburgh Carlton Club, in a most exciting match, an extra hole being played to decide the game. Mr. Dallmeyer, of the London Scottish, was his opponent. On Aug. 26th Kirkaldy beat Scott by 4 up and 3 to play, and a few days afterwards A. Herd defeated H. Vardon by 3 holes up and 2 to play. Mr. Lawson won the Midlothian Cup with a score of 77. Mr. H. W. de Zoete won the King William IV. Medal, at St. Andrew's, with a score of 80, and Mr. F. G. Tait the Club Gold Medal with a score of 78. Harry Vardon won the Newcastle (Co. Down) Professional Tournament on Oct. 1st.

**Goluchowski, Count Agenor**, Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, was born in 1849. He entered upon his diplomatic career in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and in '72 was appointed Attaché and afterwards Secretary of Embassy at Berlin. He then went to Paris as Counsellor of Embassy, and there married a daughter of Prince Joachim Murat. He was Minister at Bucharest, '87-93.

He is a large landed proprietor in Galicia, and has sat as a Conservative in the Austrian Chamber of Peers. He was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs on Count Kalnoky's resignation in May '95.

**Good Templars, The Independent Order of**, a total abstinence fraternity originated in New York in 1851. In '68 it was extended to England by Joseph Malins, who, by '70, had instituted the Grand Lodge of England, from which the Order has spread round the world. It administers a pledge of lifelong abstinence from intoxicating beverages, and advocates the legal suppression of their common sale. It seeks to protect the abstinent and reclaim the inebriate. It admits both sexes to equal privileges and office. Only a small fee of 6d. or 1s. per quarter is exacted, as it is non-beneficiary in basis. The Order consists of (1) local "Subordinate" lodges, meeting weekly; (2) county "District" lodges, meeting quarterly; (3) national "Grand" lodges, meeting annually; and an "International Supreme Lodge." The latter has met in the United States, Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and Sweden, and next meets at Toronto, Canada, on the fourth Tuesday in June '99. The Order publishes about forty newspapers and magazines in various languages. It has a membership of over 550,000, in about 12,000 branches, governed by 100 different Grand Lodges. There are in the United Kingdom nearly 200,000 adult and junior members, of whom 55,000 adults and 45,000 juniors are under the Grand Lodge of England, whose permanent offices are in Edmund Street, Birmingham. This Grand Lodge has over 1300 lodges, of which 100 are in the army and navy. The Grand Lodge annual session at Plymouth, Easter '98, was attended by 600 representatives and officers. The Juvenile Section of the Order enjoins abstinence from strong drink, tobacco, gambling and bad words, and has 70,000 British members, in 1000 branches. The members have founded a Temperance Orphanage at Sunbury, at a cost of about £10,000. They have Mission Vans, with travelling missionaries to hold open-air meetings and circulate temperance literature in rural parts, and in many counties have latterly formed Good Templar Cycling Brigades. The Grand Lodge of Scotland has 1061 adult and 380 junior branches, with a total of 79,000 members; its office is 72, Great Clyde Street, Glasgow, and its monthly organ is *The Good Templar*. Ireland and Wales have about 500 adult and junior branches, and have an increasing membership. The organ in England is *The Good Templar's Watchword*, weekly; and several local monthlies are issued, besides much literary matter, from the Grand Lodge printing presses, at 168, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

**Gore, Rev. Charles, M.A., D.D. (Edin.)**, was b. 1853, and is the son of the late Hon. Charles Alexander Gore, the brother of the 4th Earl of Arran. He was ed. at Harrow and Balliol College, and was a Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. Mr. Gore has taken a prominent position in Oxford as the exponent of High Church tenets. The publication of "*Lux Mundi*," for which he was largely responsible, caused almost as much controversy as that of "*Tracts for the Times*." He published in Nov. '91 "*The Incarnation of the Son of God*," being the Bampton Lectures for that year. In May '93 he resigned the headship of Pusey House, and in '94 became

Canon of Westminster. In '95 and '96 he took a prominent part in the Armenian agitation, and in '97 attended, with the Bishop of Rochester, the Convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, at Buffalo, U.S.A. In '98 he edited "Essays in Aid of the Reform of the Church." Address: Little Cloisters, Westminster.

**Gorst, Sir John, M.P.** See under COMMONS.  
**Goschen, Rt. Hon. George J., M.P.** See under COMMONS.

**Gosse, Edmund,** was b. in London 1849. Ed. privately. His book "Seventeenth Century Studies" was published in '80 (3rd edition '97). "The Masque of Painters," which was performed with great success by members of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-Colours in May '86, was written by Mr. Gosse. In '89 he published "The History of 18th-Century Literature, 1660-1780." His later works include a volume of most interesting essays entitled "Gossip in a Library" ('91); a novel, "The Secret of Narcisse" ('92); a collection of essays, "Questions at Issue" ('93); a critical volume on "The Jacobean Poets"; a collection of lyrical poems, "In Russet and Silver" ('94); "Critical Kit-Kats" ('96), a series of modern monographs; and "A Short History of English Literature" ('97). An edition of Mr. Gosse's works, in 7 vols., was issued in '96. Mr. Gosse is now engaged on the "Life and Letters" of the great Elizabethan poet and divine, Dr. John Donne. Address: 29, Delamere Terrace, W.

**Gothenburg System, The.** See special articles in '93 and '96 editions, "The Gothenburg System of Public-house Licensing," published by the Church of England Temperance Society, 9, Bridge Street, Westminster; a book on the Gothenburg system, by Mr. Edwin Goadby, "Sober by Act of Parliament," published by Swan Sonnenschein & Co., and "The Gothenburg and Bergen Schemes," by D. Lewis, J.P., published by Elliott, Edinburgh. See also LOCAL OPTION.

**Gould, F. Carruthers,** one of the greatest cartoonists of the day, was b. at Barnstaple in 1845, and was ed. in that town. He entered a local bank at the age of 16, and at 20 came up to London and entered a stockbroker's office, eventually himself becoming a member of the Stock Exchange. As a boy his genius for caricature was noticeable, and on the Stock Exchange he found plenty of material ready to his hand. In '79 he began to illustrate the Christmas number of *Truth*, but his first journalistic work was done on the *Pall Mall Gazette* and *Budget* when Mr. Stead was editor. He very soon became a regular member of the staff, and with his colleagues transferred his services to the *Westminster Gazette* when the former paper passed into Mr. Astor's hands. For years his pictorial commentary on the proceedings at Westminster has been brilliant in the extreme, and latterly he has done the literary commentary also with equal success. His "Cartoons for the Crisis" during the general election of '95, afterwards republished separately, put his name into all men's mouths, and firmly established his reputation as a political caricaturist. He is now assistant editor of the *Westminster Gazette*.

**Government.** See MINISTRY, TREASURY, and other articles.

**Grace, Dr. W. G.,** the renowned cricketer, was b. at Downend, Bristol, 1848, and made his

first appearance in important matches in West Gloucestershire v. Bedminster, at Mangotsfield. Between '64 and '79 he made 20,842 runs in a total of 415 innings. His exploits as a batsman, fielder, and bowler, became so celebrated, that the title of "champion" was spontaneously conferred upon him. On July 22nd, '79, at Lord's, the enthusiasm of his admirers took the form of a presentation of the value of £1400. Although pursuing the medical profession, Dr. Grace has still kept his place in first-class cricket. An interesting book upon Cricket was published by him in '91, and another is in preparation. He celebrated his Jubilee in '98, and it was announced in the autumn that he had accepted the position of secretary of the London County Cricket Club, whose ground will be at the Crystal Palace.

**"Graphic, The,"** founded 1869, by Mr. W. L. Thomas, its present manager, is an illustrated weekly of high-class character, and treats of current events. Its Christmas and Summer numbers are especially excellent, and have a very wide circulation. Editor, Mr. T. Heath Joyce. See also DAILY GRAPHIC. Office, 190, Strand.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HER COLONIAL TRADE.

The British dominions are expanding rapidly both in wealth and in population. According to the best estimates, there were 320,000,000 persons subject to the Empire in '87, over 351,000,000 in '93, and about 400,000,000 in '97, exclusive of the inhabitants of Protectorates and spheres of the Empire. In fact, more than a quarter of the population of the civilised world reside under the British flag. The importance of the trade of such multitudes needs no demonstration, and it is therefore not surprising that attention has been closely directed to the best means for making it of mutual benefit, and to the dangers of foreign competition. The Canadian preferential tariff, adopted in '97, and put into full operation in '98 (see CANADA), is of great interest in this connection. Whether other colonies are likely to follow Canada's lead seems very doubtful. It would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for many of the colonies at present to dispense with a tariff on imports. It is probable that for the present such changes as do take place will be rather in the relation of adjacent colonies to each other than in that of those colonies to the mother country. It is calculated that 70 per cent. of British exports go to foreign countries, while 77 per cent. of British imports are derived from outside the British Empire. The following tables, compiled from the Colonial Office list, show the state of things in the Colonies. The percentage of some of the minor colonies has been omitted to save space, but the general average at the bottom includes all British possessions:—

	Percentage to		
	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.
Cape Colony ..	95	1	4
New Zealand ..	78	15	7
Ceylon ..	70	18	12
Natal ..	64	12	24
Victoria ..	57	29	14
British Guiana ..	52	6	42

## Percentage to

	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries
Canada ..	52	4	44
South Australia ..	41	54	5
Queensland ..	39	60	1
West Australia ..	38	61	1
New South Wales ..	36	45	19
Newfoundland ..	36	41	23
India and Burmah ..	31	20	49
West Indies ..	29	8	63
Tasmania ..	21	79	—
Straits Settlements ..	21	14	65
Av'ge for all Colonies	47	27	26

There are great variations in this table, and the colonies are purposely so arranged as to show how much more some colonies send here than others. Of course the fact that some of the exports sent here are for distribution only must not be lost sight of, but broadly it may be said that as regards foreign trade our colonies fall into three distinct categories. There are those which lie contiguous to foreign countries and naturally do a large amount of business with them. Of these Canada, the West Indies and the Straits Settlements are conspicuous examples. There are others which are greatly isolated from the world at large, and therefore depend mainly on Great Britain as a market—for instance, New Zealand, Cape Colony and Natal. The third category comprises those colonies, mainly Australian, which lie near to each other and trade largely with each other. This classification is important, as we are too apt to speak generally of the colonies as if their conditions were similar, while the differences between them are great and have a vital bearing on inter-Imperial trade relations.

With some variations, the classification of imports on the same lines is very like that of exports, as will be seen from the following table:—

## Indian and Colonial Imports.

## Percentage from

	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.
Cape Colony ..	80	7	13
Natal ..	76	9	15
India ..	71	11	18
New Zealand ..	65	27	8
British Guiana ..	55	16	29
West Australia ..	49	49	2
West Indies ..	46	12	42
Victoria ..	42	49	9
New South Wales ..	40	52	8
Queensland ..	36	60	4
Canada ..	36	2	62
Tasmania ..	33	66	1
Ceylon ..	26	68	6
South Australia ..	25	67	8
Newfoundland ..	20	19	61
Straits Settlements ..	14	26	60
Av'ge for all Colonies	47	27	26

Leaving out of account those colonies already alluded to, which, owing to their geographical position, necessarily trade largely with neighbours, it will be seen that foreign competition is much less than many suppose. Allowance has of course to be made for the fact that all the goods exported from this country are not necessarily made here, but even then it is obvious that we command the bulk and the pick of colonial trade in manufactured goods. See COLONIAL CONFERENCE '97.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND HER FOREIGN TRADE.

In the ANNUAL of the last three years much attention has been paid to the rapidly changing conditions of our foreign trade, owing to the eager rush for the development of new markets and the increasing and organised competition of enterprising rivals. The special conditions affecting particular markets throughout the world were surveyed, partly with the view of inducing traders to remedy some of the defects in our commercial system, the existence of which was demonstrated. Generally speaking, it may be said that the conditions explained have changed but little, though in some directions the competition has become accentuated. It is not proposed here to repeat the particular survey of foreign markets (see eds. of '96, '97, '98), but merely to collect certain particulars concerning the mercantile energy of our rivals and the unsatisfactory methods which many British traders employ. Some credit may fairly be taken for the part played by the ANNUAL in calling the attention of the public to these matters.

Early in '97 a Memorandum was laid upon the table of the House of Commons embodying Comparative Statistics of Population, Industry, and Commerce in the United Kingdom and some Leading Foreign Countries. The general conclusion was that the conditions of the manufacturing and industrial predominance of the Kingdom were different from what they were when the non-agricultural population of every country in the world was smaller than in our own—in other words, that industries and manufactures abroad are becoming much bigger things than they were. Later on, a paper embodying Correspondence respecting Diplomatic and Consular Assistance to British Trade Abroad was presented to both Houses of Parliament, and a great deal of information was derived from the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country as to the manner in which this assistance might be increased.

A very important step was taken by the Board of Trade in July '97, in the appointment of a Departmental Committee to undertake an Inquiry into the Development of British Trade. The special instructions to the Committee were that they should consider and advise as to the best means of bringing to the knowledge of the home trades the information furnished by Consuls and Commercial Attachés, and by Agents-General and other representatives of Colonial Governments and of India, as to the supply and demand and other conditions of the markets in their respective districts, and as to the opportunities which they afford for the introduction and development of British trade. They were also to report as to whether in their opinion it was desirable that Consuls and Agents should be instructed to remit home from time to time samples of goods most in demand—this being a recommendation which had been made by many Chambers of Commerce—and if they should be of that opinion they were to advise in regard to arrangements for the exhibition or circulation of such samples.

The Committee presented their Report in July, '98, making a number of general suggestions in relation to the dissemination of commercial intelligence. In regard to a suggested Commercial Intelligence Office, the Committee with practical unanimity recommended the



establishment of an office whose function it should be to meet the constantly increasing demand for prompt and accurate information on commercial matters, so far as it can be met by Government action. There was no desire to suggest anything which would, even if it could, impair the value of the information already obtainable by individual enterprise. It was more than ever essential in these days that our manufacturers and traders should rely mainly on their own efforts to extend the area of their transactions and the amount of their business. Sir James Mackay, a member of the Committee, laid great stress upon this matter, and was of opinion that the establishment of such an office as was proposed would tend to rob the trader, who has embarked in operations in distant regions, of the just fruit of his enterprise, while at the same time it would lay open to foreigners and competitors information that would be very valuable to them. "The State may, however," said the report, "usefully afford assistance in the interests of the trading community as a whole, and may supply information from a broader point of view than that of the individual trader." The Committee further came to the conclusion that it is desirable to obtain more completely than at present particulars and samples of foreign-made goods mostly in demand in foreign, Indian and Colonial markets, and to make arrangements for the exhibition of those samples in our centres of industries and commerce.

In such helps to commerce foreigners are particularly energetic. There are typical museums of the class in Brussels and Vienna, and Commercial Information Bureaus exist in several of the capitals of Europe. In July '98 the French Minister of Commerce announced the institution of a Commercial Intelligence Bureau in Paris, which was to collect and disseminate information concerning raw materials or products which France can import for manufacturing purposes, for consumption, or transit; on customs, tariffs, port dues and taxes affecting trade or navigation; on products capable of finding an outlet in foreign markets, etc., with particulars of conditions of transit, payment, package, the position of markets, firms, etc.; and on undertakings to be opened in foreign countries. Later, in Oct. '98, it was announced that the loss of the Spanish colonies had caused the Spanish Government to form a special sub-department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the purpose of supplying commercial information and statistics to traders. These are but illustrations of the new commercial activity being displayed abroad. In Austria-Hungary a plan has been formed which is striking, though not new, of despatching a Floating Exhibition to make known the products of the dual monarchy in various countries. The exhibition is intended to be installed in a ship of the Austrian Lloyd's Steamship Company, to leave in Dec. '98, carrying a large assortment of samples, with experts and catalogues in four languages, for the Piræus, Salonika, Constantinople, Smyrna, Alexandria, Massowah, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Calcutta, Akyab, Rangoon, Singapore, Bangkok, Saigon, Batavia, Macassar, Sandakan, Cebu, Manila, Pakhoi, Kiungchow, Canton, Hongkong, Swatow, Amoy, Kelung, Foochow, Shanghai, Chin-Kiang, Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo, Port Arthur, Yuensan, Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.

But certainly the most important commercial rival we have is Germany, which is everywhere displaying extraordinary energy and enterprise. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, writing in October '98, gave an exceedingly interesting account of the development of German influence in Turkey since 1888, largely through the operations of the Deutsche Bank group of financiers, both directly and indirectly. The transaction of business was facilitated, and German enterprise was not slow to take advantage of the new opportunities. Everywhere the beginnings of new business connections are visible, and in many cases it is the promise of future development rather than what has been achieved which merits the intelligent attention of Englishmen. This expansion will doubtless receive a new impetus from the visit to Constantinople of the German Emperor, who said to the German community on his arrival, "I have it from the ruler of this land himself that you have established for yourselves a high position in this capital." The correspondent made some remarks which are confirmed by all experience:—"The German export trade, I am assured on all hands, owes its successes to the stolid, steady perseverance of German industrialists, who imitate the methods of the German general staff, and, it may be added, those of our own admirable Sirdar, in neglecting no detail, however trivial, in their plan of campaign. Putting their pride in their pockets, they accommodate their system to the task in hand. Like great generals and strategists, they are perfectly content to labour for long years in obscurity, and to 'cast their bread upon the waters,' conscious that 'after many days' it will return to them. Above all, they study the business ways of their customers, and do not thoughtlessly apply Western standards to Eastern transactions. Fertility of resource and a prompt willingness to abandon their own experiments, when these prove unsuitable for the purpose in view, are also characteristic of German commercial methods. In the Balkan States, for example, they tried the establishment of warehouses for the exhibition of German products. This was found not to answer, and the idea of commercial museums was simply dropped. In its place the system of sending out large numbers of energetic, well-educated, and experienced commercial travellers was adopted, and it has hitherto yielded the best results."

This commercial activity of the Germans is even more marked in the Far East, where Kiao-chau is expected ultimately to overshadow the prosperity of Chefoo, and to lead to a wonderful increase of German trade. Our system of trade is obviously of a stiff and unbending character. Mr. Byron Brenan, Consul at Canton, in a report to the Foreign Office has made a useful comparison of German and English methods. The young German puts up with trouble and disagreeable experiences much more readily than the young Englishman. English makers, he says, show less eagerness to secure orders than Continental and American rivals. If the critical eye sees vagueness in the applications of a would-be Japanese purchaser, the vendor thinks there can be no real business, whereas the possibility is that the Japanese does not know precisely what he requires. "But the loss of business caused by this unbending adherence to established standards is not limited to the makers who refuse to be accommodating. It

sometimes reacts upon others. One British firm in Japan lost a good order for rails, and consequently some English maker also, because with the rails it was necessary to supply a certain kind of crossing and switches which are not now made in England. The English firm had hitherto got over the difficulty by supplying the rails from England and obtaining from the Continent what the British ironmasters refused to make; but their Continental rivals here saw their opportunity. The order had to be executed as a whole, and if the British firm could be prevented from obtaining the switches, the order would have to be transferred to such parties as could supply all that was desired; so a paternal Government applied a little pressure to the Continental maker of the right kind of switches, and he refused to sell any more to the British firm, who thus were unable to fulfil their orders, and in the end both switches and rails were procured from the Continent."

A remarkable illustration of German commercial zeal is the **Commercial Mission** which was sent out to the **Far East**. The mission visited Canton, Swatow, Amoy, etc., and penetrated 1100 miles up the Yang-tse, staying at the towns on the banks, and especially the newly opened treaty port of Shashi. Samshui and Wuchow were visited, and an accurate knowledge was gained of the province of Chekiang and the southern portion of Kiangsu, as well as of the silk districts of Canton. Some members of the party made an overland journey from Tientsin to Newchwang and the neighbouring districts. The mission also thoroughly investigated the trade conditions of Japan, and had a glance at Korea. The result is that a vast amount of special commercial intelligence has been made available to German traders, with careful provision that it shall not be divulged to others. In April '98 an exhibition of 5,000 samples brought back was opened in two large rooms in the Reichstag buildings, which showed that the collection was the result of close study of technical men thoroughly versed in their work. The exhibition, which was transferred to Dresden before the end of April, had the twofold object of showing what European and American goods are exported to East Asia, and what goods can be purchased out there. The commercial attaché to the British embassy in Berlin has described the interesting conditions on which the collection was on view. These should be carefully noted by British traders as an excellent example of the German commercial system. "The exhibition is only open to those persons actually interested in the trades concerned, and to members of the Chambers of Commerce and some officials; no other persons are admitted, and entrance is only permitted on the presentation of a permit from the Society of Industrialists. The general report, and the valuable special reports on the different branches of particular trades to the East will not be published, except for private circulation amongst those persons interested in each particular branch. Copies of these reports are not to be obtained anywhere for the general information of the public." There is reason to hope that our manufacturers and merchants are now alive to the serious nature of the attack which is being made upon our commerce. With a fair field and no favour the British trader can probably in most things hold his own against the world; but he must

abandon the antiquated and unbending methods of business which forbid him to study the wants of his customers, and cause him to attach great faith to his catalogues in the English language, with English prices, weights and measures, deposited at British consulates, and to a system of payment which is often not suited to his correspondents, as well as to methods of packing goods which are generally far inferior to those of his commercial rivals.

A memorandum lately (Oct. '98) published by the Board of Trade on the **ways and methods of British trade** is a complete exposition of the defective system referred to. Not less than 116 consular and diplomatic officers throughout the world report with much thoroughness upon the prevailing currents of trade, and, with few exceptions, all deplore the supineness and short-sighted policy of the British trader. He finds eager rivals in markets where once he was supreme, and these gain the advantage because they rush forward, while he is apt to be stationary. He has not seen, as this memorandum makes plain, that the conditions of trade are rapidly changing. He makes things that are good, solid, generally honest, and often expensive; and if the customer asks for cheaper objects he will not supply them. Much as he may regret that quantity is valued more than quality all the world over in these days, he must sail with the stream, or his fortunes will be shipwrecked. This is, in effect, what the consuls say. We have almost lost the trade with Poland in agricultural implements because we would not suit our productions to the purses of our customers. Many of the consuls report that our merchants will not sell unless they get large orders, whereas the German will book and execute small orders. One consul quoted in the memorandum says that the chief cause of success in foreign competition is the greater attention paid abroad to the art of exactly suiting the foreign customer's "pocket, taste, and convenience." In regard to the first matter, the Germans seem particularly obliging, though, of course, with an ulterior object in view. While English houses will give only two or three months' credit, or even demand cash on delivery, the German will give six months' credit, so that the consignment may perhaps be sold before payment is made. To give credit without making many bad debts requires an intimate knowledge of the stability of individuals, which can only be obtained by diligent and careful travellers; and these not all English houses take the trouble to send out. Many of the consuls whose opinions are collected in this important memorandum declare that too much reliance is placed in flooding the consulates with elaborately and artistically got-up catalogues, price lists, etc., containing a request that they should be distributed or placed at the disposal of dealers—a system pronounced "absolutely valueless." "In many cases the first thing the recipients of these catalogues and price lists do, on seeing the drawing or design which has taken their fancy, is to apply to the representative of the foreign firms with whom they have been in the habit of dealing in order to ascertain all particulars concerning the articles described in the English language." "One commercial traveller," says the consul at Cherbourg, "who knows the language and the ways of the people, will do more than ten thousand circulars";



while his colleague at Naples remarks that "it is pitiable to see the British commercial traveller stumbling along with an interpreter, while his German competitor is conversing fluently; and one is still more sorry for him when his patterns and samples are marked with British weights and measures." The notes here collected have the purpose of enforcing and recording much that has lately been said, for the condition of our foreign trade has been one of the keenest interests of the year '98.

**Great Central Railway.** See RAILWAYS.

## GREECE.

A kingdom under George I. (*q.v.*), of Glücksburg. The country gained its independence in the famous struggle of 1821-9, after centuries of subjection to Turkey. The present monarch, who is the second son of the King of Denmark, was elected in '63, after the expulsion of King Otto. Executive vested in King and responsible ministers. The legislative authority is in the hands of the *Boulé*, a chamber of 207 representatives elected by manhood suffrage for four years. The deputies are each paid about £72 per session. There are large numbers of Greeks outside the limits of the Kingdom. In Asia Minor there are probably about 2,000,000, in European Turkey about 3,500,000, and large numbers dwell in Crete, Cyprus, etc. The Greek orthodox Church is the State religion, but complete liberty of worship prevails. Education is compulsory, but the law is not enforced. The State has a monopoly in salt, petroleum, matches, and playing-cards. The chief exports are currants, ores, wines, fruit, and olive oil. There are 591 miles of railway open. By the war with Turkey, which arose in '97 out of Greek sympathy with Crete, Greece underwent humiliation and defeat, and had to agree to pay an indemnity of £T4,000,000, and to submit to a strategic reconstruction of the frontier in Turkey's favour. She also had to accept international control in financial matters. **Area** about 25,014 sq. m.; **pop.** ('96) 2,433,806. **Revenue**, '98, £2,502,188; **expenditure**, £2,492,996; **old public debt**, £22,068,660; **guaranteed debt**, £6,800,000; **imports**, '97, 4,590,461; **exports**, £3,229,363. See DIPLOMATIC, FOREIGN ARMIES, and FOREIGN NAVIES.

**Political Parties.** Until '90 the two chief party leaders were M. Tricoupi and M. Delyanni. But in '90 a section of the Opposition under M. Delyanni broke away from him to follow M. Ralli, who posed as the chief of the Neo-Hellenic party. M. Delyanni ruled the country from '90 till March '92, and M. Tricoupi from June '92 (with the exception of a few months during '93) till Jan. '95. In April '95 M. Delyanni was returned to power with 140 supporters, 16 supporters of M. Tricoupi, 18 of M. Ralli, 24 Independents, 8 Progressists, and others being elected. M. Tricoupi thereupon withdrew from political life, and died during '96. M. Delyanni remained in office till April '97, when the popular feeling against him aroused by the Greek reverses during the war with Turkey led the King to dismiss him. M. Ralli succeeded as Premier, and held office till Sept. 30th, '97, when he was succeeded by M. Zaimis. With the formation of the Zaimis Cabinet (Oct. 2nd, '97) a split occurred amongst the Delyannists. M. Zaimis himself had for-

merly been a follower of M. Delyanni; but on his accession to office there was a rupture between them, and very many members of the party supported M. Zaimis. Nevertheless M. Zaimis deemed the opposition too strong for him, and resigned (Nov. 7th, '98).

**History, '98.** The treaty of peace with Turkey was at last signed at Constantinople (Dec. 4th), and the details of the law for the institution of an International Commission of Control over the revenues assigned for the service of the foreign debt and the indemnity loan were settled by the Foreign Minister and the European delegates (Jan. 12th). The Commission consists of six members, one from each of the Great Powers, each in turn acting as president for six months. The Commission nominates its own agents and employés, collecting the money through a Greek company under its absolute control, and furnishing an account of its operations to the Greek Government every six months. In case the assigned revenues should not suffice to pay the foreign loans the Greek Government is responsible for the deficiency. The arrangements with the bondholders were made an integral part of the law, the foreign loans being divided into three categories. The first category comprises the two privileged loans, the Monopoly and Funding; the second includes the Five-per-cent. loans of '81, '84, and '90, and the third the Four-per-cent. Rentes. The revenues assigned as security were monopolies (including emery from Naxos) valued at 12,300,000 drachmas per annum, the tobacco tax valued at 6,600,000, stamps at 10,000,000, and the Piræus Customs at 10,700,000—total 39,600,000 drachmas. In case of a deficiency, the Customs of Patras, Volo, Corfu, and Laurium, valued at 7,200,000 drachmas, were assigned as supplementary revenues. The indemnity loan was successfully arranged (Feb. 24th) with the help of Great Britain, France, and Russia. £T4,000,000 were furnished by a Syndicate under the guarantee of the three Powers, and £T1,000,000 without guarantee. The Greek Bank found the remainder of the loan £T6,600,000. A cowardly attempt to assassinate the King by shooting him while out driving with the Princess Marie failed (27th). The King displayed great courage, and his escape awoke an outburst of enthusiastic loyalty. The two would-be assassins were caught and condemned to death. The Chamber reassembled and the Finance Minister introduced the Bill for the international control of the revenues set apart for the service of the foreign debt (March 3rd). It passed quickly, and practically unopposed, through its various stages, and was carried (7th). The Bill authorising the issue of the loan guaranteed by the three Powers was also carried (April 3rd), and the Session was then closed. The Porte was notified by the Powers (May 6th) that the evacuation of Thessaly must begin, and it was announced (June 6th) that all the Turkish troops had left, and that the province had been reoccupied by the Greeks. M. Zaimis and his Cabinet resigned (Nov. 7th), declining to meet a Chamber which he knew beforehand contained a majority of members hostile to him; but was commissioned by the King to form, and formed, a new Cabinet. The date for the opening of the Chamber was postponed from Nov. 12th to Nov. 27th.

**Greece, King of.** See GEORGE I



**Greene, W. Conyngham, C.B.**, appointed British Agent in the Transvaal, Aug. 27th, '96, is a nephew of Lord Plunket, Archbishop of Dublin, and was b. in 1854. He was ed. at Harrow and Oxford, and then entered the Foreign Office, '77. He has acted as *Chargé d'Affaires* at Athens, Stuttgart, and Teheran, being Secretary of Legation at the latter place. His rank at Pretoria is that of *Chargé d'Affaires*.

**Greenland.** An extensive region or island north-east of America, extending into the Polar regions. The interior is all ice, but parts of the south and west coast are habitable, with verdant pasture, some shrubbery, and mossy valleys. **Principal exports:** oil of seals and whales, fox, seal, and reindeer skins, eider-down, feathers, and cryolite. The chief trade is with Denmark, to which country the colony belongs. **Area**, 46,740 sq. m.; **pop.** 10,516, of whom 309 are Europeans and the rest natives. See **COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.**

**Grenada.** An island in the West Indies forming part of the British colony of the **Windward Islands**. It is the largest of the group, and is the residence of the Governor of the Windward Islands. Its area is about 133 square miles, and the population 60,367. Capital, **St. George**, with a population of 4919. **Products** are sugar, cacao, cotton, coffee, and spices. The Government includes the Governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands, an Executive Council of six, and a Legislative Council of thirteen—six official, and seven nominated by the Crown. For financial statistics see **BRITISH EMPIRE (table)**.

**Grenadines.** A cluster of islets lying between Grenada and **St. Vincent**, some of which are subordinate to Grenada and some to **St. Vincent**. The largest is Carriacou, with an area of 10 sq. m. and pop. 6031. **Exports:** fish, oil, wood, sugar, corn, and cotton. **Area**, 86 sq. m.; **pop.** 6400.

**Gresham College.** The Gresham Lectures, as well as the College in which they are delivered, owe their institution to the munificence of **Sir Thomas Gresham**, the "Royal Merchant" of Queen Elizabeth. By his will, dated July 5th, 1575, Sir Thomas bequeathed certain rents growing out of the Royal Exchange, which he built, to the Corporation of the City of London, and to the Mercers' Company, for the "erecting and maintaining of divers lectures in sundry faculties"—divinity, law, physic, geometry, astronomy, music, and rhetoric. The lectures were organised and commenced in June 1597. The buildings of **Gresham House**, which had thus become Gresham College, were pulled down in 1768, and the General Excise Office erected on the site, the property having been acquired by the Crown for an annuity of £500. In '76, whilst the Earl of Selborne was Master of the Mercers' Company, the Gresham Lecturers submitted two schemes for the improvement of the Lectures, and the recommendations under this head were adopted, the principal being that all the Lectures should be delivered in English instead of Latin and English, twelve lectures to be given in each year by each Professor. The names of the present Gresham Lecturers are as follows: **Physic**, E. Symes Thompson, M.D.; **Rhetoric**, J. E. Nixon, M.A.; **Astronomy**, Rev. E. Ledger, M.A., F.R.A.S.; **Law**, G. H. Blakesley; **Geometry**, W. H. Wagstaff, M.A.; **Music**, J. F. Bridge, Mus. Doc. (*q.v.*); **Divinity**, Rev. Henry E. J. Bevan,

M.A.; Clerk to the Gresham Committee, John Watney, Mercers' Hall, London, E.C.

**Grey, Earl.** See **PEERS.**

**Guadeloupe.** This colony is one of the principal French possessions in the West Indies, and consists of two islands, *Basse-terre* and *Grande-terre*, separated by a narrow salt-water river, with five smaller dependent islands. It is situated in the Leeward group of the Lesser Antilles. Capital, **Pointe-à-Pitre**. **Products:** sugar, rum, coffee, cotton, cacao, bananas, etc. The colony is represented at Paris by a Senator and two Deputies, and has an area of about 680 sq. m., and a total population of 167,000. It is administered by a Governor with an elected Council. See **COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.**

**Guatemala.** The most northern republic of Central America, bounded on the east and north by Mexico, west by Belize, the republics of Honduras and Salvador, and south by the Pacific. Governed by a President, elected for six years, and a National Assembly, elected by universal suffrage for a term of four years. Roman Catholicism is the chief religion, but liberty prevails. Education free and compulsory. **Chief products:** coffee, hides, bananas, and sugar. Army numbers about 7000 officers and men, with militia about 50,000. **Area**, 63,400 sq. m.; **pop.** 1,750,000. Capital, **Guatemala la Nueva**, pop. 85,000. **Revenue**, '97, \$22,073,588; **expenditure**, \$21,433,194; **internal debt**, \$3,000,000; **external**, £1,482,800; **imports**, '97, \$21,462,053 (silver); **exports**, \$19,775,800 (silver). See **CENTRAL AMERICA**; for Ministry, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC.—History**, '98. Señor Barrios, the President, was assassinated (Feb. 9th), and Señor Cabrera, the first Vice-President, at once assumed office. The National Assembly afterwards formally proclaimed him President for the period '99—1905 (Sept. 25th).

**Guernsey.** One of the Channel Islands (*q.v.*).

**Guildhall School of Music**, Victoria Embankment, E.C., was established by the Corporation of London in '80, for the purpose of providing high-class instruction in the art and science of music at a moderate cost. Students are nominated by an alderman or a member of the Court of Common Council. The school commenced with 62 pupils, but now there are more than 3600 pupils. Its origin is traceable to the Guildhall Orchestral and Choral Society, founded in '78. The Common Council having had a report of this school laid before it, granted £350, and lent some buildings in Aldermanbury with which to establish the present school. Its speedy success led the Corporation of London to vote £20,000 for the fine buildings in which the school has carried on its work since '87. The total sum which the Corporation have expended on the school is £50,000, in addition to an annual contribution of £2300. There are several exhibition scholarships in connection with the school. **Principal**, Mr. W. H. Cummings; **Secretary**, Mr. Hilton Carter; **Lady Superintendent**, Mrs. Charles P. Smith.

**Guy's Hospital and Medical School**, London Bridge, S.E. This institution, now one of the great general hospitals of the Metropolis, was built and endowed in the year 1725 by Thomas Guy, a City bookseller. The wards contain accommodation for 650 patients. Agricultural depression has of late years decreased

by £20,000 per annum the income derived from the endowments, and public aid has had to be invoked. The Medical School has recently received an important addition in the erection of the **Physiological Laboratories**, opened in '97 by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales. Guy's also possesses a **Dental School** for complete instruc-

tion in dental surgery and mechanics, being the only institution in London in which the whole of the dental curriculum for the College of Surgeons' examination can be taken. The **Residential College** furnishes accommodation for fifty students and the resident medical staff.

## H

**Haggard, Henry Rider**, was b. at Bradenham Hall, Norfolk, 1856. He was private secretary to Sir Henry Bulwer at Natal, and was subsequently on the staff of Sir Theophilus Shepstone, H.M. Commissioner to the Transvaal, during the temporary annexation of that territory in '77. He was afterwards appointed **Master of the High Court of the Transvaal**. At the commencement of the Zulu war he was adjutant-lieutenant of the Pretoria Horse. He began his career as an author with the publication of "Cetewayo and his White Neighbours" in '82, and subsequently wrote "Dawn," "The Witch's Head," and "King Solomon's Mines." This won for him immense popularity, which was further increased by his romantic allegory "She," "Allan Quatermain," "Jess," "Mr. Meeson's Will," "Maiwa's Revenge," "Colonel Quaritch, V.C.," "Allan's Wife," and "Cleopatra" followed. Then came "The World's Desire," in collaboration with Mr. Andrew Lang, "Beatrice," "Eric Bright-eyes," "Nada the Lily," "Montezuma's Daughter," "The People of the Mist" ('91), "Joan Haste" ('95), "Heart of the World" ('96), and "Swallow" ('98). He is a barrister of Lincoln's Inn and a magistrate for Norfolk and Suffolk, and was Chairman of the Committee of the Society of Authors, '96-8. Address: Ditchingham House, Norfolk.

**Haileybury College**, Herts. Founded 1862, received Royal Charter '64. Exhibitions to Oxford and Cambridge five annually (£60, £50, £50, £40, and £20) for three years. Pupils 500. **Head Master**, Hon. and Rev. Edward Lyttelton, M.A., Hon. Canon of St. Albans.

**Hallé, Lady**, the famous violinist, known before she married the late Sir Charles Hallé in '88 as Madame Norman-Néruda. She comes of a famous musical family, and was b. at Brönn, in '40. After studying under Jansa, she made her *début* at Vienna in '46, and at once excited enthusiasm by her wonderful execution. Her first appearance in London was at a Philharmonic concert in '49. Thenceforward her career has been one long success, both here and on the Continent. Her first husband was a Swedish musician, Ludwig Norman. Sir Charles Hallé died Oct. 25th, '95. Address: Greenhayes Lane, Manchester.

**Halsbury, Lord**. See under PEERAGE.

**Hamilton, Lord George**, M.P. See under COMMONS.

**Harcourt, Sir W.** See under COMMONS.

**Hardy, Thomas**, novelist, was b. 1840, in Dorsetshire, and commenced his career as an architect. For an essay dealing with "Coloured Brick and Terra-cotta Architecture," he received the medal and prize of the Institute of

British Architects. His first noteworthy literary effort was a novel published in '71, entitled "Desperate Remedies." In '74 the work by which he is best known appeared in the pages of *Cornhill Magazine*—"Far from the Madding Crowd." Other novels from his pen have been "Under the Greenwood Tree" ('72), "A Pair of Blue Eyes" ('73), "The Trumpet Major" ('80), "A Laodicean" ('81), "Two on a Tower" ('82), "The Hand of Ethelberta," "The Return of the Native," "The Mayor of Casterbridge," "Wessex Tales," "A Group of Noble Dames," "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" ('91), which was held by some of the critics to be the finest of all his works, "Life's Little Ironies" ('94), "Jude the Obscure" ('95), and "The Well-Beloved" ('92 and '97). In June '93 Mr. Hardy followed an early dramatic version of "Far from the Madding Crowd" with a dramatic piece called "The Three Wayfarers," which achieved a striking success. "Tess" also has been recently dramatised and played in America. He was made a J.P. for Dorchester in '84, and for Dorsetshire in '94.

**Harris, Lord**. See under PEERAGE.

**Harrison, Frederic**, M.A., was b. in London 1831; educated at King's Coll., Lond., and Wadham Coll., Oxford; scholar, '48; first class in classics, '53; fellow and tutor, '54. Called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, '58; practised in the Equity Courts; examiner in jurisprudence for Inns of Court '69-76; for London University '75-9; **Professor of Jurisprudence**, Inns of Court, '78-89; member of Royal Commission on Trades Unions '67-9; secretary to the Royal Commission for the Digest of the Law '69-70. Is a member of the State Trials Committee and Vice-President of the Royal Historical Society. Is President of the London Positivist Committee, Newton Hall, and has published numerous essays and addresses on Positivism. Author of very many articles in the *Fortnightly*, *Contemporary*, *Nineteenth Century*, *Cosmopolis*, and *Positivist Reviews* from their commencement; of "The Meaning of History" ('62); of "Order and Progress" ('75); "Social Statics," the second volume of Comte's "Positive Polity" (a translation), '75; the "Choice of Books" ('86); "Oliver Cromwell" ('88); "Annals of an Old Manor House" ('93); "The Meaning of History" ('94); "Early Victorian Literature" ('95); "William the Silent" ('97); and a great number of lectures, printed privately, on historical, social, and religious questions. He is editor and part author of "The New Calendar of Great Men," a dictionary of general biography. He was elected an **alderman** by the London County Council in Feb. '89, but resigned in Oct. '93. Address: 38, Westbourne Terrace, W.



**Harrow School.** Founded 1571, by John Lyon, a yeoman, b. at Preston, near Harrow. Age of admission from 12 to 14. Among the scholarships to either University are Isabella Gregory's of £100 a year for four years, Earl Spencer's, £30 a year for three years, Botfield's, £60 a year for three years, Leaf's, £70 a year for three years, Anderson's, £50 a year for three years; to Hertford College, Oxford, Baring's three of £100 a year for five years; to Caius College, Cambridge, Sayer's two of £52 10s. for four years; and to any College, Oxford, Neeld's two of £30 for three years. Pupils, about 600. **Head Master,** Rev. Joseph Wood, D.D. **Motto,** *Stet fortuna domus.* Some distinguished alumni: Butler, afterwards head master, Sir R. Peel, Cardinal Manning, Sheridan, Earl of Aberdeen, Sir William Jones, Byron, Archbishop Trench, Trollope the novelist, Sir George Trevelyan, Lord Shaftesbury, Dr. Parr, Lord Palmerston, Rodney, Theodore Hook, Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., Rt. Hon. Lord Knutsford, Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin, M.P., Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, M.P., Rt. Hon. Sir W. Hart Dyke, Bart., M.P., Earl Spencer, K.G., and the present Master of Trinity Coll., Cambridge. Six or seven entrance scholarships, one of not less than £80 a year, two of not less than £60 a year, and the rest of not less than £30 a year, are offered every Easter to boys (not members of the school) who were under fourteen years of age on the previous 1st of January. These scholarships are held during the scholar's stay in the school, provided that both his conduct and diligence continue satisfactory. One at least of the scholarships will be, and others may be, given for proficiency in mathematics, or in modern subjects. No boy can be elected under twelve years of age. The governors can, at their discretion, add £20 a year to any scholarship, if the circumstances of the scholar appear to make it desirable. There are also two scholarships, each of £20 a year for two years, open to boys in the fifth form, which are awarded for proficiency in such subjects as are common to both sides (classical and modern) of the school.

**Harte, Bret,** was born at Albany, New York, 1839. At the age of fifteen he settled in California, and went through a variety of experiences. He worked for a time in the mines, and subsequently served a short apprenticeship to a printer, and also acted as teacher in a school, express messenger to a newspaper editor, and secretary to the Mint at San Francisco; United States Consul at Crefeld, and at Glasgow in '80. He became the first editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, in '68. His reputation as a humorist was established by his well-known poem "The Heathen Chinee," which appeared in that journal in '69. "The Luck of Roaring Camp" greatly increased his popularity. In '82 he published a collected edition of his works. His latest works are "Cressy," "The Heritage of Dedlow Marsh," "A Waif of the Plains," "A Ward of the Golden Gate," "A Sappho of Green Springs," "Sally Dows" ('92), "Susy" ('93), "A Protégée of Jack Hamlin's" ('94), "Clarence" ('95), "Three Partners" ('97), "Some Later Verses," and "Tales of Trail and Town" ('98). Address: 74, Lancaster Gate, W.

**Hausa Association, The.** This association was formed in '92, for the purpose of securing scientific study of the Hausa language, so that the Scriptures might be translated into the Hausa tongue, and the higher interests of

the people be furthered in other ways. Hausa is the *lingua franca* of the Central Soudan, extending from the Sahara to the pagan tribes near the Gulf of Guinea, and from the Egyptian Soudan to the French colony of Senegal. The greater portion of this region is in the sphere of British influence. It is estimated that no fewer than fifteen millions of persons speak the Hausa tongue, and many of these can read and write it in a modified form of Arabic character. The first student, the Rev. C. Robinson, was sent out in April '93. Since then he has visited Lokoja and Kano, the commercial centre of Hausaland, and collected the materials for a grammar of the Hausa language, besides having translated two of the gospels into Hausa, and revised and corrected Dr. Schon's dictionary. The Cambridge University has accepted the offer of the Association to endow a Lectureship in Hausa for three years; and the University Press in '96 published under Mr. Robinson's editorship a volume containing facsimiles of the fragments of Hausa literature brought home by him from Kano. **Hon. Secretary,** Rev. J. O. F. Murray, Dean of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; **Hon. Treasurer,** Mr. J. H. Tritton, 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

**Hawaiian Islands.** A group of eight inhabited and four uninhabited islands in the North Pacific. Area, 6677 sq. m.; pop. 109,020. Capital, Honolulu, on the south-west coast of the island of Oahu, pop. 29,020. Until '93 the Government of the islands was that of a limited monarchy, under Queen Liliuokalani; but then a revolution broke out, and a President and provisional executive were appointed. The Hawaiian Republic was proclaimed and a new Constitution was promulgated on July 4th, '94. Mr. Dole was elected President for a term of six years. The islands were annexed to the United States in '98 (see History, below). The legislature now consists of a Senate of 15 members, and a Chamber of Representatives of 15 members. There is a State Council of 15 members, 5 appointed by the President, 5 by the Senate, and 5 by the Chamber. The natives almost all profess the Christian faith, and education is general. **Exports:** sugar, rice, coffee, hides, wool, whale oil, and bone. The bulk of the trade is with the United States. Steamers connect the islands with America, Australasia, and China. **Revenue,** '96, £496,470; **expenditure,** £445,220; **imports,** '97, £5,127,370; **exports,** £3,304,491; **debt,** '97, £858,160. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.—**History.** '98. The islands were definitely annexed by the United States and attached to the military department of California (July 11th), a garrison being sent out to Honolulu. The formal transfer took place (Aug. 12th), and the American flag was raised. Mr. Dale took the oath of allegiance as President, and the islands were made "a new territory of the United States."

**Hay, Colonel John,** b. at Salem, Indiana, in 1838, and ed. at Brown University. He was a barrister practising in the Supreme Court of Illinois till '61. when he gave up his profession in order to become private secretary to President Lincoln. He also served as his aide-de-camp, and took an active part in the field as Adjutant and Lieut.-Colonel. After President Lincoln's death he continued his political and diplomatic career, and was appointed Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires at Paris ('65), Vienna, and Madrid. He then became Presi-



dent Hayes' First Assistant Secretary of State '79-81. But Colonel Hay is best known in this country by his literary efforts, the "Pike County Ballads" having won him high favour with the reading public. In conjunction with Colonel Nicolay he wrote the Life of President Lincoln, a task for which he was specially fitted. In Feb. '97, on President McKinley's accession, he was appointed Ambassador to Great Britain, a post which he filled with distinction till he became Secretary of State in '98.

**Hayti**, called Hispaniola by Columbus, and afterwards San Domingo. The second largest island of the Antilles, lying between Cuba and Puerto Rico. Area, 28,249 sq. m.; pop. 2,000,000. There are two states in the island. The largest is the Republic of San Domingo (q.v.). The Republic of Hayti occupies the western portion of the island. Area, 10,204 sq. m.; pop. 1,500,000. Capital, Port-au-Prince, pop. 50,000. It was originally a French colony, but was proclaimed independent in 1804, and is governed under a constitution drawn up in '67. The executive power is in the hands of a President, elected by the people in theory, but in practice by the Senate and House of Representatives, in whom rests the legislative power. The House is elected directly for three years by all male citizens, and the Senate indirectly for six years. The religion is Roman Catholic, and elementary education is free, though inefficient in many districts. There is an army of about 7000 men, and a navy of six small vessels. Revenue, '97, £1,500,000; expenditure, £1,580,000; debt, '97, £4,700,000; exports (coffee, mahogany, logwood, cotton, cocoa, turtle shells, and hides), '97, £2,614,500; imports, £1,140,000. See DIPLOMATIC.

**Healy, T. M., M.P.** See under COMMONS.

**Henley, W. E.**, poet, critic, and dramatist, LL.D. St. Andrews '93, was b. in 1849 at Gloucester, at which city he was also educated. In his youth he suffered greatly from ill health, and his "In Hospital: Rhymes and Rhythms" ("A Book of Verses," fourth edition '93) was largely a reflection of certain experiences in the Old Infirmary, Edinburgh, between '73 and '75. In the latter year he began to contribute to various London journals, and was one of the founders of *London* ('77-9), which he edited for some time, and in which many of his verses first appeared. His editorial career subsequently led him to the chair of the *Magazine of Art*; in '89 to that of the *Scots Observer*, afterwards the *National Observer*, which he left in '94; and in '95 to that of the *New Review*. In these journals and in others—the *Athenæum* and the *Saturday Review* among them—Mr. Henley's critical work has been done; but a reprint of some selected passages appeared in '90 as "Views and Reviews" (second edition '92). His dramatic work in collaboration with the late R. L. Stevenson included four plays republished in '96. His second book of verse, "The Song of the Sword," went into a second edition as "London Voluntaries" in '93. A corrected reprint of both volumes, with deletions and additions, was published in '97, under the title of "Poems." He is the editor of a series of "Tudor Translations," the editor and compiler of "Lyra Heroica" ('93); and, in collaboration with Mr. Charles Whibley, the editor and compiler of an anthology of English prose. The fourth and last volume of "The Centenary Burns,"

to which he contributed an essay on the poet's "Life, Genius, and Achievement," and "English Lyrics: Chaucer to Poe," appeared in '97. In '98 he was granted a pension (£225) on the Civil List for his services to literature. He is at present—after a long spell of ill-health—engaged on a new edition of Byron's prose and verse (12 vols.), with a fuller commentary than has ever been essayed before. Address: Stanley Lodge, Muswell Hill, N.

**Hereford, Bishop of.** See under PEERAGE.

**Herkomer, Hubert, R.A.**, was b. 1849 at Waal, in Bavaria. At an early age he settled with his parents first in America and subsequently in England. Joined the Institute of Painters in Water Colours '71, but resigned '91, and to the gallery of this Society and to the Grosvenor and Academy exhibitions he contributed many drawings, chiefly of Bavarian subjects. His oil picture, "After the Toil of Day," in the Academy exhibition of '73, was followed by his "Last Muster," the memorable picture of the Chelsea pensioners ('75), which gained him the "Grande Médaille d'Honneur" at the Paris Exhibition, '78. He was ('79) elected an A.R.A. Since '80 he has devoted much time to portraiture, and his portrait of Miss Grant is one of his many successes in that branch of art. He personally directs the well-known Art School at Bushey, of which he is the founder, and in connection with which a new theatre was opened in '88 with the performance of a romantic fragment entitled "The Sorceress," followed in '89 by a more important opera, "An Idyll," both composed by the Professor himself. Elected a Royal Academician in '90. He is also Deputy President of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours, and was elected an Associate of the French Academy of Fine Art in '95.

**Herschell, Lord.** See under PEERAGE.

**Hervey Archipelago, or Cook's Islands.** See COOK ISLANDS FEDERATION.

**Hesse.** See DIPLOMATIC.

**Hicks-Beach, Sir Michael, M.P.** See under COMMONS.

**High Church.** See CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

**Higher Education of Women.** See WOMEN, HIGHER EDUCATION OF.

**Historical Manuscripts Commission.** A Royal Commission was appointed in 1869 to examine and report upon the collections of manuscripts in the possession of private families and municipal authorities, who have rendered the commissioners every assistance in the investigation and classification of manuscripts illustrative of history, constitutional law and general literature. Fourteen reports and many appendices thereto have been issued by the Commission describing some hundreds of private collections of manuscripts in Great Britain and Ireland. The Commission at present is constituted as follows: Sir Nathaniel Lindley, Master of the Rolls (chairman); the Marquess of Lothian, K.T.; the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.; the Marquess of Ripon, K.G.; the Earl of Crawford; the Earl of Rosebery, K.G.; Viscount Esher; Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P.; the Bishop of Oxford; Lord Acton; Sir Edward Fry; Mr. W. E. H. Lecky, M.P.; Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B.; and Dr. S. R. Gardner; with Mr. J. J. Cartwright as Secretary. The reports are prepared by various inspectors acting under the authority

of the Commission, many of the historical papers examined being deposited by their owners in the Public Record Office for the purpose. **Office**, Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C.

**Hockey** continues to be most successful, and gains ground every year. The number of clubs grows annually, and most towns have a club now. Ladies play a great deal, especially in the country, though in the suburbs of London there are not many ladies' clubs at present. The hon. sec. of the **Hockey Association** is Mr. Stanley Christopherson, of the Wimbledon Hockey Club, who is also one of the best players of the game. Of the teams round London, Teddington is perhaps the best, having won 22 out of the 28 matches the Club played—only losing 2 and drawing 4—a record hard to beat. Some of the principal matches resulted as follows:—England beat Wales, Ireland beat Wales, England *v.* Ireland drawn. Cambridge beat Oxford, Cambridge Ladies beat Oxford Ladies, North of England beat Midland Counties, South of England beat Midland Counties, Kent beat Surrey, Cheshire beat Lancashire, Cheshire beat Middlesex, Lancashire beat Middlesex, Kent beat Middlesex, South beat North, Warwickshire beat Shropshire, Gloucestershire beat Somersetshire, Durham *v.* York drawn. Denbighshire beat Merioneth, Middlesex beat Surrey.

**Hohenlohe, Prince**, appointed Chancellor of the German Empire and Prime Minister of Prussia in Oct. '94, was b. in 1819. He is a native of Bavaria, and a Roman Catholic, and his long public career has given him exceptional experience and influence. So long ago as '66 he was Prime Minister of Bavaria, and in the war of '70 he took a most important part. In '74 he was chosen to succeed Count Arnim as the German Ambassador to France, and held the post till '85, when he became Governor-General of Alsace-Lorraine. When the crisis which resulted in the resignation of Count Caprivi and Count Eulenbergh arose, in '94, he was appointed Chancellor and entrusted by the Emperor with the continuance of Count Caprivi's policy. He is married to Princess Sayn-Wittgenstein, a daughter of an aide-de-camp of the Czar Nicholas I.

**Holland**. See NETHERLANDS.

**Holland, Queen of**. See WILHELMINA I.

**Holloway College, The Royal**. See WOMEN, HIGHER EDUCATION OF.

**Home Arts and Industries Association**. Founded Nov. 1884. Supported by voluntary contributions. Its aim is to teach hand-work to the children of the poorer people by means of classes taught voluntarily by members of the association, and through such training to revive hand-work, and keep the people from the evils of idleness and drink. **President**, The Rt. Hon. Earl Brownlow; **Hon. Treasurer**, Mr. A. K. Hitchens. **Office and studios**, Royal Albert Hall. **Bankers**, London and County Bank, High Street, Kensington, Branch.

**Home Office**. This is a many-sided department, and makes great demands upon the time and judgment of its parliamentary chief. He grants certificates for the naturalisation of aliens. Addresses to the Sovereign and the gracious replies thereto pass through his office; reports of Royal Commissions are forwarded to him to be laid before the Sovereign, by whose command they are subsequently presented to Parliament; he nominates the principal officers

of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands; and most civil knighthoods are conferred upon his recommendation. Heavy fees are paid to the Department by those upon whom peerages and other dignities are bestowed. The Home Secretary may grant Provisional Orders for the improvement of unhealthy areas in the Metropolis, and the functions of licensing and inspection in regard to the practice of vivisection, schools of anatomy, and retreats for habitual drunkards are vested in him. One staff of inspectors from the Department is charged with the supervision of coal and metalliferous mines; another sees that the Acts relative to the manufacture and storing of explosives are properly carried out; and a third visits factories, printing works, bleaching works, brickyards, white lead works, and workshops. The Home Secretary is also charged with powers of inspection under the Burial Acts, and may permit in certain special cases interments in closed burial grounds, or the exhumation of bodies where there is suspicion of foul play. Under the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act he is given authority to direct a factory inspector to see that the conditions and restrictions of any licence granted in respect of the employment of children of between the ages of seven and ten years in theatres are duly complied with. His consent is required before certain steps can be taken under the Building Societies Act, '94, and he may, on the application of a County Council, make orders for the protection of wild birds, or prohibiting the taking or destroying of wild birds' eggs. His duties in connection with the police include the appointment of the Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Force, and the approval of rules made for the service by that officer (see POLICE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM); he must be satisfied, before granting his certificate under the County and Borough Police Act, that the police of a county or borough has been maintained in a state of efficiency in point of numbers and discipline; and should his certificate of efficiency be withheld, the sum annually payable by the County Council in substitution for local grants towards the cost of pay and clothing of the police is forfeited. The prevention and suppression of local disorder lies with the local authorities, but he may authorise the employment of the armed forces of the Crown in order to aid the local forces in the suppression of riot and disorder. He appoints and frequently puts in motion the Director of Public Prosecutions. The control of the prisons and convict establishments, and the inspection of reformatory and industrial schools are exercised by his Department, and he has the charge of criminal lunatics and insane prisoners. He may recommend to the Crown the remission of punishment passed upon offenders, either by justices of the peace or by the judges, his most anxious and responsible function in this connection being in regard to petitions for commutation of the death sentence; but before deciding in such grave matters he usually takes such judicial, legal, and, in cases where insanity is suggested, medical opinion as he may think necessary, to enable him to arrive at a just conclusion. The present Home Secretary is the Rt. Hon. Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. See MINISTRY and SECRETARY OF STATE.

**Home Rule**. In the '94 edition, under the heading Session, Part I., sect. 3, and Part II.,



sects. 79-101, full particulars are given as to the provisions and progress of the Home Rule Bill, which was introduced by Mr. Gladstone in the Session of '93. For the Local Government (Ireland) Act '98, see SESSION, sect. 63.

**Honduras**, a republic in Central America. **Area**, 43,000 sq. m.; **pop.** 450,000. **Capital**, Tegucigalpa, **pop.** 12,000. Governed by a President and Congress, elected for four years. During '98 Honduras, Nicaragua and San Salvador combined to form the United States of Central America. Costa Rica and Guatemala may eventually join the combination. The country possesses great agricultural resources and much mineral wealth, but these lie neglected because of internal disagreements and the consequent paralysis of enterprise. Agriculture, however, is now showing signs of development. **Chief products**: tobacco, sugar, conee, indigo, wheat, mahogany, hides, and cattle. **Revenue**, '96, £400,000; **expenditure**, £471,750; **imports**, '96, £275,000; **exports**, £651,000; **debt**, £5,400,000. The loans were raised for the purpose of constructing an inter-oceanic railway, but a small proportion only was expended for this purpose. The arrears of interest amount to over £11,000,000. Army small, but there is a militia of about 20,000. See CENTRAL AMERICA and DIPLOMATIC.

**Hong Kong**. An island and British Crown colony, situated close to the mouth of the Canton river, and divided from the southern coast of China by a narrow strait—the Ly-eem-moon pass. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1841, at the close of the opium war. The peninsula of Kowlung, opposite the island, and the small adjacent Stonecutter's Island, now strongly fortified, appertain to the colony. **Capital**, Victoria (commonly called Hong Kong). **Area**, 32 sq. m.; **pop.** 261,258. **Government** is in the hands of a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils. Religion and education are abundantly provided for. The island is our "Eastern Gibraltar," and is both a military and naval station, forming the headquarters of the China Squadron. It is also the great emporium for the European trade with China, and for the local coast trade, and is a free port. **Imports**, chiefly goods for China, cottons, and other manufactured articles; **exports**, tea, silk, and other Chinese produce. For latest financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table); and for Executive Council see DIPLOMATIC. **History**, '98.—For the better protection of the colony, the territories on the mainland opposite, behind Kowlung up to a line joining Mirs Bay and Deep Bay, as well as the island of Lau-tao, were leased for 99 years to Great Britain by a convention (June 9th). The area leased amounted to 200 sq. miles.

**Hope, Anthony**, is the pen-name of one of the most brilliant of the younger novelists of the day. His real name is Mr. A. H. Hawkins, and he is a younger son of the Rev. E. C. Hawkins, vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet Street, and was b. in London, Feb. 9th, 1863. He was ed. at Marlborough Coll. and Balliol Coll., Oxford, of which college he was a scholar. He gained a first class in Classical Schools in '85, and took his M.A. degree in '89. He took the step which is apparently necessary to success in literature by devoting himself at first to the law, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in '87. His significantly named first book, "A Man of

Mark," was published in '90, and there have since followed, "Father Stafford," "Mr. Witt's Widow," "Sport Royal," "Half a Hero," "The Prisoner of Zenda," "The God in the Car," "The Dolly Dialogues," a collection of exquisitely finished dialogues, "Count Antonio" ('95) "Comedies of Courtship," and "The Heart of Princess Osra" ('96), "Phroso" ('97), "Simon Dale" and "Rupert of Hentzau," a sequel to the "Prisoner of Zenda" ('98). A dramatic version of "The Prisoner of Zenda" proved very successful in '96, and a comedy, "The Adventures of Lady Ursula," was successfully produced in the United States, and in London ('98). Address: 16, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

**Horological Institute, The British**, has for its main object the encouragement of the English watch trade. Technical classes and examinations are held by the Institute at its headquarters, Northampton Square, E.C., and certificates of competency are granted. It publishes monthly the "Horological Journal," which circulates among watchmakers, jewelers, and silversmiths. There are 315 members and 15 associates. **Secretary**, F. J. Britten.

**Horton, Robert F.**, M.A., D.D., Congregational minister, was b. 1855, ed. at Shrewsbury, whence he went to New Coll., Oxford ('74), where he commenced a brilliant college career by obtaining First Class in Moderations, and was President of the Union, and in '78 a First in Classical Greats. Elected Fellow of his college '79, but excluded from an examinership in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion by reason of his Nonconformist views. He began his ministry at Hampstead ('80), and his success there soon necessitated the building of a larger church, in the Lyndhurst Road, which was opened in '84. He has published "Inspiration and the Bible," '87; "Revelation and the Bible," '93; a course of lectures on "Preaching," delivered at Yale, and subsequently issued in book form as "Verbum Dei" '93; "The Cartoons of St. Mark" '94; "The Teaching of Jesus" '95; "The Life of John Howe," "The Book of Proverbs," in the Expositor's Bible, "The Art of Living Together" '96; "The Four Pillars of the Home," "Oliver Cromwell, a Study in Personal Religion," "Success and Failure," "The Women of the Old Testament," all in '97; "Brief Sermons to Busy Men," "England's Danger," and "The Commandments of Jesus," '98. Address: Chesils, Christ Church Road, Hampstead, N.W.

### HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

The first annual meeting of the Council of the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund was held at Marlborough House on Feb. 4th, '98. The total paid to the Fund for the eleven months ending Dec. 31st, '97, was £227,553. Of this amount £56,286 5s. was given to the various London Hospitals, and £167,022 19s. 8d. was invested; the expenses were £3704 7s. 9d. The sale of stamps produced £34,776; the *Daily Telegraph* fund reached £36,730, and that of *Lloyd's News* £2618: a total of £74,174, the greater portion of which represents efforts not likely to be repeated. The annual subscription list is about £22,000. It will thus be seen that the object of the Prince of Wales—viz., "to raise a sum of £100,000 to £150,000 a year from persons not subscribers to Hospitals at all"—is, as yet at least, far from being realised.



The following list comprises most of the important hospitals and dispensaries in London, with their last notified annual income and secretary's address:—

**Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease** (£2661), Stanley Smith, Queen Sq., Bloomsbury.

**Belgrave Hospital for Children** (£1741), Percy Gates, 7, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

**Bethlehem Royal Hospital** (£37,000), A. H. Martin, Secretary and Steward, Lambeth, S.E.

**British Hospital for Diseases of the Skin** (£1444), Albert Wills, Hon. Sec., 61, Great Marlboro' St., W., 29, Euston Road, N.W., and 5, Newtonington Butts, S.E.

**British Lying-in Hospital** (£1829), A. C. Wickins, Endell St., Long Acre.

**Cancer Hospital, The**, free—no letters of admission required (£7972), W. H. Hughes, Brompton, S.W.

**Central London Ophthalmic Hospital** (£1289), John Griggs Bryant, 238a, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

**Central London Throat and Ear Hospital** (£1973), R. Kershaw, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

**Charing Cross Hospital** (£57,091), A. E. Reade, West Strand, Charing Cross.

**Chelsea Hospital for Women** (£5144), Herbert H. Jennings, Fulham Rd., S.W.

**Cheyne Hospital for Sick and Incurable Children** (£4145), Reginald Blunt, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.

**City Dispensary** (£1357), F. J. T. Moore, 98, Cannon St.

**City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest** (£9380), H. T. Dudley Ryder, Hospital, Victoria Park, E.

**City of London Lying-in Hospital**, established 1750 (£4498), No. of patients 2197, R. A. Othwaite, 102, City Rd.

**City Orthopaedic Hospital** (£1645), E. Derenth, 27, Hatton Garden.

**Convalescent Hospital for Seamen** (£22,254), included under Seamen's Hospital Society, P. Michelli, Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich.

**Dental Hospital of London** (£2730), J. F. Pink, 40, Leicester Sq.

**East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women** (£12,820), T. Hayes, Shadwell, E.

**Evelina Hospital for Sick Children** (£5330), T. S. Chapman, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.

**Finsbury Dispensary** (£881), W. H. Pratt, Brewer St., Goswell Rd., E.C.

**Foundling Hospital** (£19,260), W. S. Wintle, M.A., Guilford St.

**German Hospital** (£8979), H. Gülich, Superintendent, German Hospital, Dalston.

**Mrs. Gladstone's Free Convalescent Home for the Poor**, more especially of the East of London (£1158), Lieut.-Colonel Neville, Hon. Sec., Thurgoland, Sheffield. Office, Woodford Hall, Woodford.

**Great Northern Central Hospital** (£15,747), Lewis H. Glenton-Kerr, Holloway Rd., N. The local hospital for London.

**Guy's Hospital** (£49,895), H. Williams, Clerk, Counting House, St. Thomas St., Boro., S.E.

**Hampstead Hospital**, the local hospital for Hampstead (£3033), R. A. Othwaite, Hon. Sec., 1, Parliament Hill Rd., Hampstead.

**Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest** (£27,410), W. H. Theobald, Brompton.

**Hospital for Diseases of the Throat** (£4507), W. Holt, 32, Golden Sq., Regent St. [Closed for rebuilding.]

**Hospital for Epilepsy, Paralysis and other Diseases of the Nervous System** (£1908), H. Howgrave Graham, 32, Portland Terrace,

Regent's Park, near St. John's Wood Road Station.

**Hospital for Sick Children** (£17,424), Adrian Hope, 49, Great Ormond St., and Cromwell House, Highgate.

**Hospital for Women** (£3944), D. Cannon, 30, Soho Sq., W.

**King's College Hospital** (£21,205, including legacies), Rev. N. Bromley, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

**Lock Hospital and Rescue Home** (£7600), A. W. Cruikshank, Harrow Rd., and 91, Dean St.

**London Fever Hospital**, specially for infectious patients who can pay a small fee (£11,342), Major W. Christie, Liverpool Rd., N.

**London Homoeopathic Hospital** (£7054), G. A. Cross, Superintendent, Great Ormond St.

**London Hospital** (£74,440), G. Q. Roberts, M.A., Sec. and House Governor, Whitechapel Rd.

**Magdalen Hospital** (£5056), Warden and Secretary, Rev. W. Watkins, Streatham, S.W.

**Metropolitan Dispensary** (£6970), W. Norvell, 9, Fore Street, Cripplegate.

**Metropolitan Hospital** (£8144), C. H. Byers, Kingsland Rd., N.E.

**Middlesex Hospital** (£19,920), F. Clare Melhado, Sec. and Superintendent, Mortimer St., Berners St.

**National Hospital for the Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis** (£2006), Capt. F. Handley, 32, Soho Sq.

**National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic (Albany Memorial)** (£17,649), R. Burford Rawlings, Queen Sq., Bloomsbury.

**National Orthopaedic Hospital for the Deformed** (£2138), H. J. Tresidder, 234, Great Portland St., Regent's Park.

**North-Eastern Hospital for Children**, Hackney Rd., N.E. (£5684), T. Glenton-Kerr, 27, Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C.

**North London or University College Hospital** (Ordinary, £17,329; Extraordinary, £8065), N. H. Nixon, Gower St., St. Pancras.

**North-West London Hospital** (£3581), A. Craske, 18, Kentish Town Rd.

**Paddington Green Children's Hospital** (£3046), W. H. Pearce.

**Poplar Hospital for Accidents** (Ordinary, £6972; Extraordinary for Building, £1223), Lieut.-Col. Feneran, 303, East India Rd., E.

**Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital** (Ordinary, £3339; Legacies, £1100), Arthur Watts, 191, Marylebone Rd.

**Royal Free Hospital** (£10,138), C. W. Thies, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

**Royal Hospital for Children and Women** (£4221), Thos. S. Conisbee, 51, Waterloo Bridge Rd.

**Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest**, for the gratuitous relief of poor persons suffering from diseases of the chest in any of their various forms (£6,176), John Harrold, 231, City Rd., E.C.

**Royal Hospital for Incurables** (£36,278), F. Andrew, 106, Queen Victoria St.

**Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital** (£5072), R. J. Bland, Bloomfield St., E.C.

**Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest on the Separate Principle**, Ventnor (£10,980), E. Morgan, 34, Craven St., Charing Cross, W.C.

**Royal Orthopaedic Hospital** (£1556), Bates Mansford, 297, Oxford St.

**Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital**, Margate (£6913) M. Biddulph, Esq., M.P., Treasurer, 30, Charing Cross.

**Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital** (£3498), Mrs. T. E. Cope, St. George's Circus, Southwark.

**Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital** (£2661), T. Beattie-Campbell, 19, King William St., West Strand.

**St. Bartholomew's Hospital** (about £67,151), W. H. Cross, B.A., Clerk, West Smithfield, E.C.

**St. George's Hospital** (£27,346), C. L. Todd, Hyde Park Corner.

**St. John's Skin Hospital** (£4435), J. Dunlop Costine, Superintendent, 49, Leicester Sq., W.C.

**St. Mark's Hospital for Fistula and other Diseases of the Rectum** (£2530), Edgar Penman, City Road, E.C.

**St. Mary's Convalescent Home** (£2643), Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Rd., N.W.

**St. Mary's Hospital** (£32,925), T. Ryan, Praed St., W.

**St. Peter's Hospital for Stone, Stricture and Urinary Diseases** (£3238), Irwin H. Beattie, Henrietta St., Covent Garden.

**St. Thomas's Hospital** (£74,130), R. Brass, Albert Embankment, Westminster, S.W.

**Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children** (£7030), G. Scudamore, Marylebone Rd., N.W.

**Seamen's Hospital Society** (£22,254), P. Michelli, Greenwich.

**University College**, see **North London**.

**Victoria Hospital for Children** (£5370), A. Cameron Skinner, Queen's Rd., Chelsea.

**West London Hospital** (Ordinary, £5621; Extraordinary, £2138; for Building, £2582), R. J. Gilbert, Hammersmith Rd., W.

**Westminster Hospital** (£13,998), S. M. Quennell, Broad Sanctuary, S.W.

For Charitable Societies see **CHARITIES**. See also **METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL SATURDAY FUND** and **METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND**.

**Hospitals Association, The (Street Ambulance Branch)**. Was established in '89 for the succour and safe removal of cases of street accident in the Metropolis. Possesses 57 stations, of which 30 are public thoroughfare stations, 14 are at fire brigade stations, and 13 are at hospitals. Office, 28 and 29, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C. Treasurer, Mr. H. L. Bischoffsheim; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Thomas Ryan, Secretary of St. Mary's Hospital, W., to which address all urgent communications should be sent.

**House of Commons**. See **COMMONS**, **HOUSE OF**.

**Howard Association** (founded 1866) was instituted, under the patronage of Lord Brougham, to promote the best methods of treatment and prevention of crime and pauperism. The principles of the great philanthropist, John Howard, have been generally embodied in the work of the Association. It collects information both at home and abroad bearing on the present systems of punishment and prevention of crime. Many books and pamphlets dealing with pauperism, boarding-out neglected children, vagrancy, and kindred subjects, have been disseminated by the Howard Association. A remarkable work, entitled "**Penological and Preventive Principles**," which has received high official recognition, and reached a second and enlarged edition in '95, is the work of Mr. William Tallack, who is the **Secretary** of the Association. Office, 5, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.

**Howells, William Dean**, the eminent American novelist, was b. in Ohio, 1837. After

serving his time with his father as a printer, he adopted journalism as his profession, and in '66 was appointed editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, from which he retired in '81. His poems, sketches, and stories are characterised by a lightness of artistic touch which marks the individuality of their author, and have had a wide circulation on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Howells was American Consul at Venice '61-5. Amongst the most popular of his numerous writings are "**A Foregone Conclusion**" and "**The Rise of Silas Lapham**." In '92 he became the editor of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, but after a short tenure resigned the post. Published "**The World of Chance**" ('93), "**A Traveller from Altruria**" ('94), "**Impressions and Experiences**" ('96), "**The Landlord of Lion's Head**," "**An Open-eyed Conspiracy**" ('97), and "**The Story of a Play**" ('98). Address: Authors' Club, New York, U.S.A.

**Hughes, Rev. Hugh Price, M.A.**, the leader of the "**Forward Movement**" of Wesleyan Methodism, is a native of Wales, and was b. 1847. Ed. at Richmond Theological Coll., and graduated M.A. at London Univ. Has held appointments at Dover, Brighton, Tottenham, Dulwich, Oxford, Brixton, and West London. Is a member of the Legal Conference. Has edited, with conspicuous success, the *Methodist Times* since '85, and is the Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission to the West End. He is the author of "**Social Christianity**," "**The Philanthropy of God**," "**Ethical Christianity**," and "**Essential Christianity**." In '92 he took a prominent part in the "**Review of the Churches**" Conference at Grindelwald. He is one of the founders of the Evangelical Free Church Movement, and was President of its National Council in '96. He is a Vice-President of the United Kingdom Alliance, and an active member of the Anti-Gambling League. In '98 he was elected President of the Wesleyan Conference.

**Humanitarian League, The**, was founded in 1891, its main object being to apply and emphasise, wherever possible, the principle that it is iniquitous to inflict unnecessary suffering on any sentient being. The League proposes a thorough revision and more equitable administration of the criminal law and prison system, deprecates the various provocations to aggressive warfare, and urges the need of amending present social conditions. With regard to the treatment of animals, it denounces the practice of vivisection as incompatible with the fundamental principles both of humanity and sound science, condemns cruel sports, and aims at the mitigation of the sufferings to which animals are subjected in the cattle traffic and the shambles. The **Hon. Secretary** is Mr. Henry S. Salt, and the offices are at 55, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

**Humbert I., King of Italy**, was b. 1844; succeeded his father Victor Emmanuel '78. While **Crown Prince** he distinguished himself by the active part he took in the movement for promoting **Italian Unity**. He shared with Garibaldi the triumph of the reorganisation of the kingdom of the two Sicilies. Prince Humbert served with distinction in the war of '66, and displayed much personal bravery in the moment of disaster at the battle of Custoza, in which the Italians were defeated. He married in '68 his cousin, Princess Marguerite, daughter of the late Duke of Genoa. Their son, the **Crown Prince Victor Emmanuel, Prince of Naples**, was born Nov. 11th, '69. His marriage to Princess Helen of

Montenegro took place in October '96. During his Majesty's visit to Naples, Nov. 17th, '78, a would-be assassin named Giovanni Passananti made an attempt upon his life with a poniard, and another attempt in '97 also happily failed. His Majesty is very popular among his subjects. The Queen is well known as an accomplished artist. The royal silver wedding was celebrated at Rome with splendid pomp in April '93.

**Hungary.** See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

**Hunting.** According to figures given by the *Field* there has been of late years a steady increase in the number of packs kept in all parts of the kingdom. There were in the United Kingdom in '98 24 packs of staghounds, 193 of foxhounds, 137 of harriers, and 47 of beagles, as against 26 packs of staghounds, 195 of foxhounds, 152 of harriers, and 50 of beagles in '97. The packs were thus distributed: In

England and Wales there were 19 packs of staghounds, 160 of foxhounds, 108 of harriers, and 43 of beagles. In Ireland there were 5 packs of staghounds, 23 of foxhounds, 26 of harriers, and 4 of beagles. In Scotland there were 10 packs of foxhounds and 3 of harriers.

**Husband and Wife.** See LAW, '98.

**Hypnotism.** See '95 and previous editions for an exhaustive article upon this subject. Also consult Vincent's "The Elements of Hypnotism: the Induction of Hypnosis, its Phenomena" (Kegan Paul); Moll's "Hypnotism" (Walter Scott); Binet and Féré's "Animal Magnetism" (Kegan Paul); Bernheim's "Suggestive Therapeutics" (Pentland); Tuckey's "Psycho-Therapeutics" (Baillière); Kingsbury's "Practice of Hypnotic Suggestion" (Simpkin); Felkin's "Hypnotism" (Pentland).

**Ibsen, Henrik,** the Norwegian dramatist and poet, was b. on March 20th, 1828, at Skien. After serving his apprenticeship to an apothecary, he went to Christiania Univ. to study medicine. In '50 he produced his first play, "Catilina"; and in '51 was appointed director of the National Theatre at Bergen by Ole Bull. In '52 he travelled for a time in Denmark and Germany; and in '57 he received the post of director of the Norske Theatre at Christiania, which he managed till '62. During this period several of his plays were written and produced. Most of his works are translated into German, and many into English. His "Doll's House" was produced at the Olympic, in London, July '89, and his drama "Rosmersholm" at the Vaudeville Theatre in Feb. '91, followed by "Ghosts," and "Hedda Gabler." Ibsen's characters are most powerfully drawn, and impress even the reader of his plays as being living men and women. The "Pillars of Society" perhaps represents his social philosophy as closely as any of his plays, while "Brand" is held to be his masterpiece. "Ghosts" is a striking, almost ghastly, study of heredity. "The Master-Builder" was translated, published, and performed in English early in '93. It produced violent dissensions amongst the critics, and even alienated some who had before been pronounced Ibsenites. Two English translations of "Brand" were published in '94, "Little Eyolf" in November of that year, and "John Gabriel Borkman" in '96. A distinguished group of English admirers presented him with a set of silver on his 70th birthday, '98.

**Iceland.** A large island, 130 m. east of Greenland, and 850 m. west of Norway, belonging to Denmark. Area, 39,756 sq. m.; pop. 70,927. Capital, Reykjavik. The legislature, called the Althing, consists of two houses, the Lower containing twenty-four members elected by household suffrage and the Upper twelve members, six elected, and six nominated by the King of Denmark. **Exports:** sulphur, Iceland moss, wool, dried fish, seal-skins and oil, whale-oil and baleen, eiderdown, bird-skins and ponies. Manufactures domestic.

There has lately been a considerable exodus from the island of emigrants to Manitoba.

**Ile du Diable.** See FRENCH GUIANA.

**"Illustrated London News,"** established by Mr. Herbert Ingram, then a Nottingham printer, in 1842. Published weekly; contains illustrations of a high order, bearing upon current events and subjects of interest, with explanatory letterpress. Its first editor was Mr. Bailey, who was succeeded by Dr. Charles Mackay ('48-'59), and Mr. John Lash Latey ('59-'90). **Editor,** Mr. Clement K. Shorter. From the office of the *Illustrated London News* are also issued the *Penny Illustrated Paper* (edited by Mr. John Latey), the *Sketch*, which immediately after its appearance made for itself a very high reputation, which it has since maintained, and the *English Illustrated Magazine*.

### IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

The Imperial Federation League was formed at a Conference held in '84 under the chairmanship of the late Right Hon. W. E. Forster. A special committee of the League appointed in '91 prepared a practical scheme of Federation, and presented its report on Nov. 12th, '92. The substance of the report was as follows:—It being admitted that in order to combine the resources of the Empire for the purpose of defending and maintaining its common interests, some central body, in which all its parts are represented, is essential, the question of the nature and functions of such a body at once arises. It remains then to consider—(1) How shall a Council of the Empire be constituted? The Council should consist of members appointed by the United Kingdom and the self-governing Colonies. The three great groups of self-governing Colonies, North American, Australasian, and South African, should be directly represented in that Council. India and the Crown Colonies would be represented through her Majesty's Secretaries of State at present charged with the administration of their affairs, and in such other manner as might become desirable. The Council might include on the part of the United



Kingdom, the Indian Empire, and the Crown Colonies, the Prime Minister, the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, War, Colonies, and India; the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and on the part of the self-governing Colonies, of representatives of the three groups. (2) By what means can the resources of the Empire be most effectively combined? Such a Council, being furnished with adequate information relating to matters of foreign policy, should deal with Imperial Defence; and in matters of defence should supervise the appropriation of any moneys provided for the defence of the Empire by the common contribution of the United Kingdom and the Colonies. It is in the maintenance of the sea communications of the Empire that the community of interests is most absolute. The primary requirements of combined defence therefore are a sea-going fleet and naval bases. It may be laid down as a leading principle that as all parts of the Empire enjoy the benefits of Imperial Defence they should contribute to its cost. In the case of India and the Crown Colonies the United Kingdom would continue to be responsible for all matters relating to their respective contributions. The method of raising contributions would be left at the outset to the choice of the individual self-governing states, but future developments may disclose a means of raising the necessary contributions upon some uniform principle throughout the Empire, by the allocation to this purpose of special sources of revenue or otherwise. The amounts to be contributed by each country should be fixed in the first instance for a term of years by a conference, and be subject to periodical revisions. There is no reason to doubt that if the necessities of the case were made clear, the Colonies would be prepared to take their share in the cost of the general defence of the Empire, provided that they were given a proper share in the control and expenditure of the common fund. It is pointed out that by so doing those countries would be undertaking an incomparably smaller financial expenditure than would be required for their own defences if these did not form part of the general scheme of defence adopted for the empire.

After the adoption of this report by the Council it was recognised by the leaders of the movement that its first stage, that of general discussion without any plan, had been passed, and that it would be necessary in future to advocate practical steps for bringing the matter to an issue. As the League had been avowedly founded without any defined policy as to the way in which Federation should be carried out, and as it was evident that opinions within the League would be likely to differ upon this point, it was decided to dissolve the League at the end of '93, in order that complete freedom of opinion should be afforded in advocating practical steps. The League was accordingly dissolved on Dec. 31st, '93, by resolution of the Council adopted some months previously. This step has had the effect of giving increased activity to the movement in some directions, and it is now being prosecuted by several bodies in the United Kingdom, as well as by branches founded by the League in Canada and Australia. Among the former may be mentioned **The United Empire Trade League**, Sir Howard Vincent, M.P., Hon. Sec., which advocates a commercial union of the Empire by means of Protection;

**The British Empire League**, Sec., C. F. Murray, 112, Cannon Street, London, E.C. (see separate account under the heading **BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUE**); **The Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee**, Hon. Sec., A. H. Loring, 25, Old Queen Street, Westminster, which advocates combination for the purposes of Defence on the lines of the report quoted above, in the first instance by maintaining a common Navy; the **Unity of the Empire Association**, Edinburgh.

The celebration of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign during '97 was the occasion of a gathering in London of the Prime Ministers of all the self-governing Colonies, who were entertained by H.M. Government as the guests of the country. This was the second occasion of a meeting of representatives of the Colonies in London, the first having been the conference of '87. After taking part in the Queen's procession and the attendant festivities, the Premiers met the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Chamberlain) in conference (see **COLONIAL CONFERENCE**, '97). The subject of Imperial Federation was discussed at one of these meetings; and though more than one of the Premiers directly advocated the representation of the colonies in a Council sitting in London, the opinion of the greater number was expressed in the observation that the Colonies were very well as they were at present. The importance to the Colonies of maritime defence was recognised by Cape Colony in the offer to Her Majesty's Government of an ironclad as a contribution to Her Majesty's Navy. It has since been proposed to convert this offer into an annual contribution of money. The Canadian Tariff Act came into force on Aug. 1st, '98, setting up a preferential tariff in favour of the United Kingdom and various Colonies (see **CANADA**). Penny postage between Great Britain and Canada and Cape Colony was also set up in '98. A movement was set on foot in Canada with the object of securing the enrolment of Canadians in the Royal Naval Reserve, the proposal being that they should be trained at the expense of the Canadian Government but paid by the British taxpayer. See **GREAT BRITAIN AND HER COLONIAL TRADE**. Consult "Round the Empire" (Cassell), and "Imperial Federation" (Macmillan), by Mr. G. R. Parkin; "Britannic Confederation" (Philip); Publications of Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee (P. S. King & Co.); *Britannia*, monthly (Simpkin, Marshall & Co., Ltd.).

### IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, was founded in 1887 as a record of Her Majesty's Jubilee. (See eds. '87 and '88.) In the main, the aims of the Institute may be said to be the formation of complete collections of the natural products of the British Empire, the establishment of a system of commercial intelligence to work with and supplement the display of the specimens, and the practical adaptation of both to the purposes and advancement of trade. The government of the Institute is carried on by a chartered body, whose form of constitution was approved by a royal warrant dated April 21st, '91. The governors are 125 in number, 12 being nominated by the Sovereign, 6 by the President, 36 by Colonial Governments, 15 by the Government of India, by 21 county and municipal authorities of the United

Kingdom, and 27 by the various learned and technical societies and institutions of the Empire. The full complement is made up with certain *ex-officio* governors, who are principally high officials of the State. The foundation-stone was laid by Her Majesty on July 4th, '87, and the buildings were partially opened in June '92. The Fellows of the Institute number over 8000, but nearly 1500 of them are Chartered Life Fellows, principally by reason of being original subscribers, and therefore exempt from payment of subscription. The annual subscription for the United Kingdom is £2; for Indian and Colonial Fellows £1: the wives of Fellows are entitled to Fellowship on election at half rates. The Institute practically offers all the advantages of a club-house. Vast quantities of specimen products from all parts of the Empire are in the galleries. Collections of products have been prepared and transmitted by the Governments of India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, and Seychelles; the Canadian provinces of Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, and Manitoba; New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania; West Coast of Africa, Zanzibar, Cape Colony, Natal, Bechuanaland and Mashonaland; Jamaica, Bahamas, Bermuda, Hong-Kong, British North Borneo, and Malta. Curators and officers in charge of collections have been appointed by the Governments of India, Ceylon, the Canadian provinces, Cape Colony, Jamaica, and Bahamas.

The formal inauguration by the Queen took place on May 11th, '93. During the summer of '98 an Exhibition of Acetylene Gas apparatus was held, and the celebrated Concert Orchestra from La Scala, Milan, under the directorship of Leandro Campanari, gave a series of concerts twice daily. Admission to the Institute during the summer season is free from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on every week-day except Wednesday; after 1 p.m. on payment of 1s. On Wednesdays the Institute is exclusively reserved for the inspection of Fellows and friends introduced by them with tickets. During the autumn and winter seasons the Commercial Collections and the Commercial and Industrial News Room are open free to the public from 11 a.m. till 5 p.m. Lectures and concerts are also given during the winter season. In connection with the School of Modern Oriental Studies, the Ouseley Scholarships of '99, each of £50 per annum for two years, will be awarded, should sufficient merit be shown, the first for proficiency in Arabic, the second for proficiency in Sanskrit, and the third for proficiency in Persian. In Jan. '95 was published the first number of the *Imperial Institute Journal*, which is issued every month as a record of the trade and commerce, finance, and agriculture of the British Empire. The *Imperial Institute Year-book* is a unique and most valuable compilation dealing with the history, physical geography, natural resources, industries, and commerce of the Colonies and India, and collating facts and figures with regard to those mainly taken from official sources which had never before been comprehensively brought together. A most valuable feature of the book is the inclusion in it of diagrammatic charts, showing the fluctuations in money and discount, in the exchange value of silver, etc. The Scientific and

Technical Department of the Institute, opened in '94 for the practical investigation of economic products furnished by the Empire, is partly supported by special contributions from the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1881 and the Goldsmiths' and Salters' Companies. In '96 the Laboratories and staff were much extended, and the department was placed under the direction of Professor W. R. Dunstan, M.A., F.R.S. The Department has attached to it a special staff of Scientific and Technical Referees. Hon. Secretary and Director, Sir Frederick Abel, Bart., K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S.; Director of the Scientific and Technical Department, Professor Wyndham R. Dunstan, M.A., F.R.S.; Assistant Secretary, Lieut. Gerald R. Maltby, R.N. (ret.). Offices, Imperial Institute, Imperial Institute Road, S.W.

**Imperial Penny Postage.** See SESSION, sect. 12.

**Imports.** See BRITISH EMPIRE (table) and TRADE, '98.

**Income Tax.** The rates at which the Income Tax has been charged from '42 to '95 are as follows. £100 but under £150: '53, '57-8, 5d. in the £; '54, 10d.; '55-6, 11½d.; '59, 6½d.; '61-2, 6d. £150 and upwards: '42-52, and '57, 7d.; '54, 1s. 2d.; '55-6, 1s. 4d.; '58, 5d.; '59, '61-2, 9d.; '60, 10d. Uniform duties on Incomes of £100 a year and upwards, with abatement of £60 on Incomes under £200: '63, 7d.; '64, '68, '71, 6d.; '65-6, '70, 4d.; '67, 5d. Abatement extended to £80 on Incomes under £300: '72, 4d.; '73, 3d.; '74-5, 2d. Exemptions extended to Incomes under £150, and abatement to £120 on Incomes under £400: '76-7, 3d.; '78-9, '81, '83-4, 5d.; '80, '84, 6d.; '82, 6½d.; '85-6, 8d.; '87-8, 7d.; '88-93, 6d.; '93, 7d.; '94, 8d. and exemptions extended to £160, and abatements to £160 on Incomes under £400: '95-8, 8d., and Abatements of £150 allowed on Incomes between £400 and £500, of £120 between £500 and £600, and of £70 between £600 and £700.

**Incorporated Law Society, The.** From papers discovered a few years ago at the Incorporated Law Society, and recently published, it appears that in the year 1739 a society called the "Society of Gentlemen Practisers in the several Courts of Law and Equity" was established, for the promotion of fair and honourable practice and the detection and discountenance of all unfair practice. This Society continued in active existence from that time till 1822, from which period all trace of it is lost. In the year 1825, however, certain leading solicitors issued a prospectus advocating the establishment of a "Law Institution." The deed of settlement of the Institution was completed in Feb. '27, and a royal charter was obtained in Dec. '31. In '45 the Society, which had been originally constituted as a joint-stock company, was remodelled upon the principle of other learned and professional bodies, and received a new charter. This charter was amended by a supplemental one in '72. Any solicitor practising in England or Ireland, and any writer practising in Scotland, as well as any solicitor or writer who has ceased to practise, is eligible for election as a member of the Society. The administration of business is in the hands of an elective council of forty ordinary members, of whom ten vacate their seats every year, and ten extraordinary members chosen by the council from among those members of the Society who are

presidents of provincial law societies. The President and Vice-President are annually elected by the members of the Society from the members of the council. The members of the Society at present number 782. Its buildings are situated in **Chancery Lane**, and comprise a handsome hall and a library of upwards of 36,000 volumes. The general function of the Society resembles that which the Inns of Court are supposed to discharge. It takes care of the professional training, character, and interests of solicitors. When it was founded no test was required from any person wishing to become a solicitor beyond evidence of character and of having served under articles for the prescribed time. The Society instituted lectures on law in '33, and in '36 obtained from the judges authority to examine students on the completion of their articles. Since then **Preliminary** and **Intermediate Examinations** have been added, and the entire control of all the examinations has been transferred to the Society. Under recent legislation, all cases of alleged malpractice by solicitors are heard before a specially appointed committee, which, when necessary, makes a report to the High Court. The Society exerts itself to promote what it considers the legitimate interest of the public and of the profession. It has also assisted in promoting reforms beneficial to the whole community, such as the concentration in one building of the various Courts, the Conveyancing Acts, the Trustee Act, and the Companies Act of '98. The improved standing of solicitors is in great part due to the exertions of the Society. **Secretary**, E. W. Williamson. **Office**, Chancery Lane. Consult the Handbook of the Society.

**Incorporated Society of Authors, The**, established in 1884 by the late Sir F. Pollock, and other eminent literary men, under the presidency of the late Lord Tennyson. Its object is to defend the interests of literary, dramatic, and musical property, to maintain the rights of authors of all the above works, to advise them as to questions of copyright, and in other ways to render them assistance in their agreements and the publication of their works; to assist them to recover accounts and moneys due under their agreements, or for work sent to magazines, etc. Also to procure in England the passing of an Act which shall amend and consolidate the law of Domestic Copyright. During '96 the Society drafted a small Copyright Bill to amend some of the worst features at present existing. This Bill passed the Lords in '97. It is hoped that either this Bill will become law, or that in the near future the Government will bring forward a full consolidating Bill. It is the only association of the kind in England, but its model, "*La Société des Gens de Lettres*," has been flourishing for over fifty years in France. The works published by this Society are "Grievances of Authors," "Literature and the Pension List," "History of the *Société des Gens de Lettres*," "The Cost of Production," "The Methods of Publication," "Copyright Law Reform," and a short record of the Society's work from its foundation down to '92. The organ of the Society is *The Author* (monthly). **Office**, 4, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. **Chairman**, Sir W. Martin Conway ('98); **Secretary**, G. Herbert Thring. Affiliated to the Society is an agency, the Authors' Syndicate, which undertakes business arrangements for

members. Mr. W. Morris Colles is **Managing Director**.

**Independent Labour Party.** See SOCIALISM.

**Independent Order of Oddfellows.** See ODDFELLOWS.

## INDIA.

India is a dependency of Great Britain, consisting partly of territory under the direct administration of British officials, and partly of native states, all subordinate, in varying degrees of relationship, to the suzerain power. The British territory was acquired by the **East India Company**, by conquest or treaty, in the course of one hundred years, dating from the battle of Plassey (1757). As a result of the mutiny of the Sepoy army (1857-8), the East India Company ceased to exist; and the direct sovereignty was vested by Act of Parliament in the Crown. In accordance with an Act of Parliament passed in '76, Queen Victoria assumed the title of "**Empress of India**," *Kaisar-i-Hind*. The Parliament of the United Kingdom is, of course, supreme over India; but this supremacy is enforced rather by means of ministerial responsibility than by direct legislation. Practically, all the statutes relating to India are in the nature of either constitutional enactments or financial provisions. The Act of Parliament that abolished the Company also created a **Secretary of State for India**, together with a **Council** (selected for a period of ten years from among Indian officials for the most part), in which is vested the authority of the Crown. In England every measure concerning India runs in the name of the Secretary of State; and he alone is responsible to Parliament. In practice he is always a Cabinet minister of the first rank. In India the supreme authority, both executive and legislative, is vested in the **Governor-General in Council**. The Governor-General, or Viceroy, has power to overrule his Council in cases of emergency. For ordinary purposes the Council is composed of six members, all appointed, like the Governor-General himself, by the Crown. These six members preside over the departments of Finance and Commerce, Home Affairs, Revenue and Agriculture, Military Administration, Legislation, and Public Works. The Commander-in-chief is appointed as an extraordinary member. For purposes of legislation this Council is augmented by about twelve additional members, nominated by the Governor-General, of whom one-half must be non-official persons, and of whom some are always natives. The four provincial legislative councils and the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce have each the right to recommend one member. The seat of the Supreme Government is Calcutta, with an annual migration to the hill station of Simla for the hot season. As regards the **work of administration**, India is divided into several divisions. Two of these, Madras and Bombay, which boast a historic existence for two centuries, are styled Presidencies, and enjoy a certain precedence. They are each ruled by a Governor, appointed by the Crown, with legislative and executive councils modelled on those of the Governor-General. They each possess an army and a civil service of their own. Bengal and the North-West Provinces are under Lieut.-Governors and have each a legislative council only. The other provinces



have no councils or legislative powers. The Punjab is under a Lieut.-Governor. Three more, of less importance (the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam), are under Chief Commissioners. In addition, there are some smaller tracts under the direct administration of the Governor-General. Within the provinces the actual unit of administration is the **District**, which forms the charge of an officer, usually styled Collector or Deputy-Commissioner. His principal duties are executive, magisterial, and fiscal; but he also exercises supervision over police, jails, schools, public works, forests, etc. The Districts are combined into Divisions under Commissioners. As to justice, the Collector in each District is usually judge both of first instance and appeal. Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the North-west Provinces have each a High Court, from which there is an ultimate appeal to the Privy Council in England. The Punjab has a Chief Court, and Burmah, the Central Provinces, Oudh and Sind, have each a Judicial Commissioner. For local government purposes there are the municipal bodies, numbering about 750, in all towns of sufficient size, appointed on the elective principle, and in the rural districts there are over a thousand district and local boards. The staff of administration consists of: (1) the covenanted civil service, appointed after competitive examination in England; (2) the statutory civil service, selected from among natives; (3) military officers of the staff corps in civil employ; (4) a miscellaneous class of uncovenanted civil servants of different grades, who may be either Europeans or natives. There still remain a number of **native or feudatory states**, over which the British Government has indeed control, but not control of the direct character which it exercises over the wholly British territory. Some, but not all, of these states pay tribute to the supreme Government. The nature of British control over these states varies, and is exerted chiefly through a political resident, who assists the native princes. These princes can manage their internal affairs, but have no power to make war or peace. Their external relations are in the hands of the Supreme Government, and they can only maintain a limited military force. The latest census of India ('91) states that the total area of these states was 595,167 sq. m., and pop. 66,050,479. **Religion.** The Hindu religion is that of three-fourths of the whole population. The Mohammedans number about 57,000,000 adherents, the Buddhists about 7,000,000 (chiefly in Burmah), and Christians about 2,500,000. The total number of **schools and colleges**, '97, was 152,841, attended by 4,303,109 pupils, of whom only 397,103 were girls. The large majority of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits, nearly 200,000,000 either being engaged in tilling the soil or dependent upon those so engaged. Metal and textile workers, glass and pottery workers, with their dependants, number close on 20,000,000, and there are large numbers employed in service. In every province a special department is established for the purpose of improving agricultural methods and disseminating information. The principal crops cultivated are rice, wheat, and other food grains, tea, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and indigo. There are two kinds of tenure under which the land is held. The first, the **Zamindari tenure**, prevails principally in Bengal, the Punjab, and the North-west Provinces and Oudh, while it

also exists in the Central Provinces, Madras, and Assam. Under this system the land is held in large estates by zamindari and by village communities, and the state revenue is assessed and paid on each estate as a whole for stated periods. The **rayatwari system** prevails in Bombay, Madras, Sind, Burma, Assam, and to some extent in the Central Provinces. Under this system the land is held by petty proprietors direct from the Government, and the revenue is assessed with each holding, and is paid directly to the State. The country is rich in coal, though little mining has as yet been done. The production in '97 was nearly 4,000,000 tons. The **railways** of India have been constructed either by private companies to which the State guarantees interest, or directly by the State. The total number of miles open for traffic in March '97 was 20,390, while over 4000 more miles were sanctioned. The area of British territory alone (excluding native states) is 964,993 sq. m., and the population, 221,172,952. The **total area** of India, including Burma and the native states, amounts to 1,560,160 sq. m., and the **total population**, according to the corrected census of '91, numbers 287,223,431. The revenue for '96-7 was, reckoning the rupee at 1s. 4d., £62,753,160, and the **expenditure** £63,889,840; the estimates for '97-8 showed a revenue of £64,374,000, and expenditure of £67,963,000; the estimates of '98-9 a revenue of £66,057,000, and an expenditure of £65,463,000. The **public debt** is Rs. 114,862,983 in India, and £107,404,143 in England. The **imports**, including merchandise and treasure, for the year ending March 31st, '97, were £59,453,000, and the **exports** £72,607,000. For all details as to the army see **ARMY, BRITISH**; see also **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table), **BURMA**, **DIPLOMATIC**, **INDIAN CURRENCY COMMISSION**, **INDIAN FINANCE**, **ROYAL COMMISSION ON**; **MEDICAL SUMMARY**, '98, and other articles.

**History, '98.**—The retirement of the British forces from Tirah, in the Afridi country, to winter quarters in the lower valleys, necessitated by the approach of the cold weather, was skillfully and successfully effected early in Dec. '97, but the troops were much harassed by the enemy all the way. Various amendments to the penal code and the code of criminal procedure were proposed at the Legislative Council's meeting (21st), so as to make it a penal offence to excite hatred, contempt, or disaffection against the Government, and extending the meaning of sedition so as to include attempts to promote feelings of disloyalty or enmity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects. The 13th Indian National Congress met at Amraoti (28th), with Mr. Sankaran Nayar as President. Resolutions were passed unanimously condemning the Government's frontier policy, and calling on Great Britain to pay a substantial share of its cost. The direct representation of the people in the Viceregal Legislative Council was recommended, a protest was made against the gagging of the Press in the native States, and permanent settlement all over the country was suggested as the only means of mitigating and preventing famine. Gratitude was enthusiastically expressed for the aid given by Great Britain during the famine; and finally a protest was made against the proposed changes in the penal code. Sir James Westland introduced a Bill in the Legislative Council (Jan. 14th) providing for the issue of currency

notes to an amount equal to the value of gold deposited with the Secretary of State in London. He said that the Bill was necessary to relieve the stringency in the money market, and that it would certainly have this effect. The Bill was shortly afterwards carried, and its operation extended for two years. Most of the Afridi tribes had been brought into a submissive frame of mind by the middle of this month, except the Zakka-Khels of the Khaibar, who seized every opportunity of harassing the British force. Serious plague riots, accompanied by some loss of life, occurred at Bombay (March 9th). The Criminal Procedure Bill was finally passed by the Legislative Council (12th), 22 amendments having been accepted and 17 rejected. Sir William Lockhart had an interview with a number of chiefs representing all the frontier tribes, and gave them their final choice of peace or war (13th). The Zakka-Khels gave in (April 1st), paying the full fine and giving up all the rifles demanded. This virtually concluded the submission of the tribes, and the Tirah force was reduced to three brigades, while Sir W. Lockhart left Peshawar (4th). By September the caravan traffic through the Khaibar was in full swing again, a brigade under Colonel Egerton holding Landi Kotal, and the Khaibar Rifles serving between that point and Jamrud. A few rifles were still in the hands of the Khasroji section of the Zakka-Khels, but the outlook all over the frontier districts was eminently satisfactory. The conditions drawn up by the Government for the control of the Khaibar Pass were announced to the Afridi jirgahs at Peshawar (Oct. 24th). Forts will be built at Landi Kotal, and at other places between there and Jamrud, to keep the pass open. A railway will be built, if necessary. The Afridis will manage their own affairs; but in the Khaibar they will be responsible to the Government, which will continue the allowances and will maintain a militia recruited from the Afridis and other clans, commanded by British officers. The jirgahs, which were of an absolutely representative character, and numbered nearly 200 men, accepted the terms (Nov. 4th). A full account of the recrudescence of the plague during the year, and of the steps taken to combat it, will be found under the MEDICAL SUMMARY, '98. The question of currency, so much debated during the year, is also treated in a separate article, INDIAN CURRENCY COMMISSION. Lord Elgin's term of office expired during the year, and Mr. G. N. Curzon, M.P., then Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was appointed to succeed him, and raised to the Peerage as Lord Curzon of Kellleston.

**India Frontier Operations.** See SESSION, sect. 13.

**India, Imperial Order of the Crown of,** was instituted Jan. 1st, 1878, and consists of the Sovereign and such as the Sovereign may think fit to appoint of the Princesses of Her Majesty's Royal and Imperial House; the wives and female relatives of Indian Princes; and the wives and other female relatives of any of the persons who have held, now hold, or will hereafter hold the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Governors of Madras and Bombay, or Principal Secretary of State for India. Registrar of the Order, Sir Albert W. Woods.

**Indian Association, National.** Established in 1870 (by Miss Mary Carpenter) for the pur-

pose of promoting social progress and education in India, and extending friendly intercourse between the English people and the people of India. The Association carries out these objects by the diffusion of information; by grants in encouragement of education, especially of female education, in India; organising lectures on Indian subjects, social meetings, etc.; selecting English teachers for Indian families and schools; helping and advising Indian students who visit England. The Princess of Wales is Patroness of the Association, and Lord Hobhouse, K.C.S.I., the President. The Vice-Presidents include a large number of influential natives of India, Anglo-Indians, and other ladies and gentlemen interested in the welfare of the Empire. **Organ of the Association, The Indian Magazine and Review** (monthly), published by Archibald Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, S.W. There are several branches of the Association in India. **Hon. Secretary in England, Miss E. A. Manning, 5, Pembroke Crescent, Bayswater, London, W.**

**Indian Civil Service** embraces a much wider field of employment than does the Home Civil Service. Besides the ordinary departments of civil administration, it includes judicial posts, the medical service, the forest department, and officers of the staff corps in civil employ. **Situations in the Covenanted Civil Service** are gained by passing a competitive examination in England—which examinations are as a rule held annually during August in London. The candidates who have successfully competed are required to undergo two years' probation, and to pass periodical examinations in special subjects of study before proceeding to India. Candidates must be above 21 and under 23 on the 1st of April preceding the date of the examination. Application for admission to the examination must be made before May 31st in each year. Candidates are encouraged, though it is not imperative, to obtain a **university training**; and to this end the Government makes an allowance of £100 per annum to all who pass their one year's probation in residence at a university. Having arrived in India, the candidate must within a specified period elect to serve either in the **executive** or the **judicial branch** of the service. In the former branch the lieutenant-governorship of a province is the highest post to which a civil servant can attain, and in the latter branch a judgeship of the High Court. The members of the **Statutory Civil Service of India** are selected purely from among the natives. Many appointments are in the gift of the local governments. The **Public Works Department** is recruited from the Royal Indian Engineering College (*q.v.*) at Cooper's Hill, from the corps of Royal Engineers, and, as regards natives, from the Civil Engineering Colleges in India. The **Telegraph Department** is recruited much in the same manner. Examinations for the **Forest Department** and the **Medical Service** are also held in this country, and successful candidates are required to attend a four months' course at the Army Medical School at Netley, during which period they receive an allowance to cover the cost of living. A resolution was carried in the House of Commons (June 2nd, '93) to the effect that all open competitions for appointments to the Civil Services of India should be held simultaneously both in India and England, and that, such examinations in both countries being identical in their nature,



all who competed should be finally classified in one list according to merit. The Government immediately requested the Indian Government to give prompt and careful consideration to the subject. This was done, and the result was that that Government pronounced emphatically against the proposal. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, came to the conclusion that by far the best method of meeting the legitimate claims and aspirations of the natives of India was to bestow such of the higher posts as could be made available for them on those who distinguished themselves by their capacity and trustworthiness in the performance of subordinate duties, and that the existing system, subject to such alterations in detail as experience might prove to be necessary, should be maintained.

### INDIAN CURRENCY COMMISSION.

As early as 1878 the Indian Government, in consequence of the fall in silver then beginning to be seriously felt all over the world, conceived the idea of closing the Indian mints against the free coinage of silver until the rupee should rise in value to 2s., or one-tenth of an English sovereign. This they hoped would counteract the cheapness of silver, by raising the value of the rupee. This proposal was referred to a committee, appointed, like the present Committee, by the Secretary for India. But the difficulties of interfering with the currency were felt to be so grave, that the proposal was finally rejected at that time. The financial troubles of the Indian Government, however, increased. That Government undertakes large responsibilities in the way of railways and public works of all kinds; it has heavy official expenses; it imports largely from Europe, and has borrowed from other countries. The debt thus incurred is entirely a gold one, and must be paid back in gold. But it receives its revenue in rupees, and since these rupees are principally raised by land taxes, it follows that when silver became low in value the Government required more rupees to pay its obligations with than it had at its command—the amount of these land taxes in rupees having been already determined and settled with the natives, either for ever or for very extended periods of years. The suggestion that the extra revenue thus called for might be met by increasing those taxes was deemed impracticable, as likely to cause riots and other political dangers; and eventually the closing of the Indian mints to silver in '93 was sanctioned by the Imperial Government on the strength of recommendations to that effect received from India and from a second committee, commonly called Lord Herschell's Committee, which had been appointed to consider the question. The mints were accordingly closed, and it was provided that when the scarcity of silver coin should bring the value of the rupee up to 1s. 4d. the mint would be opened to the coinage of rupees at that price; but, as a matter of fact, that has never been realised. The consequences of this step have been variously estimated by its upholders and opponents. The believers in a gold standard consider it as the first move in a change that will finally end in gold being made full legal tender in India as in England. The advantages gained by the Indian Government are obvious; the rupee has gone up in price, as was hoped, and exchange is altogether

in favour of remitting home. As far as the official side of the question is concerned the position of the Government financially has improved.

But there is another side, which is of equal importance. While the Government has gained, the producer, whether native grower or European planter, finds he has to lose whenever he has to place his tea, cotton, or whatever it may be, on a market where he is paid for his goods in gold. When he has turned the gold into rupees he now has proportionately fewer for each sovereign than he had when the value of the rupee was less, and as he has to pay his labourers as many rupees as he did before the mints were closed, it follows that his own profits are smaller. In other words, while all expenses of production remain the same, he is left with fewer rupees as his own share of his industry. In addition, the capital which a few years ago flowed easily from Great Britain to India to be invested in the planting industries, etc., has now almost entirely ceased, investors declining to lend their money where they cannot be sure of a profitable return. Hence the opponents of the Government's financial policy contend that the improved balance sheet of the Indian Government shown since '93 is no real criterion of the state of trade in that country or in Ceylon, which, although a Crown Colony, must be included with India in any consideration of the question, as it uses the same coinage as its greater neighbour. The natives have lost heavily by the closing of the mints. Many of them are compelled by poverty or some other cause to turn their hoards of silver ornaments into money, and it has been estimated that not less than £60,000,000 has been lost by the poorest classes in weight and exchange from this cause alone. There have not been wanting, indeed, politicians who have argued that the recent Indian famine was caused less from scarcity of food than of the means with which to buy it. All these facts combined have resulted in a strong feeling of discontent with the action of the Government, and it may be said without fear of contradiction that commercial opinion is practically agreed that the reopening of the mints is the only possible cure for the present state of affairs. Strong memorials representing that view have been received by the India Office from the merchants in India, London, and other centres of trade. On the other hand, a proposal was brought before Parliament in the spring of '98 to mend matters by sending out from this country a gold reserve of £20,000,000 to India; and finally a Departmental Committee to consider the whole question was appointed by Lord George Hamilton. This Committee, which is now sitting, consists of the following members:—Sir Henry Fowler, G.C.S.I. (Chairman), Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Sir David Barbour, K.C.S.I., Sir John Muir, Bart., Sir Francis Mowatt, K.C.B., Sir Charles Crosthwaite, K.C.B., F. C. Le Marchant, Esq., Everard Hambro, Esq., W. H. Holland, Esq., Robert Campbell, Esq., Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G., Robert Chalmers, Esq. It has already heard a large number of witnesses and experts, but its report is not to be looked for till the spring of '99 at the earliest. A considerable number of the witnesses endeavoured to demonstrate that there was really no other course possible to the Indian Government but to close the mints, whereas



the unofficial evidence has been all the other way. The final recommendations of the Committee are awaited in much anxiety by all having official or commercial interests in India.

**Indian Empire, The Most Eminent Order of.** Instituted in 1878 to commemorate the proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India, and enlarged in '86, and in the Jubilee year, as a means of rewarding those whose services to the Indian Empire have merited the Imperial favour. This order consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and of three classes of members—viz., Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.I.E.), Knights Commanders (K.C.I.E.), and Companions (C.I.E.). Only the two first of these, being knights, are entitled to the prefix "Sir." The motto of the order is *Imperatricis Auspiciis*.

**Indian Expenditure, Royal Commission on.** A Royal Commission was appointed in May '95 to inquire into the administration and management of the military and civil expenditure of India, and into the apportionment of the charge between the Governments of the United Kingdom and of India. The Commission was constituted as follows:—Lord Welby (Chairman), Rt. Hon. L. Courtney, M.P., Rt. Hon. W. L. Jackson, M.P., Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, Sir W. Wedderburn, M.P., Sir E. W. Hamilton, Sir James Peile, Sir Andrew Scoble, M.P., Mr. T. R. Buchanan, M.P., Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., Mr. R. G. C. Mowbray, Sir Ralph Knox, Mr. G. L. Ryder, and Mr. Collin G. Campbell (Secretary). The main problems to be solved are how far the Indian Treasury ought to be charged for a number of services for which no charge is made to other dependencies of Great Britain, and especially for military charges designed primarily in the interests of Great Britain and without reference to India. A Select Committee in '74 acknowledged the right of India to equitable treatment, but also declared her liability for the cost of improvements in the general military administration. If the principle be maintained, it is questionable whether the present capitation charge for the British troops employed in India will be materially reduced by any fresh scrutiny. If the principle be modified with a view to the financial effect of the reforms as regards the troops on Indian service, and of the unsuitability of certain of the charges to Indian military requirements, then a field for the readjustment of home charges opens up. And so as to the civil establishments in England which are charged to the Indian Exchequer. India now has to pay the total cost not only of the services which the India Office renders to her, but also of the functions it discharges as a branch of the Home or Imperial administration. The fundamental question is—How far are Parliament and the nation willing to reconsider the principle, and to readjust the financial settlement which has been gradually formed upon it? The Commission began its work at the end of Nov. '95, and a mass of material was at once placed before it by the Indian Committee in the House of Commons, consisting of those members who devote themselves specially to Indian questions. No report had been issued by Nov. '98, though it was understood that it was then in preparation.

**Indian National Congress.** Some fourteen years ago a movement took definite shape,

among the educated classes of India of all races, religions, and provinces—to meet together and discuss their political wants. Hitherto the people of India had been widely separated from one another by differences of language, creed, and caste; and these differences had been intensified by distance. It was the English Government that for the first time made it possible for them to unite in a common object. The original stimulus came from the education in English, which is given in all the colleges and higher schools, and in many of the common schools; but the scheme could never have been realised if it had not been for the development of the railway system. The first Indian National Congress was held at Bombay in Dec. '85; the president was Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, a Bengali Brahmin. Calcutta was the scene of the twelfth Congress, in December '96, Amraoti of the thirteenth Congress, Dec. 28th, '97, and Madras of the Fourteenth Congress, December '98. The political meetings of the Congress being ended, a Social Conference for the discussion of social reforms in the Hindu community is regularly held. From one-half to two-thirds of the delegates to the Congress attend this Conference. The resolutions adopted at all the congresses have been of a similar character. Questions of social reform—such as child marriage—have been altogether avoided, as affecting only special religions and castes. Loyalty to the British Crown has been unhesitatingly avowed, both in the resolutions and in the speeches; and certain political changes in the administrative system have been as unhesitatingly demanded, special stress being laid upon the excessive growth of Indian military expenditure, the evils of the "forward" frontier policy, the want of an adequate system of education, and the urgent necessity of giving effect to the resolution of the House of Commons in favour of holding examinations to the Indian Civil Service simultaneously in India and England. The Right Hon. Sir Richard Garth, Q.C., late Chief Justice of Bengal, has described the Indian National Congress as "a large, influential and important assembly of earnest and patriotic gentlemen," and says that it "affords an open, honest and loyal means of making the views and wishes of the most intelligent section of the Indian people known to the Government." The Indian Parliamentary Committee, which consists of 120 members of the House of Commons, and acts in concert with the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, watches Indian interests in Parliament, and was chiefly instrumental in securing the appointment of the Royal Commission on Indian expenditure. The chairman of both Committees is Sir W. Wedderburn, M.P. The official report of the various sessions of the Congress may be obtained from the British Committee, 84 and 85, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W. A weekly journal, named *India*, "a record and review of Indian affairs," is published at the same address. It is edited by Mr. Gordon Hewart, M.A. (Oxon), who is also Secretary of the British Committee. *India* publishes a full report of all proceedings in Parliament relating to Indian affairs.

**India, The Most Exalted Order of the Star of.** Established by letters patent in 1861, and enlarged in '66 and '78. Its badge is a light-blue ribbon with white stripes edge-wards, and with motto, "Heaven's Light our Guide." It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand

Master, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and three classes of members:—

G.C.S.I. . Knight Grand Commander.

K.C.S.I. . Knight Commander.

C.S.I. . . Companion.

Members of the first two classes, being Knights, are entitled to the prefix "Sir." Of the first class there may be the statutes of the Order be 30, of the second class 72, and of the third (or Companions) 144; but extra and honorary members may, and have been, from time to time appointed. The Registrar of the Order is Sir Albert W. Woods; and the Secretary is the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

**Indo-China** is the name given to the French possessions in the Annamese peninsula. They include Cochin China, Annam, Cambodia, and Tonquin, of which separate accounts will be found under their respective headings. A convention with China (signed June 25th, '95), completed the delimitation of the boundaries between French Indo-China and Chinese territory, and settled all commercial arrangements in connection therewith. Among these one of the most important points was the right given to France to extend the Annamite railway into Chinese territory. This convention made French and Chinese territory contiguous from the Mekong to Laokai, on the Tonquin-China frontier. French access to China through Tonquin and Yunnan was thus definitely assured; but British rights seemed to be infringed, for Great Britain had definite rights over the Shan States of Kiang-Hung and Kiang-Kheng, to which France laid claim under the convention. However, by an agreement made in '96 between England and France the matter was settled. The Kiang-Kheng territory was handed over to France by Great Britain, the Mekong river being made the dividing line between the possessions of the two nations from the north of Siam to the boundaries of China. The idea of a buffer state was thus given up. The boundary between the French and Siamese possessions was made the river Mekong southwards to the rapids just below Stung-Treng, from which point the frontier diverged in a south-westerly direction to the coast. For the effect of the agreement upon Siam see SIAM. See CHINA (map) as to French railway projects. M. Doumer is the Governor-General of Indo-China, and the seat of government is at Hanoi.

**Inebriates Act.** See SESSION, sect. 58.

**Infant Life Protection Act, '97.** See SESSION, ed. '98.

**Institut de France.** See ACADEMY, THE FRENCH.

**Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.** Incorporated by royal charter May 11th, 1880. **Objects.** The elevation of the profession of public accountants as a whole, and the promotion of their efficiency and usefulness, by compelling the observance of strict rules of conduct as a condition of membership, and by setting up a high standard of professional and general education and knowledge, and otherwise. **Conditions of Membership.** Except in the case of persons who have been for not less than ten years in practice as public accountants, or who were in service as public accountants' clerks before March 21st, '82, the date of the first bye-laws, persons desiring to become members of the Institute must pass the preliminary examina-

tion, unless they have previously passed some equivalent examination; they must then be articulated for five years, and pass an intermediate examination after the expiration of half the term of service, and a final examination on the end of their service. In the case of graduates of a university, the term of service under articles is three years. **Officers:** President, John George Griffiths (Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths & Co.), 4, Lothbury, E.C.; **Secretary,** William Gethen Howgrave; **Librarian,** Edward Taylor; **Solicitors,** Messrs. Markby, Stewart & Co., 57, Coleman Street, E.C. **Hall and Offices,** Moorgate Place, London, E.C.

**Institute of Journalists.** See JOURNALISTS, INSTITUTE OF.

**Institute of Secretaries,** founded 1891. Has enrolled over 1400 members, and aims at the general advancement of the status of secretaries, and the promotion of personal and friendly intercourse. One of its objects is to ascertain the law and practice, and form a strong body of expert opinion, with the view of codifying and amending the Acts relating to Companies, and to watch legislation affecting the same. Secretaries of public companies, societies, institutions, etc., are eligible as fellows, and assistant secretaries, registrars, or clerks as associates. Examinations for membership as associate are held in June and December; no date has yet been fixed for examinations for membership as fellow. A Library and Reading-room has been opened, and an Employment Register is kept. **Organ,** *The Secretary's Journal*, monthly. **President,** Mr. John T. Denniston. **Secretary,** Mr. Russell Day, B.A., L.L.M. **Offices,** 19, Birchin Lane, Cornhill, E.C.

**Institution of Civil Engineers, The.** Founded Jan. 2nd, 1818, incorporated by royal charter June 3rd, '28, and received supplemental charters, with extended powers, Aug. 3rd, '87, and March 20th, '96. The object of the Institution is to further the advancement of mechanical science, and more particularly to promote the acquisition of that species of knowledge which is essential in the profession of a civil engineer. According to its constitution, it consists of members, corporate associates (called associate members), and honorary members. There are also attached to it non-corporate associates and students. It has recently adopted a scheme by which candidates for associate membership and studentships will in future be subject to examination, the subjects being general education and scientific knowledge befitting the profession of a civil engineer. These examinations will be open to non-members. The numbers of the several classes are: members 1919, associate members 3945, honorary members 20, associates 322, and students 902: total 7148. The session extends from the first Tuesday in November to the last Tuesday in April, the ordinary meetings being held on the Tuesday in each week. The record of the papers read and the discussions thereon at these meetings is embodied in the *Minutes of Proceedings*, which likewise contain other original communications presented to the Institution, as well as abstracts of papers in scientific Transactions and periodicals. Besides the ordinary meetings there are every fortnight during the session special supplemental meetings for students only. The gross receipts were £24,787 5s. 11d., including strict income £21,892 5s. 7d., capital £2428 13s., and



trust funds £466 7s. 4d. The funded property of the Institution amounts to £52,000, besides which it has under its charge trust funds of the nominal value of £17,092 os. 9d. It has a library of upwards of 30,000 volumes, including 730 of rare tracts, the number of which cannot be much less than 10,500. Secretary, Dr. J. H. T. Tudsbury. Offices, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.

### INSURANCE.

The following article on Insurance in all its branches, and in every department of those branches, will be found to be thoroughly up to date, and as exhaustive as its limits allow. The article deals with five branches, viz. :—

- I. FIRE.
- II. LIFE.
- III. MARINE.
- IV. ACCIDENT AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE, etc.
- V. MINOR BRANCHES, AND EXTRAORDINARY FORMS OF INSURANCE.

#### I. FIRE.

Since the previous edition of this Annual was published, fire insurance companies have had a very bad time for business, as the fires have been more than in average corresponding years, and, if rumour is correct, several insurance companies, and among them some in the first rank, will show an adverse balance on the year's transactions. In the United Kingdom the most extensive conflagration was that which occurred at Glasgow on April 25th, '98, and which, after starting in a block of buildings in East Howard Street, rapidly spread from block to block and from street to street, until a large amount of property was involved and finally destroyed. The manner in which the flames leapt across the surrounding thoroughfares recalls the calamitous fire at St. Mary Axe, London, in '93. There has been a marked decrease in Liverpool cotton fires. The only one of importance was that which broke out in Atlas Street, on April 22nd, when about 200 bales were destroyed or damaged. Owing to the more general adoption of automatic sprinklers in cotton mills, these factories have not materially contributed to the yearly fire waste. A serious loss took place in a warehouse connected with Messrs. Barlow & Jones' mill at Bolton, and the destruction of Messrs. Booth & Sons' mill at Turton, near Bolton, which was an automatic-sprinklered risk. Several fires have occurred at print works. The most destructive happened at the Gateside print works, at Barrhead, near Glasgow, at the Dunmurry print works at Belfast, and on Messrs. Lee & Co.'s premises at Castleton, Lancashire. Several woollen and worsted mill fires have been recorded during the year, the most serious being at Wrigley & Parker's factory at Batley, Lobbey & Co.'s, Carlinghow, in the same neighbourhood, Watergate mill, Dewsbury, and Bective mill, near Wakefield. A fire also involving a very heavy loss occurred at the Welsh flannel mill, Holywell. The insurance companies have not, during the year, suffered much from flour-mill risks. The only fires of importance which happened were those in a mill at Bedminster, Somerset, and one at Woolton, Lancashire. On Aug. 1st a fire broke out in Norwich on premises occupied as rope works, and before it could

be extinguished a large quantity of adjoining property, including an extensive drapery establishment, was destroyed. In the same month the menageries of Mr. Cross, at Liverpool, were demolished, and several lions and other animals were burnt to death. No theatre fires of any consequence have occurred during the year; but a music hall at Dewsbury, known as Hart's Amphitheatre, was burnt out in June. The timber trade, has contributed its full quota of losses: many destructive fires occurred in saw mills, timber yards, and stores in various parts of the country. Printers have fairly maintained their reputation as hazardous risks, and it is therefore improbable that the insurance offices will, for the present at least, see their way to make any reduction in the heavy rates printers are required to pay. The only important wharf fire that happened was that at Hay's wharf, in Tooley Street, London, which occurred in June, and caused heavy losses to several insurance companies. Among other big fires may be mentioned a tannery at Yatton, Young's brewery at Elgin, Free, Rodwell & Co.'s malt mills at Mistley, Essex, Saltpans hotel, Saltpans, and Aspinall's paint works, New Cross, and a large fire in Tabernacle Street, London, destroying several buildings. The number of farm and stack fires has been unusually large, especially in the South and West of England. They have been mainly attributable to the defective manner in which the hay was got and ricked this season; but the ubiquitous tramp has been responsible for many. There have also been several mansion fires during the year, the most noteworthy being at Rendlesham Hall, Suffolk, the seat of Lord Rendlesham; Eynsham Hall, Oxon; Abington House, Lanark, the property of Sir E. A. Colebrook; "Argosy," near Armagh, the seat of Capt. Bond-Shelton, and Tempsford Hall, Tempsford, Beds, the seat of W. Dugald Stuart, Esq. Owing to the constitution of rural and urban district and parish councils, a large number of fire brigades have recently been established. Many of them have done good work; but there are a considerable number (and this remark also applies to some of the older-established brigades) which have made themselves conspicuous by their efforts to take advantage of the misfortunes of others, and to extort heavy and unreasonable charges from the insurance companies through their insured.

The insurance companies allow about 50 per cent. discount for sprinklers with other fire-extinguishing appliances in cotton mills, 30 per cent. for lace factories and flour mills, and often 25 per cent. for wood-working establishments. Only about 15 per cent. is generally allowed as discount for sprinklers in printing works, which is far less than that allowed to more hazardous trades, and this small percentage is justly regarded by printers as a considerable grievance. As there are several latent dangers from the electric light in buildings, it is very necessary that there should be no defective installation of such. Several Fire Offices have rules for avoiding these dangers, but they are often disregarded owing to the employment of inexperienced men for installations to save expense. The necessity of expert and scientific workmanship for this purpose is more necessary than ever, and it should always be done under the supervision of a practical



electrical engineer. In several large towns many buildings intended for dwelling-houses, and which have long been used as residences, are afterwards made to bear far beyond their strength the weight of heavy stocks or heavy vibrating machinery. In consequence of this use made of the buildings, fires therein frequently become very serious, and the losses are heavy. In a recent paper read at a meeting of the Insurance Institute of Yorkshire by Mr. J. H. Mills, Resident Secretary at Huddersfield of the Palatine Insurance Company, he stated that in fire insurance business within the United Kingdom there is no scheme to be more desired than the general periodical inspection of all manufacturing and other large fire risks. Such inspection is made by the London Salvage Corps, the Liverpool Salvage Corps, and the Glasgow Salvage Corps, in warehouse risks coming under the London Mercantile Tariff, the London and Manchester Warehouse Tariff, the Liverpool Mercantile Tariff, and the Glasgow Warehouse Tariff. He adds that "the losses under these tariffs have shown much improvement in recent years. Outside these three areas the companies for the most part rely upon the fitful, far between, and comparatively cursory visits of surveyors for knowledge of their risks. . . . Periodical general inspection by every office is impracticable. Concerted inspection by all the offices is sure to come. Many of the more serious losses from building fires have resulted from the insufficiency and unreliableness of public water supplies. The people of a district with excellent water supply and adequate public appliances for extinguishing fires have proportionately to pay as much for fire insurance as those who have not these advantages.

The aggregate premium income of fire offices in '97 amounts to about £18,870,920, as reported in *White's Insurance Register*, '98, and the losses to about £10,596,179. The number of companies in the United Kingdom whose business is entirely or mainly that of fire insurance is 52; 37 compose the London Salvage Corps; and 61 companies contribute towards the expenses of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade at the rate of £35 per million on the amount of property insured. The premiums and losses of the leading British fire insurance companies as given below are mentioned in the *Annual Insurance Digest*, '98, published at the *Post Magazine Office* in November.

Companies.	Premiums.	Losses.
	£	£
Alliance . . . . .	536,651	290,988
Atlas . . . . .	357,521	205,018
Caledonian . . . . .	406,928	225,934
Commercial Union . . . . .	1,074,747	586,932
County . . . . .	274,632	99,828
Equitable Fire and Accident . . . . .	198,729	111,355
Guardian . . . . .	342,160	233,848
Hand in Hand . . . . .	103,372	73,571
Imperial . . . . .	611,279	356,046
Lancashire . . . . .	700,832	419,832
Law . . . . .	148,559	63,888
Lion . . . . .	188,186	119,433
Liverpool and London and Globe . . . . .	1,540,707	857,715
London Assurance . . . . .	385,066	209,232
London and Lancashire . . . . .	839,970	418,580

Companies.	Premiums.	Losses.
	£	£
Manchester . . . . .	850,600	491,755
National of Ireland . . . . .	288,093	203,694
North British and Mercantile . . . . .	1,433,829	809,605
Northern . . . . .	662,098	361,476
Norwich Union . . . . .	887,109	539,245
Palatine . . . . .	690,377	419,417
Patriotic . . . . .	146,637	95,326
Phoenix . . . . .	1,114,849	665,498
Royal . . . . .	2,007,012	1,102,283
Royal Exchange . . . . .	344,200	189,696
Scottish Alliance . . . . .	121,193	72,574
Scottish Union and National . . . . .	552,703	305,846
Sun . . . . .	1,012,340	588,296
Union . . . . .	454,684	254,820
Yorkshire . . . . .	105,137	57,578
Eastern Counties . . . . .	100,806	51,601

## II. LIFE.

As the financial year with the great majority of life offices closes at the end of December, published reports of their position do not appear for some months subsequently. According to the returns relating to life assurance companies in '97 to the Board of Trade, and published in '98, the important particulars in the table opposite are notified:—

Of the British and Colonial companies transacting ordinary life assurance in the United Kingdom, the following, arranged alphabetically, receive an annual premium income of £100,000 and upwards—viz., Alliance; Atlas; British Empire; British Equitable; Caledonian; City of Glasgow; Clergy Mutual; Clerical, Medical and General; Colonial Mutual; Commercial Union; Eagle; Economic; Edinburgh; English and Scottish Law; Equitable; Equity and Law; Friends' Provident; General; Gresham; Guardian; Hand-in-Hand; Imperial; Law Life; Law Union and Crown; Legal and General; Life Association of Scotland; Liverpool and London and Globe; London and Lancashire; London Assurance; London Life; Metropolitan; National Mutual; National Provident; North British and Mercantile; Northern; Norwich Union; Pelican; Provident Clerks; Provident Life; Prudential (Ordinary); Refuge (Ordinary); Rock; Royal; Royal Exchange; Scottish Amicable; Scottish Equitable; Scottish Provident; Scottish Union and National; Scottish Widows' Fund; Standard; Star; Sun; Sun Life of Canada; Union; and United Kingdom Temperance. The yearly premium incomes of three of the United States of America companies are very much in excess of those of British life assurance companies. These American companies are the Equitable of the United States, the New York, and the Mutual Life of New York. The premiums of British and American companies, while they indicate the magnitude of the business done by them, are not always an approximate evidence of their merits.

Life assurance as transacted at the *Post Office* is not suited to the habits of the working classes, and the number of policies issued by it is therefore very small. According to the last annual report of the Postmaster-General for March 1st, '98, the number of Post Office

assurances for '97 was 849 for £48,017, as compared with 256 for £20,600 in '83. The number of immediate annuities granted in '97 was 2051 for £56,237, as compared with 770 for £14,141 in '83. The number of deferred annuities in '97 was 207 for £4009, as against 104 for £2120 in '83.

On the other hand, an enormous number of life policies are granted to the masses by industrial life assurance companies and collecting friendly societies; and this kind of insurance has prodigiously increased during the last twelve years—so much so that about half the popula-

tion of this country is insured in them. The following figures, according to the latest returns, show receipts of over £100,000 premium incomes of industrial companies and collecting friendly societies: viz., British Workman's and General, £555,168 (including ordinary); Liverpool Victoria Legal, £573,149; London, Edinburgh and Glasgow, £262,661; Pearl, £540,929 (including ordinary); Prudential, £4,793,591; Refuge, £882,370; Royal Liver, £465,137; Royal London, £362,493; Scottish Legal, £147,850; Wesleyan and General, £329,525 (including ordinary). About half the number of British life offices

	Ordinary Companies.	Industrial Companies.
Received Premiums . . . . .	£ 19,604,748	£ 7,151,109
„ Consideration for Annuities . . . . .	2,330,381	5,734
„ Net Interest and Dividends . . . . .	7,964,761	480,264
Paid Claims . . . . .	13,191,929	2,751,230
„ Commission . . . . .	1,115,114	1,830,662
„ Expenses of Management . . . . .	1,725,310	1,279,244
Added to Funds . . . . .	10,747,614	1,107,883
Total Life and Annuity Funds . . . . .	214,127,439	15,437,518

The number and amount of assurances and annuities existing in the Ordinary and Industrial branches are as under, viz.:—

## ORDINARY BRANCH.

Assurances.	Number.	Amount.
Whole Term of Life . . . . .	891,442	£ 433,822,598
Limited Number of Premiums . . . . .	45,213	26,462,842
Endowment Assurances . . . . .	557,537	104,369,939
Annuities—Immediate . . . . .	26,111	1,327,668
„ Deferred . . . . .	7,240	231,888

## INDUSTRIAL BRANCH.

(Sickness and Friendly Society contracts not included.)

Assurances.	Number.	Amount.
Whole Term of Life . . . . .	15,302,758	£ 143,892,678
Limited Number of Premiums . . . . .	703	12,534
Endowment Assurances . . . . .	180,368	1,963,040
Annuities—Immediate . . . . .	63	3,185
„ Deferred . . . . .	2	123

grant immediate annuities; and lend on personal security with life assurance; and about 27 transact fire insurance. The Caledonian Insurance Company have introduced a new form of assurance, whereby in approved cases it will grant immediate life assurance without medical examination. The directors require the applicant under this method to lodge a proposal containing the usual information respecting his own health, history, and the causes of the death of his relatives; and although the directors reserve their right to communicate with the ordinary medical attendant of the proposer, they do not contemplate exercising this power in ordinary cases. The main safeguard on which the Company rely is the requirement that the transaction shall take the form of an endowment assurance—that is, an

assurance payable on the attainment of a selected age, or at death if this should occur previously; but with this variation from the ordinary endowment assurance—viz., that the amount payable on survivorship shall be double the amount payable at death. To meet the case of those who do not desire a cash benefit on reaching the selected age, there is provided instead of the endowment the option of a large paid-up policy or the exchange of an annuity for the endowment. Liberal cash values will be allowed for the surrender of these assurances at any time after payment of two years' premiums. The Company have reduced the whole of life Tables without profits. One or two other companies also assure without medical examination. Under the name of **Indemnity Assurance**, some life offices grant

policies at extraordinarily low premiums for sums payable at death if this event occur before the attainment of ages 45, 50, 55, or 60. These are practically temporary assurances of very long duration. Nothing will be paid under them if policy-holders die after the expiration of the term for which they are granted.

**Endowment Policies** payable at a given age or earlier in the event of death, answer a very important public requirement, and are granted by most of the life offices. They have greatly increased during the last eleven years. Better arrangements have been recently made for paying surrender values and reviving lapsed policies. Several important restrictions have also been removed in favour of policy-holders as regards travelling and residing abroad. Invalids can also have their lives insured on favourable terms.—**The Equitable Life Assurance Society**, or the Old Equitable, as it is generally called, started upon a new career on June 16th, '93, when a memorandum and articles of association were substituted for the deed of settlement, which had done good service for 130 years, but which had become antiquated and almost unworkable. The directors availed themselves of the new powers by issuing an Endowment Assurance prospectus containing the rates of premium on which they were prepared to issue this class of policy with full participation in the exceptionally large profits. Hitherto they had not been able to grant such policies. The plan has been still further extended by a scheme for guaranteeing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on the sum assured, and bonuses from the date of maturity until death. This has been followed by an attractive prospectus containing a somewhat novel feature—namely, deferred assurance for children without medical examination. The assurance under this scheme does not come into force or enter for profits until the child attains twenty-one. Ten pounds a year paid in respect of a child less than twelve months old will secure for the child at the age of twenty-one a with-profit policy for £1000 payable at death, free from all restrictions as to residence or occupation, and for which he will only have to pay £10 a year. In the event of the child dying before twenty-one all the premiums paid will be returned without interest. In consequence of many adverse criticisms having been made on the use of the Northampton Table by the Old Equitable in its latest investigation, the directors have published a valuation by the Institute of Actuaries, H<sup>m</sup> and H<sup>m</sup> (\*) Tables and 3 per cent. interest, which is considered the highest standard for a company to adopt, and the result shows that the surplus was £1,782,497, being £584,727 more than the amount divided as profit. This Society offers, as it has ever done, the most ample security for the discharge of its liabilities, and a substantial guarantee for future profits. The new prospectus is a comprehensive guide, and should be studied by all who are thinking of assuring their life. The Society now grants immediate annuities. It previously only granted deferred annuities. The Royal Exchange Assurance, under the heading of **Settlement Endowment Policies**, has recently introduced a new scheme, which consists of an assurance upon the life of the survivor of husband and wife, combined with a deferred annuity payable to the husband on his attain-

ing an agreed age, and to the wife on her husband's death. The policy may be either a whole-term or an endowment assurance, and, if required, may share in profits. In the case of a whole-life policy the deferred annuity is payable to the wife only after the death of the husband. The amount of the annuity is fixed when the policy is granted, and may range from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 5 per cent. on the sum assured, according to the wishes of the proposer. The premiums payable are regulated according to the percentage agreed upon. On the failure of both lives, the sum assured is paid to the husband's representatives to be distributed among the children or other beneficiaries as appointed by him, or, if no such appointment is made, "as provided in the policy itself." This scheme is adapted to, and obviates the necessity of, the ordinary form of settlement that secures a life interest to the wife, with remainder to the children, as appointed by the settler. It may also be stated that, contrary to the practice on the grant of an ordinary last-survivor policy, no evidence of the wife's health is necessary.

The Sun Life Office has introduced **Improved Tables of Endowment Assurance**. Under one table the assurance matures in the fifty-fifth, and in the other in the sixtieth year of age. The assurance money is also payable at death if this occurs before the maturing period. It has also introduced what it terms **The Perfect Protection Policy**, which means (a) that the policy cannot lapse as long as it has any surrender value; (b) if the assured has a breakdown in health he has no premiums to pay during the period of his incapacity; (c) if he becomes totally incapacitated the Society will not trouble him for any more premiums; (d) if he meets with a very serious accident the Society will pay him half the sum assured, keep the policy in force free of cost, and pay the balance of the policy at his death; (e) he can travel anywhere without paying an extra premium; (f) he can surrender his policy, and either receive a paid-up policy or withdraw its value in cash; (g) he can borrow money on his policy. It is stated that no other assurance office issues this policy. The **Immediate Bonus Plan** has been introduced by the Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society. Under this scheme a table has been prepared under which members may pay very low premiums, while retaining the right to share in the profits. The payments for those using the table have been fairly adjusted, so as to put them on a footing of equality with members paying the higher ordinary premiums. The system of assurance called **Guaranteed Tontine Endowment** has been introduced, whereby double the amount assured is paid if the policy-holder survive the stipulated time for which his policy is granted. Other systems of Tontine Endowment also prevail.—**Pensions** are also granted by several life offices to secure an annual income payable during the later years of life. If the assured should die before that date the whole of his premiums and interest will be returned to his representatives.

The National Mutual Life Assurance Society has introduced a scheme of **Guaranteed 5 per cent. investment policies**, that provide for the sum assured becoming payable at the end of ten or twenty years after death, during which time a terminable annuity equal to 5 per cent. of the



sum assured is payable to the legal representatives of the deceased, and who can surrender both the sum assured and the annuity either on the failure of the life assured, or at any time within the specified period after such failure, the surrender value being greater than the sum assured. The benefits of the scheme can also be extended to endowment assurances on payment of a slightly increased premium. The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company have also introduced a new feature, under the title of **Children's Assurances**. In this method there are two scales of premiums. In one all that are paid are returnable if a child dies before twenty-one. In the other scale, which is lower in the amount of premiums payable, these are non-returnable. On the child attaining twenty-one the policy comes into full force as a policy of insurance. The Norwich Union Life Assurance Society also transact this business as regards adults as well as children. The British Empire Mutual likewise issue **Six-per-Cent. Investment Policies**, whereby an assured income is secured without fluctuation or loss of capital value. This scheme is specially suited for marriage and family settlements. Under the **Reversible Premium Plan**, which is a new one introduced by the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society in connection with old age pensions, the sum assured becomes payable at death, and the premiums cease at the age of sixty or sixty-five, as selected at the outset, and afterwards the society will return one premium each year as long as the policy-holder lives. For providing a fund for payment of **Death Duties** under the Finance Act of '94 several life offices insert a clause in their policies that if requested by the legal personal representatives of the assured, entitled to receive the policy moneys on grant of probate or letters of administration, they will either pay so much of the sum assured as will be enough to satisfy these duties to such representatives, or at their option pay the whole or so much of the policy moneys as shall be required for these duties to the Inland Revenue Commissioners or any other persons lawfully entitled to receive the same under the before-mentioned or any other statute. In consequence of these arrangements, executors and administrators are relieved from the necessity of realising the estate to provide the money for the payment of these heavy duties. An important and distinctive feature of the **Scottish Provident Institution** is what may be called the **Low Premium and Deferred Bonus** system. The premiums for policies granted by this society are considerably lower than the average rates of other offices, and thus a much larger sum can be assured than can be assured by the same premium in other offices. The particular feature of the scheme is that bonuses are reserved for division exclusively among those who survive the period at which their premiums with compound interest at 4 per cent. amount to the sum assured. More than half the policy-holders divide the bonuses between them, which are very large.

As there appears to be a demand for an assurance policy at a low rate of premium under which the holder shall not be excluded from bonus additions, the **Pelican Life Office** has made an arrangement which is described as **Bonus Policies at Minimum Premiums**. The rates are very little in excess of those for

without-profit policies. The reversionary bonus to be allotted to the policies is always to be 1 per cent. per annum less than that allotted to the ordinary full-premium policies. If the bonus should fall below 1 per cent. these policies will get nothing, but will rank for their share beyond that proportion when the distribution is more than that rate. The great advantage of this arrangement is that it involves no liability on the policy-holder. He is assured for a definite fixed sum, which cannot be reduced even if there is no bonus; nor can the premium be increased.

The **3-per-cent. Consols with Bonuses** of the Norwich Union Life Insurance Society appears to offer an eligible and safe investment. The **4 per cent. Guaranteed Increasing Policy**, recently introduced by this Company, appears to be much appreciated. Under this scheme the assured or his legal representative is entitled to a bonus of 4 per cent. annually during the continuance of the policy up to 25 years. If he should survive this period he will then be entitled to the following options if he insures for £1000: viz., (a) A cash payment of £1000, and a paid-up policy for the same amount; (b) A cash payment of £1500; (c) A paid-up policy for £2902, subject to health; (d) On a continuation of the premiums a policy for £4150, subject to health; (e) An annuity of £108 11s. 3d., payable half-yearly; (f) A paid-up policy for £1000, and an annuity for life of £72 7s. 6d.; (g) A cash loan value at the end of 5 years of £94, at the end of 10 years £220, at the end of 15 years £540, and at the end of 20 years £950. This example applies to a policy taken out by the assured at 25 years of age, but premiums and options of the like kind as far as is practically and equitably applicable and will be quoted on application to the Society.

Very liberal **Immediate Annuities** are granted by many life offices, but in consequence of the small rate of interest paid for first-class investments the consideration money or rates paid for these annuities has increased very considerably, and is likely to further increase in the near future.

In order to meet the difficulty which trustees have now in finding safe investments yielding a fair rate of interest, the Rock Life Assurance Company and the Westminster and General Life Assurance Association have adopted **Assurances to Secure an Income for Widows and Children** at low premiums.

The system of profit peculiar to the Rock Life is that larger bonuses are reserved for those policy holders who survive and cause a profit, a smaller share being reserved to those by whose earlier death there is a loss to the common fund.

The **Family Settlement Policies** of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., which come under this class of assurance, also answer a growing requirement. They avoid the necessity of appointing trustees for the widow, and secure to her during her life a fixed safe and remunerative investment of the funds provided by the assurance on the life of her husband. It is stipulated in the policy that on the death of the husband, the wife surviving, the Company will pay to her during her life interest on the sum assured at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. On the death of the survivor of husband and wife, the sum assured will be at once paid over to the executors of

the husband. If the husband and wife both die, leaving a child or children, and while any child is under age, the fund may, on the death of the survivor of the parents, either be at once paid over to the husband's executors, and the matter closed—or it may, if the husband have so directed at the outset, be left in the hands of the Company, until the youngest child attains twenty-one, the Company allowing interest at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Power is reserved to the husband to revoke the foregoing provisions—in which case the sum insured would at his death be at once paid to his representatives or assigns. If it should be desired while husband and wife are both living to discontinue payment of premium, the Company will give to him either a cash surrender value, or a fully paid-up policy, securing a reduced amount of assurance and annuity. The husband alone is medically examined. The same Company also issues **Threefold Option Policies**. By this scheme the policy secures a capital sum payable at death or on the attainment of an age (say 55, 60, or 65) specified at the time the policy is effected; but the assured may, on attaining that age, choose to receive either—(1) Immediate payment of the capital sum; or (2) An annuity (equal in amount to interest on the capital sum at the rate of 4 per cent) payable during the remainder of his life—payment of the capital sum being deferred until his death; or (3) An annuity of larger amount (in lieu of capital and interest) payable during the remainder of his life. The **Investment Policies** granted by the Rock Life Assurance Company are likely to be much appreciated. By these policies small or large sums may be accumulated without any risk of losing the money, and the certainty of receiving back a sure and profitable return as regards sums down, annuities, marriage settlements, family endowments, educational annuities, and leasehold redemption funds; and the whole with or without life assurance. The Yorkshire Fire and Life Insurance Company have brought out a new table, giving **Endowment Insurance at Minimum Cost**, but with profits deferred until the attainment of the endowment age. The liberal options which are obtainable on the attainment of the endowment age are: 1. Payment of the full sum assured in cash, with bonuses. 2. The assurance to be continued for the original amount of the policy payable at death, the bonuses and the balance of the sums assured to be paid in cash. 3. A paid-up policy for an increased amount payable at death. 4. A paid-up policy, payable at death, for the original sum assured, and in addition a pension to be drawn for the remainder of life. 5. A pension for the remainder of life. 6. A pension to wife or child. 7. A deferred pension to commence at the death of the life assured, and be payable during the life of the widow or of a child. In addition to this table the Company have also brought out a new scheme of **Discounted Bonus**. This consists of the adoption of a new table of reduced premiums obtained by discounting bonus at the rate of £1 per cent. per annum (compound), whereby the actual premiums are reduced to a minimum almost equivalent to non-profit rates, but with the special advantage that should the assured attain a specified fixed age—say 30 years after the date of the policy—it will then participate in the profits for the whole period at the rate of the bonus declared over the £1 per cent. assumed; or, in other words, the difference between

£1 per cent. and, say, 30s. per cent. (which is below the average rate hitherto declared by the Yorkshire) would be credited in a lump sum to the policy. Assurances on **Invalid Lines**, called "Invalid Assurances," are effected by the Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society. For conducting this class of business with fairness to the public, the regulations of the Society provide that of the seventeen directors eight at least are to be members of the medical profession. The system adopted for assuring invalid lives, while safe to the Society, is as favourable to the assured as the various risks will permit. Other companies also take these and other under-average life risks. **Non-forfeitable Endowment Assurances with Guaranteed Bonuses** are granted by the London, Edinburgh and Glasgow Assurance Company. The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada issue among other policies **Coupon Bonds** which are very attractive. The rates for these are so low that a person can, it is stated, carry 40 per cent. more assurance than in the ordinary plans for the same money. The coupon bonds differ from other systems of assurance, because the amount assured, instead of being paid in one sum at the death of the assured, or at the maturity of the policy, is payable by the company in twenty equal annual instalments. A coupon to represent each of these is attached to the bond. The first coupon becomes due immediately at death, or at the end of the endowment term, and the other coupons are payable one each year thereafter to the assured, or if dead, to the beneficiaries named by him, until the whole twenty have been redeemed. One great advantage of this form of policy is that it avoids the trouble and risk of finding suitable investments for the assurance money which a wife may receive at the death of her husband. The bonds participate in the profits, and if money is urgently required during the twenty years, the coupons not then due will at any time be discounted by the Company. **Semi-Endowment Policies** are also granted by this Company. They differ from the ordinary endowment ones in the following manner. While an ordinary endowment contract provides for the payment of a fixed sum at the end of the term specified, or in the event of previous death, a semi-endowment policy provides for the payment of double the amount on the death of the assured before the expiration of the endowment period. One of such policies taken out by a person aged 30 next birthday for £1000, payable at the end of 20 years, would cost under the with-profit plan £33 9s. The amount payable on death during this interval would be £1000, but if the assured survived the endowment term the amount payable to him would be £500, exclusive of bonuses; which, if allowed to accumulate on the Reserve Dividend plan, would probably amount to £536. So that at the end of the term he would receive altogether about £1036, after paying to the Company £669.

**Assurances with Exemption from Payment of Premiums under circumstances involving temporary or permanent Incapacity.** There are many professional men, and others, whose incomes solely depend upon their ability to follow their occupations, to whom it would be a great advantage to effect assurances under conditions that should provide for the discontinuance of the premiums under their policies, in the



event of their becoming incapacitated, either by accident, or bodily or mental disorder, from continuing to earn their own livelihood. With the view to secure this advantage to the assured a German life office, many years ago, issued policies for this purpose, and so much was their scheme appreciated that the Law Life Assurance Society introduced it into the United Kingdom shortly afterwards. It now issues policies of this kind upon the lives of males above the age of 24, whose occupations do not involve undue exposure to risk, and who are found to be "assurable at ordinary rates. Under this scheme female lives are not accepted. This description of assurance is also transacted by the Scottish Accident Life and Fidelity Insurance Company, for, the **Exemption from Payment of Premiums on the life assured attaining the age of seventy, or whilst the assured may be temporarily or permanently incapable by accidental bodily injury or illness, or by mental disorder, from attending to his usual profession, business, or occupation.**

The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company have brought forward a scheme—the New "Edinburgh" Policy with Guaranteed Options. This is stated to be an extension of the principle of endowment assurance. The annual contributions at most ages between 20 and 40 is £40 per £1000, if payable for 25 years, and £50 per £1000 if payable for 20 years. An intending policy-holder is offered three options. The first, if selected, must be declared at the outset, but a choice between the second and the third may remain open until the end of the selected term. Option 1 includes £1000 at death if within the selected term, £45 annually for life after the selected term, and £1000 when that yearly payment ceases, whether by death or surrender, it being the option of the policy-holder to drop the same at any time after the end of the selected term and take the £1000 in cash. Option 2 comprises the £1000 at death if within the selected term, £1000 in cash at the end of such, and accumulated profits to those who survive the term. Under Option 3 £1000 is payable at death if within the selected term, £1500 to £2200 fully-paid-up assurance at the end of the term according to the age then attained, and accumulated profits to those who survive the term. The profits may either be taken in cash or applied to secure additional paid-up assurance. The same company has introduced an **Early Provident Scheme**, whereby parents who wish to secure to their children a future provision may effect policies under this arrangement at about half the usual rates. These assurances may be of the ordinary kind, with premiums payable for the whole life or ending at a fixed age; or they may be endowment assurances payable at a given age or at death if that sooner occurs. The assurance commences after 15 years, but if death happens in the meantime the premiums are returned. When the age is attained at which the assurance is to begin; the policy takes rank for bonuses at the same rates as those declared on policies effected at that age. A surrender value is guaranteed after the first three years, or a paid-up policy may be had instead. This Company has introduced new schemes for the assurance under more favourable terms of **Naval and Military Officers**. The Law Union and Crown Insurance Company have recently issued a new **Secured Option Policy**. The following example will show the working of such scheme.

A person aged 20 may, by paying £31 10s. per annum until he is 60, or until his death if earlier, secure £1000. If he should previously die, 5 per cent. per annum on £1000 would be paid to his representatives for 20 years, and the full sum of £1000 at such time as he would have attained 60. If he should survive this period he is entitled to receive in cash a **tontine bonus** representing his share of profits of the entire class, which are divided among survivors. Respecting the £1000 assured, he may either receive it immediately on reaching 60, take 5 per cent. per annum on it for the remainder of his life and leave it to his representatives, or accept in lieu of it an annuity of £100 for life. Again, instead of an immediate annuity, he may have one not commencing until he is 65 of £165 for the remainder of his life. Moreover, he may on satisfactory medical examination exchange the £1000 immediately payable for a fully paid policy of £1670 payable at death; or for one of £1290 payable at the end of five years or at death if earlier. The policy carries the further advantage, beyond those mentioned, that in the event of the assured being incapacitated for business by bodily or mental disorder for any continuous period exceeding six months while premiums are payable, a remission of premium is made for a period corresponding to the duration of the incapacity. For example, if an assured were disabled for a consecutive period of nine months previous to a year's premium falling due, only a quarter of such year's premium would be charged. Until recently life offices were not favourably disposed to assure **Women**, and would only grant them policies at premiums very much in excess of those charged to males. The New York Life Insurance Company, which transacts much assurance business in the United Kingdom, concedes the same benefits in respect of non-forfeiture, freedom from restrictions, etc., in female policies at the same premium rates as are charged to males. This is a very important experiment, which, as is alleged, is justified by the rapidly changing conditions of the female sex as regards their increasing professional and business occupations and other causes. Assurance companies are paying more attention to the rating of female lives, and are canvassing for policies by women. A large number of this sex in the United States is specially employed to solicit life assurance among female workers, and secure large numbers of them as policy-holders. In Great Britain it appears that the number of lady agents engaged to canvass women to assure their lives is on the increase, and it is stated that a great development in this pursuit may certainly be looked for in the near future. It appears from a recent article in the *Bankers' Magazine*, by Mr. A. G. Mackenzie, F.I.A., that the invested assets of Life Offices have now reached the enormous sum of £234,000,000 sterling, having doubled in the last 26 years. At this rate of progress they will amount to £500,000,000 by 1921, and in another quarter of a century to a thousand millions, and the rate of interest, which is declining, to £3 9s. per cent. by 1921. He adds that "in the not remote future" it is probable that 3 per cent. will be the highest rate of interest that a well-managed office will feel justified in assuming that it will earn in the future, "and it may be confidently hoped that this assumption will



result in a fair profit from interest being made for a good many years to come."

### III. MARINE.

This has, in '98, been in a worse condition than for several years, owing to many losses from foundering, stranding, and wrecks of ships. During recent years very low rates have been charged for insurance, which have been greatly inadequate to the risks involved. Such reduced rates have been occasioned by the influx of a great number of small marine insurance companies, who to get business have recklessly issued policies at such remarkably small premiums that they were not remunerative. Many first-class underwriters and insurance brokers condemn this practice as one that will become ruinous to marine insurance companies, since it has materially increased over-insurance of ships. In consequence of the prevalence of very low premiums for marine insurance during the last twelve years the large and old-established underwriting companies have refused to reduce their rates to anything like a level with those of the new companies, and hence the former have done much less business during this period than they previously did. For the last nine years, however, marine insurance brokers have become more careful in considering the security of the companies they insure with than formerly, and therefore have increased their policies with leading companies of old standing, so that the latter have considerably regained much of the business they lost owing to smaller and newly established companies of indifferent financial status insuring at lower rates. The result has been that, while the latter companies have effected less insurances, the leading companies have issued more policies. Of eighteen leading marine insurance companies in Great Britain, the oldest are the Royal Exchange and the London Assurance Corporation, both established in 1720; and the Alliance and Indemnity Companies, both founded in 1824. Very heavy claims have recently been paid for losses on all kinds of ships, and the rates for insurance of them have materially increased during the last six years.

The dividends paid upon some marine insurance companies' shares are mainly, and as to others are almost entirely, derived from the investment of capital and reserves. Several of such companies are more financial than insurance concerns. A large amount of marine insurance business is also done by private underwriters connected with Lloyd's. Marine insurances are generally effected through marine insurance brokers, who are an important class in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow. Claims are determined by average adjusters in difficult cases. One of the grievous evils in underwriting transactions is the use of so-called "honour policies," generally issued as insurances on prospective freight. The number of members engaged as underwriters at Lloyd's is about 560, who, with few exceptions, have lodged with the Committee security, either by deposit or approved guarantee, against the marine liabilities which they severally incur at Lloyd's. Several wealthy foreign marine insurance companies having branches in Great Britain do a large portion of business here. To satisfy the requirements of the coasting trade, a few marine insurance clubs have been established,

whose operations are governed by the principle of mutuality and co-operation.

About 50 per cent. of the total outgoings of underwriters on hulls is for average claims, and the remainder for total loss claims. According to the law of marine insurance relating to "constructive total loss," which shipowners agree is fair, the estimated market value of a ship, after repair, should be taken as a test of such loss, so that if the estimated cost of repairing a vessel is more than her market value after repair, she is constructively lost. Underwriters, however, demand that a valuation which is admitted to be far beyond the market value when the ship is sound, shall be fixed as the value below which, when the state of her damage may have entirely prejudiced her character in the market, she cannot be made a constructive total loss. Thus if a ship is offered for insurance at what her owners consider her market value, £15,000, the underwriters, for reasons connected with averages, ask for the ship to be valued at £20,000, and policies are taken out for her insurance accordingly. If the vessel strands in a bad position, and sustains serious damage whereby her repairs are estimated by the surveyors to cost £12,000, and it is also estimated that after she is repaired buyers, thinking that she might have latent structural injury, would not give more than £10,000 for her, underwriters wish to make not this sum, but £20,000—their own fancy valuation—the test of constructive total loss. The losses which Marine Insurance Companies have recently suffered from strandings have been materially increased by the new method in the construction of hulls.

### IV. ACCIDENT, AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

By far the most important change which has taken place in recent years by legislation between employers and employed has been caused by the *Workmen's Compensation Act*. The provisions of this Act, and the action taken by employers and the insurance companies in regard to it, are fully dealt with in the separate article on *WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (q.v.)*.

1. *Accident, Personal.*—The business of this branch is done by nearly 40 companies, who for certain premiums insure the payment of periodical sums for total and partial temporary disablement, and other fixed amounts on death or on total or partial permanent disablement. The Railway Passengers Assurance Company was the first established, which was in 1849; but as regards premium income, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation takes the lead of all the Accident Companies. At the end of Dec. '97 this income was £334,102, as against £245,258 in '96, and £186,707 in '95. The premium income of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation for the year ending March 31st, '98, was £320,386, as against £314,173 of the year preceding; and the premium income of the Railway Passengers Assurance Company for '97 was £244,948 as against £240,129 for '96. Most accident insurance companies transact *Employers' Liability Insurance*, as well as 84 life assurance companies. Under the present law employers are indemnified against their liability to pay compensation for injuries to their workmen under the *Employers' Liability Act of '80*, and at common law up to the limit of three years' wages. The pre-

miums are calculated on an estimate of the annual wages paid by the employer. Very many accidents which occur during employment are such that no compensation can be recovered against the employer. Joint policies are therefore granted to give the full indemnity under the Employers' Liability Act and at common law, as before mentioned, and also grant compensation in all cases of accident during occupation. Many employers extend their insurance by joining with their workpeople under this system, so as to provide for every accident during occupation. The usual benefits under these joint policies to employees are one year's wages in the event of death, and weekly allowances varying from one-third to one-half of the weekly wages, for not exceeding twenty-six weeks, during total disablement. The premiums for these policies are paid in full by the employer, who, by arrangement with the workpeople, deducts from their weekly wages their contributions, which vary from  $\frac{1}{4}d.$  to  $3d.$  per week, according to occupation. Since the latter part of '05 several important additional benefits have been offered to the public by the Personal Accident Insurance Companies. At the end of '95, 21 of the companies out of 31 issued what is termed a "Combined Policy," offering a variety of benefits beyond the death and permanent and temporary disablement allowances of the older Accident policies. With these increased benefits, however, additional and necessary restrictions and safeguards have been adopted.

The **Tontine Bonus for Non-Claimants** is a system devised by the London, Edinburgh & Glasgow Assurance Company. Under this scheme the premiums payable by a policyholder who continues his assurance with the Company, and who makes no claim for compensation, will be considerably reduced after five years over and above the abatement allowed to all policy-holders, and it is possible that they will be eventually extinguished altogether, and the assured will at the same time retain the full benefit of his assurance in the event of subsequent injury.

**2. Fidelity Guarantee.**—This class of insurance dates back to '40, and was commenced to supersede the system of private suretyship, against which there are many objections, one of the principal being the necessity for continual inquiry into the financial position of the bondsmen. Companies' guarantees have gained much popularity among employers owing to the liberal manner in which claims are dealt with; and all the Government departments at home and abroad, the law courts, municipal corporations, local boards, etc., accept them in preference to private bonds. Guarantees are issued on behalf of all persons of good character, and very many firms require a guarantee society's security with every new member of their staff, because if it is obtained it is a proof that the employé has satisfactorily passed through the searching inquiries made into his antecedents. Among the principal causes leading to defalcations by employés are drink, women, and betting. So much is this the case, that a man with a clear record as to honesty and character will find it difficult to obtain a guarantee if there is a suspicion of weakness in the matter of sobriety. On the employers' side the leading cause of the defalcations referred to is either the want of a good system of accounts, or, if a good system,

negligence in its application. That opportunity makes the thief is the daily experience of guarantee societies, and any deficiency in the before-mentioned method of accounts is most seriously against the interests alike of employers and employed. These companies are not intended to render good accountants unnecessary, but to meet those losses which it is, and apparently always will be, unable to prevent. The rates of premium vary from 5s. to 40s. per cent., and are classified under the different employments. Length of service, position and means are all matters taken into consideration when fixing the premium to be paid. Any number of officials of an employer may be guaranteed under one policy. Additions and alterations are made by endorsement from time to time. This is a great convenience when there is a large staff. Within the last few years, premiums have been reduced 50 per cent., and the present tariff is drawn up on such moderate lines that the inducement for large firms to form their own guarantee fund is removed. The Guarantee Society, the Provident Clerks' and General Guarantee Association, and the London Guarantee and Accident Company, Ltd., have each paid hundreds of thousands of pounds in claims. The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Law Guarantee and Trust Society, the General Accident Assurance Corporation, the Palatine and other companies, have also paid large claims. One of the leading grievances of Fidelity Guarantee Insurance Companies is that they are not allowed more than a mere trifling percentage of the costs they incur for the prosecution of offenders. In addition to these companies, who insure employers generally against loss by their servants' dishonesty, there is a society called the "Bankers' Guarantee Trust Fund," to indemnify against loss by bank employés. The Society is divided into two branches, the British and the Foreign Guarantee Trust. The Bank of England and several of the leading railway companies have a fund contributed by the employés to secure their employers against loss by the dishonesty of the former. There is also a Local Government and a Post Office Fidelity Guarantee Society, to insure the honesty of the Local Government and Post Office employés. At present the only Insurance Company of importance whose premium income and expenses are not known to the public and the insurance world, is the Guarantee Society; and it is a cause of general astonishment that they are not published.

## V. MINOR BRANCHES, AND EXTRAORDINARY FORMS OF INSURANCE.

**1. Sickness.**—The Sickness, Accident, and Life Association answers a great requirement of the middle classes, and is particularly valuable to professional and business men. It pays weekly sums to those who are wholly or partially disabled from following their vocations on account of illness not resulting from accidents. This company also combines accident with health assurance. The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Northern Accident Insurance Company, the General Accident Assurance Corporation, the Palatine Insurance Company, the Acme Insurance Company, and the National Cycle and Motor-Car Insurance Company transact this business.

**2. Diseases.**—More than twenty companies

transact insurance against certain diseases, and make weekly allowances for temporary total disablement by scarlet, typhus or typhoid fevers, or smallpox. These allowances are extended to measles by eleven, and to diphtheria by ten companies.

3. The coupon system of insurance entitles persons who possess copies of specified newspapers, railway guides, etc., containing accident coupons, to the payment of certain sums for injuries mentioned therein; while some of these on other coupons promise to pay the next-of-kin or legal representatives of the holders who suffer death from certain accidents—which are generally those that happen in railway trains—within specified times, fixed sums, which vary very much according to chances of death from such occurrences. By far the greater part of this insurance is transacted by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation. It is also transacted by the General Accident Assurance Corporation, the Law Accident Insurance Society, the Sickness and Accident Assurance Company, the Northern Accident Insurance Company, and the Fine Arts Insurance Company.

4. Medical Attendance during Sickness is insured by the Globe Accident Insurance Company and the National Medical Aid Company and several industrial assurance companies.

5. Burglary and Housebreaking.—The companies which take risks against these felonies are the National Burglary Insurance Corporation, the Goldsmiths and General Burglary Insurance Association, the National Cycle and Motor-Car Insurance Company, the Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association, the National Accident Insurance Company, the Security Company, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Law Accident Insurance Society, the General Accident Assurance Corporation, the Fine Art and General Insurance Company, the Empress Assurance Association, and the Credit Assurance and Guarantee Corporation. Some of these companies also insure against larceny or theft in houses. The risk of murder by burglars or housebreakers is now covered by the Goldsmiths and General Burglary Insurance Association by payment of a small additional premium to that of the burglary and house-breaking risk.

6. Transit Risks.—The Northern Accident Insurance Company, the Fine Art and General Insurance Company, and the Law Accident Insurance Society, insure against loss of property in transit.

7. Horses and Cattle and Insurance against Death by Accident and Disease is undertaken by the Horse, Carriage, and General Insurance Company, the Imperial Live Stock Insurance Corporation, the Vehicular Insurance Company, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Accident Insurance Company.

8. Third Party Risks are taken by the Vehicular Insurance Company, the Northern Accident Insurance Company, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Horse and Carriage and General Insurance Company, the Law Accident Insurance Society, the Sickness and Accident Assurance Association (outside London), the Lancashire and Yorkshire Accident Insurance Company, the General Accident Assurance Corporation, the Globe Accident Insurance Company, the Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association,

and the National Boiler and General Insurance Company.

9. Vehicular Risks are taken by nearly all the last-named companies, as well as the General Accident Insurance Corporation, and the Scottish Employers' Liability and General Insurance Company.

10. Hailstorm Insurance is transacted by the Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association, and the Nurserymen's, Market Gardeners', and General Hailstorm Insurance Company.

11. Machinery Insurance was originated some years ago. During '95 the Machinery Insurance Company was formed, to insure against all risks and accidents to machinery, except those resulting from fire or boiler explosion. The regular inspection and general maintenance of the machinery insured forms part of the Company's business. The Company also issues policies which cover loss of profits by fire on goods and merchandise of all kinds. The contract of fire insurance is one of indemnity only; when, therefore, the fire insurance company has repaired the damage done by fire or reinstated the buildings destroyed, the responsibility of that Company ceases. In the meantime, however, very serious losses are incurred by the insured on account of the partial or total suspension of the profits which but for the fire damage would have been earned. It is to safeguard the insured against such losses that the new profit policy has been introduced.

12. Steam Boiler insurance began by the establishment of the "Manchester Steam Users Association" in '54, and is transacted by nine companies. The Boiler Insurance and Steam Power Company, Ltd., now called the National Boiler and General Insurance Company, Ltd., was the first to combine insurance with inspection, a system which has now been very generally adopted. This business includes the insurance of boilers against explosion and against damage thereby to the surrounding property, and of the employers' liability risk under the recent statute for all accidents to the boilers covered by the conditions in the policies. The premiums vary from £1 per boiler for £100, to £5 or £6 for £1000. The Company also insure engines, both steam and gas.

13. Plate-glass insurance was first commenced in '52 by the Plate-glass Insurance Company. Many companies transact this business. The method generally followed in plate-glass insurance is to undertake to make good all breakages, the companies being entitled, by way of salvage, to the broken glass. The insurance is often undertaken by contract in private dwellings.

14. Mortgages, Debentures, and other Securities. The insurance of the holders of these valuables against loss of principal and interest, and other business of a kindred character, is effected by the Law Guarantee and Trust Society, the Liverpool Mortgage Insurance Company, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation, the Law Accident Insurance Society, and the Credit Assurance and Guarantee Corporation.

15. Trusteeship and Executorship. In consideration of certain premiums, the Law Guarantee and Trust Society, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corpora-



tion, and the Liverpool Mortgage Insurance Company, arrange to act as trustees or executors. Trusteeship by insurance companies has recently made considerable progress, not only under wills and marriage settlements, but for debenture holders.

16. **Pictures and other Valuable Objects of Art.** The owners of these are indemnified against loss from damage or destruction of such, by the Fine Art and General Insurance Company.

17. **Licence Insurance.** The Licences Insurance Corporation and the Law Guarantee and Trust Society insure licence-holders and other interested persons against loss or deprivation in the value of property incurred by the forfeiture or non-renewal of licences.

18. **Loss or Damage of Passengers' and Mariners' Luggage at Sea.** The Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society, the General Accident Assurance Corporation, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Accident Insurance Company undertake these risks.

19. **Sinking Funds or Capital Redemption in connection with Leasehold Property.** Several life offices and the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation issue policies for this purpose.

20. **Special Indemnities or Contingency Policies** are issued in almost any cases, when they are required, by several life offices, as well as by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Law Guarantee and Trust Society, the Law Accident Insurance Society, and the Fine Arts and General Insurance Company. Most ordinary life assurance companies insure against issue of marriages, and on the other hand against a person dying without issue, when those events are improbable. Insurances are sometimes effected with ordinary life offices against such contingencies as a change of name, armorial bearings or religion, loss or recovery of reason, etc. The Law Guarantee and Trust Society, beyond granting policies for these objects, have done so with regard to defects in title to landed or other property: lost documents, missing beneficiaries, avoidance of voluntary settlement, and payment of annuities. Some of these risks are also insured by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation.

21. **Performance of Contracts.** The London Guarantee and Accident Company, the Fine Art and General Insurance Company, and the Credit Assurance and Guarantee Corporation insure the performance of contracts.

22. **Cycle Insurance** of different kinds is undertaken by several companies, etc.

23. **Credit Insurance.** The Credit Assurance and Guarantee Corporation issue policies (a) to secure the fullest credit for solvent and responsible traders of good character, and likely to be successful in their business; (b) to enable business men to obtain additional capital through their bankers or otherwise; (c) to guarantee trade bills and other ordinary commercial transactions between traders and others.

24. **Excess Bad Debt Insurance.** Policies are issued by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation for covering merchants and others against bad debts of short duration.

25. **Motor-Car Indemnity and Horseless Carriage Insurance** is carried on by the National Cycle and Motor-Car Insurance Company, the General Accident Assurance Corporation, and other companies.

26. **Chemists and Druggists' Indemnity Insurance** is undertaken by the Northern Accident

Insurance Company, the Scottish Employers' Liability and General Insurance Company, and the General Accident Assurance Corporation, for risks connected with the dispensing and sale of drugs by chemists and druggists in their business.

27. **Lifts, Hoists, and Cranes.** Several of the leading accident companies assure the owners or tenants of passenger and other lifts against liability for damages for personal injuries to individuals from accidents by or in connection with such lifts.

28. **Landlords' and Factors' Indemnity Insurance.** Policies are issued for these risks by the Northern Accident Insurance Company to indemnify such persons for compensation which they may be compelled to pay in respect of those personal accidents the policy covers.

29. **Steam Pipes.** Accidents from these pipes are insured by the National Boiler and General Insurance Company.

**Insurance Law.** See LAW, '98.

**International Arbitration League,** formerly known as the Workmen's Peace Association, was originally established during the Franco-German war of 1870 to promote a policy of peace and international arbitration. For many years the League has carried on an active peace propaganda, both in Great Britain, on the Continent, and in America. It initiated the memorial from 234 members of the British House of Commons to the President and Congress of the United States in favour of a permanent treaty of arbitration between the two nations, organised the deputation of M.P.s to Washington, also initiated and organised the inter-parliamentary conferences of Members of Parliaments in favour of international arbitration which have been held during the last six years at Paris, London, Rome, Berne, The Hague, Brussels, and Budapest. It has 106 members of various Parliaments as Vice-Presidents. President, Thomas Burt, M.P.; Chairman of Council, Howard Evans; Secretary, W. Randal Cremer, ex-M.P. Offices, 11, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London. Occasional Organ, *The Arbitrator*, 1d. See also PEACE SOCIETY.

## INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Artists and authors have long desired to obtain an international law of copyright, by which works of literature and art might be protected, not only in the countries where they were first published, but in all civilised countries. A conference upon international copyright was held at Berne in Sept. 1885, and attended by representatives of the following states: Germany, Spain, France, Great Britain, Hayti, Honduras, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, and Tunis. At this conference there was settled the draft of a convention for securing to the authors of literary or artistic works published in any one of the countries represented copyright in all the others. This convention was signed on Sept. 9th, '86. Such copyright is not to be more than the author enjoys in his own state, nor more than the state granting it secures to its own subjects. The provisions of the convention extend to dramatic and dramatico-musical works. They extend to all works which at the date of the convention have not become public property. They forbid the publication of a translation not sanctioned by the author of the original work. But if within a certain

time there appears no authorised translation, an unauthorised one may be published. Articles which have appeared in newspapers or periodicals may be reproduced, unless such reproductions have been expressly forbidden by the original authors or publishers, and no prohibition by them can have effect in the case of articles discussing politics, current topics or news of the day. A work is not to be indirectly appropriated by a reproduction which, in spite of superficial changes, is essentially the same as its original. The convention establishes an Office of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, which is to be under the surveillance of the Swiss Government, and is to be supported by contributions from all the contracting parties. Any State, not a party, which is willing to adopt the provisions of the convention, may give in its adherence, whilst any State which is a party to the convention, and wishes to withdraw, must give a year's notice of its intention. The convention is to take effect within three months from the adoption of the draft. **Conferences for its revision** are to be held successively in each of the countries by which it has been adopted. It does not annul or preclude any conventions already existing or hereafter to be made between any two or more of the contracting parties, provided that such special conventions secure at least as ample a protection to authors as it does, and do not otherwise conflict with its provisions. In this country **Acts of Parliament** have been passed in '44, '52, '75 and '86, with the object of securing copyright to authors and artists who are subjects of foreign states which secure copyright to British artists and authors. These Acts empower Her Majesty by Order in Council to grant copyright to the artists and authors of such countries, and Her Majesty has a large discretion in fixing the conditions with which they must comply. The existence of the copyright of the **foreign author** in his own country may be proved by a certificate under the official seal of a Minister of State in that country or of a British diplomatic or consular officer acting there. Copies of works made in any foreign country other than that in which the protected work was first published and made without the consent of the proprietor of the copyright may not be imported into this country. An **Order in Council** issued under these Acts applies to works produced before the date of the Order, but not so as to prejudice any person who has lawfully produced any work in the United Kingdom. It shall be taken to apply to every British possession, saving only those which are expressly excepted. The Act of '86 contains several modifications of previous statutes intended to harmonise with the provisions of the convention of Berne above noticed. Conventions for the mutual protection of copyright have been made between the United Kingdom and several foreign States.

In the **United States of America**, after much amendment, a bill was passed in March '91, to take effect from July, giving to foreign authors a copyright in their works under certain conditions. Most of these are simple, consisting of the payment of small fees in certain places, but one is the famous "chromo-amendment," which in free-traders' ideas detracted largely from the merits of the Act. Under this clause the foreign copyright-owner can have his rights in the United States, if he deposit with

the Librarian of Congress, firstly, a printed copy of the title of his book or musical composition, or a printed description of his painting, statue, lithograph, etc.; and secondly, two copies of such book, or a reproduction of such work of art from type set or from negatives or drawings on stone made within the United States. Musical compositions are exempted from the second condition. The well-known British author largely benefits by the Act in spite of the amendment, but the fact that every number of a magazine is to be considered a separate book, and copyrighted accordingly, is awkward for those authors who produce their work serially. The Act is of chief benefit to American authors themselves, for it has freed them from competition with pirated reprints of popular English novelists, and its passage reflects the highest credit upon Mr. R. Underwood Johnson and the American Copyright League.

In **Canada** the copyright question has caused trouble for over fifty years. Canada, with the other British colonies, came under the provisions of the Berne Convention and the International Copyright Act of '86, and was thus prevented from reproducing copyright works of Great Britain and other countries in the Union without the authority of the author. The United States, on the contrary, was able to flood the market, not only in America but also in Canada, with cheap reprints of English publications. Thereupon Canada passed a Copyright Act in '89, one provision of which was that, if an author had not obtained copyright in Canada, his book might be published under a licence or licenses, he receiving a 10 per cent. royalty as the price of each licence. This would have compelled Canada to withdraw from the Copyright Union, which she was quite willing to do; but the Act never received the sanction of the Imperial Government. Mr. Hall Caine visited Canada in the autumn of '95, and it was reported that he had obtained important concessions from the Government as the result of his representations on behalf of the Society of Authors. He spoke strongly in favour of a system of licensed publishing under authors' control, and drew up an amended Act, to which he obtained the signatures of the publishing and printing and other interested classes in Canada, and the Canadian Copyright Association. This Act, known in official circles as the "H. C. Compromise," was made the basis of certain recommendations offered by the Colonial Office to the Canadian Government as a possible means of settling the dispute between Canada and the mother country, and it is understood that a new Act will be introduced into the Canadian Parliament embodying as many as may be of the new clauses agreed upon in the Compromise.

**International Law, Institute of.** This Institution was founded in '73, Dr. Lieber, a distinguished American, M. Moynier of Geneva, and M. Rolin-Jacquemyns, the well-known Belgian advocate, being its chief promoters. The first meeting was at Geneva in '74, and since then the Institute has assembled annually at various places on the Continent and in England. The idea of the founders was that since the rules which govern the intercourse of states are established out of respect for the public opinion of the civilised world, and since this public opinion in turn is mainly derived from the leading international jurists of Europe,

the incorporation of those jurists into a society whose resolutions should form a *corpus juris gentium*, could not but facilitate the development of the reign of law and justice among nations. The maximum number of its members is 60, and of its associates 60, and no nation can possess more than a fifth of the whole number. The English members are Professors Westlake, Holland, Leech, and Dicey, Sir Robert Hart, Lord Reay, Mr. T. Barclay, and Sir D. Mackenzie Wallace; and the English associates are Mr. E. J. Lawrence, Sir Sherston Baker, Sir John Scott, Mr. J. A. Foote, and Professor Goudy. Secretary, M. Lehr.

## IRELAND.

The head of the executive in Ireland is the Viceroy or Lord-Lieutenant, who is assisted by a Chief Secretary, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Attorney-General for Ireland, the permanent officials, and a Privy Council (which is a separate and distinct body from the Privy Council of Great Britain); but the government of the country is in all essential points carried on under the direction of or in concert with the Ministry of the day in London. The Lord-Lieutenant is charged with the maintenance of peace and order; the Irish Constabulary are under his control, and he may, if he think it to be necessary, direct the Commander of the Forces to send troops to their aid. He has power to commute sentences and pardon criminals. There are, however, more agreeable and less anxious functions attaching to the office; for, as representing Her Majesty, the Viceroy, assisted by his wife, holds courts, drawing-rooms, levées, and maintains in Dublin an establishment of a semi-regal character. On occasions he confers the honour of civil knighthood. During his absence the duties of chief governorship are performed by three or more Lords Justices, those who act in this capacity being usually the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Commander of the Forces, and some of the judges. The Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant, or Chief Secretary for Ireland as he is usually called, has been described as prime minister to the Viceroy; and although he is in theory subordinate to the Home Office, he has his own establishment at the Irish Office in London, as well as in Dublin, and is directly responsible to the House of Commons for the acts of the Irish administration. He is assisted by a Permanent Under-Secretary, salary £2000, and other officials. There is a separate Local Government Board for Ireland; a Board of Works, which is the great financial agent of the Government in Ireland; a Board of National Education, by which the grant made by Parliament for public education is administered; the inspection of Irish fisheries is kept separate from the supervision of those of England or Scotland; and there is a veterinary department in Dublin for dealing with cattle diseases, etc.

A Commission was appointed in May '94 to report upon the Financial Relations between Great Britain and Ireland. The members were the Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, Lord Farrer, Lord Welby, the Right Hon. O'Connor Don, Sir Robert G. C. Hamilton, Sir Thomas Sutherland, K.C.M.G., M.P., Sir David Barbour, K.C.S.I., the Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., Messrs. Bertram W. Currie, W. A. Hunter, M.P., C. E.

Martin, J. E. Redmond, M.P., and Thomas Sexton, M.P., with Mr. Holland as secretary. The following Commissioners were appointed by further Royal warrant, June 22nd, '94: Messrs. Henry F. Slaterry and G. W. Wolff, M.P. The report of the Commission was issued in Sept. '96. The terms of reference were recapitulated as follows: "To inquire into the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland, and their relative taxable capacity, and to report—(1) Upon what principles of comparison, and by the application of what specific standards, the relative capacity of Great Britain and Ireland to bear taxation may be most equitably determined. (2) What, so far as can be ascertained, is the true proportion, under the principles and specific standards so determined, between the taxable capacity of Great Britain and Ireland. (3) The history of the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland at and after the Legislative Union, the charge for Irish purposes on the Imperial Exchequer during that period, and the amount of Irish taxation remaining available for contribution to Imperial expenditure; also the Imperial expenditure to which it is considered equitable that Ireland should contribute." The report then proceeded: "In carrying out the inquiry we have ascertained that there are certain questions upon which we are practically unanimous, and we think it expedient to set them out in this joint report. Our conclusions on these questions are as follows: (1) That Great Britain and Ireland must, for the purpose of this inquiry, be considered as separate entities. (2) That the Act of Union imposed upon Ireland a burden which, as events showed, she was unable to bear. (3) That the increase of taxation laid upon Ireland between '53 and '60 was not justified by the then existing circumstances. (4) That identity of rates of taxation does not necessarily involve equality of burden. (5) That, whilst the actual tax revenue of Ireland is about 1-11th of that of Great Britain, the relative taxable capacity of Ireland is very much smaller, and is not estimated by any of us as exceeding 1-20th." All the members but two concurred in this report. These two members, Sir Thomas Sutherland and Sir David Barbour, each presented a separate report, and three other supplementary reports were signed by various groups of the members. The O'Connor Don and Messrs. J. E. Redmond, M.P., C. E. Martin, W. A. Hunter, M.P., and G. W. Wolff, M.P., were of opinion that the best principle to adopt for comparing the taxable capacities of the two countries was to ascertain their relative annual wealth. The ratio of the taxable capacity of Ireland to Great Britain they put at 1 to 20 at the outside. Lord Farrer, Lord Welby, and Mr. B. W. Currie condemned the existing system as pressing hardly and inequitably upon Ireland. They said that one sure method of redressing the inequality would be to put upon the Irish people the duty of levying their own taxes and providing for their own expenditure, leaving to the wisdom of Parliament to decide the question of contribution out of Irish taxes to the Imperial Exchequer. This report brought about a remarkable movement towards unity amongst almost all sections of Irish representatives, and urgent demands were made that the Government should introduce legislation to carry its conclusions into effect. The Government, however, appointed another Com-



mission "to inquire into and report (1) how much of the total expenditure for which the State provides may properly be considered to be expenditure common to England, Scotland, and Ireland, and what share of such common expenditure each country is contributing, after the amount expended on local services has been deducted from its true revenue. (2) How the expenditure on Irish local services, for which the State wholly or in part provides, compares with the corresponding expenditure in England and in Scotland, and whether such Irish expenditure may with advantage be readjusted or reduced. (3) Whether, when regard is had to the nature of the taxes now in force, to existing exemptions, and to the amount of expenditure by the State on local services, the provision in the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland, with regard to 'particular exemptions or abatements,' calls for any modification in the financial system of the United Kingdom." See *SESSION*, sect. 18.

**An Irish Land Commission** was appointed July 12th, '97, "to inquire into and report upon the procedure and practice, and the methods and valuation followed by the Land Commission and the Civil Bill Courts in Ireland, under the Land Law Acts (a) in fixing fair rents, (b) in ascertaining the true value to be paid for a tenant's interest in a holding by a landlord exercising the rights of presumption; also to inquire into and report upon the procedure and practice, and the methods and valuation followed by the Land Commission and the Land Judges Court respectively, in carrying out the provisions of the Land Purchase Acts." The Commissioners were: Sir Edward Fry, ex-Lord Justice of Appeal (chairman), George Fottrell, Esq., George Gordon, Esq., Anthony Traill, Esq., D.L., Robert Vigers, Esq.; Secretary, Richard R. Cherry, Esq. The Commissioners reported early in '98, after having held 34 sittings and examined 138 witnesses. They recommended that the jurisdiction of the Civil Bill Courts in respect of the Land Acts should be abolished. As to Assistant Commissioners and Court valuers, they should be permanent officials, paid on a sufficiently liberal scale to enable them to devote the whole of their time to the work of the Land Commission. The Sub-Commissioners should have power, and should in certain cases be required to state cases for the Land Commissioners. Two lay Commissioners should be present with the Legal Assistant Commissioner at every hearing and every inspection of land. The Commissioners reported on the question of "fair rent," thus: "In our view, assuming the law to be, as at present decided, that occupation interest is not to be taken into account in fixing the fair rent of the holding, the annual sum referred to in paragraph A of section 1 of the Act of '96 (which we may call the gross fair rent) is the annual sum at which, after all the circumstances of the case, holding and district have been taken into consideration, the holding in the landlord's hands might reasonably be expected to let from year to year to a solvent and prudent tenant who desired to derive a benefit from the occupation of the tenement and not from its sale; and the fair rent of the holding (or the net fair rent) is the gross fair rent less a reasonable annual allowance in respect of the sum which would represent the present value of the improvements, for which, according

to the Acts, a deduction is to be made from the rent." With regard to true value, the Commissioners laid down as the two elements to be considered in ascertaining it—(1) the value of the improvements when these are the property of the tenant: (2) a reasonable compensation for the disturbance of the tenant in consequence of the notice of pre-emption. As to advances for purchase, in every case in which landlord and tenant have agreed upon a price, and the landlord is willing that the whole amount should remain as a guarantee fund, the advance should be made as a matter of course.

For details of the **Home Rule Bill** see sects. 79-101 of *SESSION* in ed. '94; for the **Land Law Act**, '96, see eds. '97 and '98; for the **Local Government (Ireland) Act** '98, see *SESSION*, sect. 63; and for other Irish topics discussed in Parliament during '93 see *SESSION*, sects. 16, 17, 19, 57, 59, and 61. See also **POLITICAL PARTIES**.

**Ireland, Presbyterian Church in.** See **CHURCH IN IRELAND (PRESBYTERIAN)**.

**Ireland, Royal University of, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin**, founded 1880 under the **University Education (Ireland) Act** '79. On its establishment **Queen's University**, founded '50, at Dublin, dissolved; and the relations of the Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork, and Galway to the new University were revised. Its degrees, exhibitions, and scholarships are open as well to female as male students. The number of candidates who presented themselves for the various examinations of the University in the year '97 was 2777. Chancellor, the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. Vice-Chancellor, Rt. Hon. C. T. Redington, M.A. Secretaries, J. C. Meredith, LL.D.; J. McGrath, LL.D. The degrees are: LL.D., LL.B., M.D., M.B., M.Ch., B.Ch., M.A.O., B.A.O., D.Mus., B.Mus., M.E., B.E., D.Sc., B.Sc., D.Lit., D.Ph., M.A., B.A. Diplomas are granted in the treatment of Mental Diseases, Sanitary Science, Teaching, and Agriculture. Consult *The Calendar*.

**Irish Channel Tunnel Scheme.** See **ENGINEERING**.

**Irish Literary Society, The London**, comprises nearly four hundred and fifty members, and was founded in 1892 (1) to afford a centre of social and literary intercourse for persons of Irish nationality, and (2) to promote the study of the Irish language, Irish history, literature, music and art. An excellent library of Irish books and a number of Irish periodicals are provided, and lectures on Irish subjects, as well as social entertainments, are given during each session. The membership of the Society is open to Irishmen and Irishwomen, irrespective of religious or political creed; but persons of any nationality who, in the opinion of the Committee, possess special qualifications for belonging to the Society may be admitted as associates. The subscription is for ordinary members, £1 1s.; for country members, 12s. 6d. President, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, K.C.M.G.; Hon. Sec., Alfred Perceval Graves; Chairman of Committee, R. Barry O'Brien; Hon. Treasurer, Daniel Mescal. Office: 8, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C.

**Irish Parliamentary Parties.** See **POLITICAL PARTIES, UNITED KINGDOM**.

**Iron.** See **TRADE**, '98.

**Irving, Sir Henry**, was originally named John Henry Brodribb, but assumed his present

name by royal patent. He was born at Keinton Glastonbury, 1838, and was educated at Dr. Pinches' school in George Yard, Lombard Street, London. His first appearance on the stage was at the Sunderland theatre in '56, and he afterwards played at Edinburgh, London, Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, and elsewhere. His first great success was made in the spring of '70 as Digby Grant in the comedy "Two Roses." In '71 he first appeared at the Lyceum in "The Bells," and then after a series of successes in "Charles I.," "Eugene Aram," and "Richelieu," came that famous representation of "Hamlet" in '74, which created such a sensation, and finally gave him his pre-eminent position on the stage. "Macbeth," "Othello," Tennyson's "Queen Mary," "Richard III.," and "The Lyons Mail," followed in '75, '76 and '77; and then, in December '78, he took over the sole management of the Lyceum, and opened with "Hamlet" again. In "Othello" afterwards he alternated the characters of Othello and Iago with the late Mr. Edwin Booth, and produced and in conjunction with Miss Ellen Terry played in "The Merchant of Venice," "Much Ado about Nothing," "The Cup," "Twelfth Night," "Faust," "The Dead Heart" ('89), "Ravenswood" ('90), "The Corsican Brothers" ('91), "Henry VIII." ('92), Tennyson's "Becket" ('93), "King Arthur" ('95), "Cymbeline" ('96), "Madame Sans-Gêne" ('97), and "Peter the Great" ('98). The interest in the last play was greatly increased by the fact that the author was Mr. Lawrence Irving, the great actor's son. In '83 he first visited America, and the experiment answered so well that the visit was repeated in '84, '88, '93, and '95. In '95 Sir Henry was knighted.

**Isle of Man.** Lies in the Irish Channel, equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. **Area**, 220 sq. m.; **pop.** 55,608. **Divisions** are 6 sheadings and 17 parishes. The principal towns are Douglas, Castletown, Ramsey, and Peel. **Castletown** is the ancient capital, but **Douglas** (pop. 15,719) is the chief town and the seat of government. **Physical aspect** mountainous, well watered, and exhibiting lovely scenery. There are peculiar breeds of ponies, cattle, cats, etc. **Government** is "home rule" under a Lieutenant-Governor, who, with Council and House of Keys of 24 members, makes up the Tynwald Court. Acts, after assent of the Crown, must be proclaimed on Tynwald Hill. **Industries** are farming, fishing, mining of lead, copper, iron, zinc, and reception of tourists. The land is in a high state of cultivation. Railways exist between the various towns. The Manx people are a distinct Celtic nationality. Their language and old customs are rapidly disappearing.

**Italian Dependencies.** See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS, ERYTHREA, and MAS-SOWAH.

## ITALY.

Italy is governed by Humbert I., the second constitutional king, who succeeded King Victor Emmanuel in 1878. The legislative authority is exercised by the King in conjunction with a Senate of about 375 members (composed of the Princes of the royal house who are of age, and of members nominated by the King, who have rendered eminent services to the country, are upwards of forty years of age, and pay taxes to an annual amount of £120); and a Chamber

of 508 Deputies, elected by conditional universal suffrage for a period of five years. Citizens over 21 who pay direct taxes to the amount of about 20 lire, professors, soldiers who have served under arms for 2 years, and others are all qualified to vote. Senators and deputies are unpaid, but travel free. For the purposes of local government the country is divided into 69 provinces administered by provincial councils, and subdivided into 8261 communes. Each commune is presided over by a syndic (who in the larger communes is elected, in the smaller appointed by the King), and has besides a communal council and a municipal council. Agriculture is the occupation of about one-third of the population, wheat, maize and other grains being largely produced. Wine, silk, and oil, are among the other products. The Roman Catholic is the nominal State religion, and the religion of the vast majority of the people; but after the Pope was deprived of the temporal power the Government passed many acts so framed as to make the civil government supreme, and to secure complete freedom for all creeds. The officials of the Church are appointed by the Pope, but the royal assent is necessary in the case either of a bishop or an archbishop. (See separate articles POPE and ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.) Elementary education is compulsory between the ages of six and nine in most parts of the country, but the law is not rigorously enforced. There are about 50,000 public primary schools, with scholars numbering in all about 2,550,000.—**Area**, 110,623 sq. m.; **pop.** 31,102,833. **Revenue**, '97-8, £67,986,364; **expenditure**, £69,689,374; **public debt**, '97, £518,141,619; **imports**, '96, £51,347,066; **exports**, £46,887,089. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS, DIPLOMATIC, FOREIGN ARMIES, FOREIGN NAVIES, and LABOUR MOVEMENT.

**Political Parties.** The peculiarity of Italian political parties at the present time is that there cannot be said to be any definite and permanent parties. There are various groups which are continually changing; but they have no fixed principles. Formerly there was a **Right** and a **Left**, the former being the party of Cavour, the monarchical and Conservative party, and the latter consisting of the followers of Mazzini, the Liberal and democratic if not Republican party. These two parties, however, have since split up into many different combinations. Signor Giolitti in '92 succeeded the Marquis di Rudini, who took office when Signor Crispi, after a long tenure of power, resigned in '91. In '94 Signor Giolitti was defeated, and the disastrous state of the country's finances led to the recall of Signor Crispi by the unanimous wish of the nation. In spite of fierce attacks upon his policy and private life, he remained in office during the year, and at the general election in '95 his supporters numbered 349, while the Opposition of all shades, Conservatives, Radicals, and Socialists, could not muster more than 159 members. The disasters which overtook the Italian forces in Erythrea (*q.v.*), in the early part of '96, however, brought about his downfall. He was succeeded by the Marquis di Rudini, who found himself to a large extent dependent upon the support of the extreme and revolutionary Radicals led by the late Signor Cavallotti. A General Election in March '97 left things very much as before, except that the Radicals, Republicans, and Socialists noticeably gained

ground, and therefore strengthened their influence over the Marquis di Rudini. This influence became even greater when Signor Zanardelli and two other Radicals were given places in the Ministry (Dec. '97). In May '98, after the riots which broke out all over the country, the Marquis di Rudini re-formed his Administration again, but could not obtain a majority in the Chamber, and General Pelloux succeeded him with a Liberal Ministry, including adherents of Giolitti, Zanardelli and Crispi (June 29th).

**History, '98.**—The charge against Signor Crispi of having misappropriated money borrowed from the Bank of Naples during his last term of office came before the Chamber of Deputies on the request of Signor Crispi himself (Dec. 2nd), and the President was instructed to choose a Commission of five to report on the matter. The Commission reported later on that there were no grounds for the impeachment of Signor Crispi before the Senate, but that his acts deserved the political censure of the Chamber. This report was adopted and approved by 207 votes to 7, Signor Crispi's late colleagues and his followers in the existing Chamber, together with the members of the Cabinet, not voting. Signor Crispi thereupon resigned his seat as Deputy, but was re-elected by an enormous majority. The Marquis di Rudini took advantage of a vote against the Minister of War (6th) to change the composition of his Cabinet, so as to make it correspond more closely with the amount of Radical support which he received, and Signor Zanardelli and two of his Radical followers were given places in the Ministry (14th). At the first meeting of the Chamber of Deputies which followed the reconstruction, what was practically a vote of confidence was only carried by a Ministerial majority of 16 (20th). In consequence of the disturbed state of the country about 40,000 men of the reserves were called out (Jan. 26th), and the police service everywhere was strengthened. Signor Cavallotti, the leader of the extreme Radicals, was killed in a duel with a Conservative deputy. The continued rise in the prices of bread and corn led to serious riots at Bari, Faenza,

and other towns (April 27th). The situation looked so grave that the Government resolved to find work for the unemployed in the disturbed districts, and to supply corn at low rates where the distress pressed most heavily. Many fatal encounters between the people and the police occurred at Leghorn, Florence, Pavia, Milan, and other places, and a number of towns were put under martial law. A decree was issued temporarily abolishing the import duty on corn (May 5th), and this had a good effect; but in various provinces a state of siege had to be proclaimed, and actual battles were fought in the streets of Milan. It was by this time made manifest that the disturbances were to a large extent of a political character, and were fomented by Socialist and Republican influences. Owing to the diverse views entertained by the members of the Cabinet, the Marquis di Rudini placed their resignations in the King's hands (29th), and was commissioned to form another administration. This he accomplished, but when the Chamber reassembled he soon discovered that he could not command a majority, and so resigned (June 19th). After prolonged negotiations General Pelloux succeeded in forming an Administration (29th), which was of a decidedly Liberal character, consisting largely of followers of Signori Giolitti and Zanardelli, with three adherents of Signor Crispi. A measure giving the Government large powers for the preservation of public order, and postponing the municipal and local elections until '99, was adopted by the Chamber (July 12th) in spite of the Radical, Republican, and Socialist opposition, and the Chamber then adjourned till November. Severe punishment was meted out to the various deputies convicted of participation in the riots, and gradually affairs resumed their normal condition. In August Florence and Milan were the only two towns left under military jurisdiction. A strong movement in favour of an amnesty for the political prisoners set in later in the year.

**Italy, King of.** See HUMBERT I.

**Ivory Coast Settlements.** A portion of the colony of French Guinea (*q.v.*).

## J

**Jamaica.** The largest of the British West India Islands, lying 90 miles south of Cuba. Its length is 144 miles, and its greatest width 49 miles. Area 4200 sq. miles. The island is mountainous, and a range of hills, known as the Blue Mountains, runs from east to west, rising to 7060 feet in one place. **Turk's and Caicos Islands** have been annexed to the colony, and Grand and Little Cayman are also dependencies. Their total area is about 224 sq. miles. Capital, **Kingston**, pop. 48,500, with Spanish Town (the old capital) of next importance. The principal ports are Port Royal (harbour of Kingston), Montego Bay, and Falmouth. **Exports:** sugar, rum, pineapples and various fruits, coffee, and dyewoods. The Government, recreated in '84, includes a Governor, a Legislative Assembly of 16 members, 5 official, 2

nominated by the Crown, and 9 elected, and a consultative Privy Council. Total population of Jamaica and dependencies, 708,600. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC; and for statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

**James, Henry**, was b. in America 1843, his father being Henry James, Esq., a well-known philosophical writer. Began the study of law, but ultimately attached himself to literature. His novels, which deal largely with American life and character, are very popular. "Princess Casamassima" ('87) fully sustained his reputation, differing from most of his others by its study of English life. Mr. James has been for many years a resident in England. His recent works, "The Reverberator," "Partial Portraits," "The Tragic Muse," "The American," a play produced at the Opera Comique (Sept.



'91), "The Lesson of the Master" ('92), "The Real Thing" ('93), "Terminations" ('95), "Embarrassments," "The Other House" ('96), "The Spoils of Poynton," "What Maisie Knew" ('97), and "The Turn of the Screw" ('98), have all been successful.

**James of Hereford, Lord.** See under PEERS.

**James, Rev. Dr. H. A.,** Head Master of Rugby, was b. at Kirkdale in Lancashire. He was educated at Abergavenny and Lincoln College, Oxford, taking a first-class in Classical Mods. '65, his B.A. with a first-class in Litteræ Humaniores '67, his M.A., St. John's College, '70, the degree of B.D. in '74, and of D.D. in '95. He was President of the Oxford Union Society in '70. He was ordained deacon '70, and priest '72. He obtained a Fellowship at St. John's College, Oxford, which he held '69-87 (being elected Honorary Fellow in '95), was tutor '71-2, assistant master at Marlborough College '72-5, head master of Rossall School '75-86, and Principal of Cheltenham College '89-95. In March '95 he was appointed to succeed Dr. Percival as head master of Rugby. From '86 to '89 he was Dean of St. Asaph, and then was appointed chaplain to the Bishop of St. Asaph.

**Jameson, Leander Starr,** the leader of the famous Raid on the Transvaal in '95, was b. in Edinburgh, 1853. He is a son of the late Mr. R. W. Jameson, Writer to the Signet, and was educated at London University. He took his degree as M.B. and B.Sc. in '75, and M.D. in '77. Having become associated with Mr. Rhodes in the development of South Africa, he was appointed Administrator of Rhodesia in '91, and held the position with distinction till the Raid on the Transvaal, in Dec. '95, when he was defeated at Krugersdorp. He was afterwards given up to the Imperial authorities, and in May '96 tried and sentenced to ten months' imprisonment. After seven months, however, he was released owing to ill-health. In '97 he returned to Rhodesia, and assisted in the development of the country, though not in an official capacity. He was made a C.B. in '94.

## JAPAN.

Japan is an empire adjacent to China—from which it is separated by the Eastern Sea and the Straits of Korea—consisting of the archipelago of Nippon, which includes four large islands, Yesso, Honshiu, Kiushiu, and Shikoku, together with Formosa and the Pescadores, ceded by China in '95, and nearly 4000 smaller islands. Its area is about 147,655 sq. m., and the population 41,813,215, not including Formosa (area 13,500 sq. m., pop. 2,000,000) and the Pescadores (area 49 sq. m.; pop. 45,000). Its history is almost as ancient as that of China, the present Mikado, Mutsu Hito (*q.v.*), being the representative of a dynasty which claims to have possessed the throne since B.C. 660. The country was, prior to '89, an absolute monarchy, but in that year a new constitution was promulgated. In the Emperor are vested the executive power with the advice of his ministers, and the legislative power with the consent of the Diet. The Diet is composed of a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. The House of Peers numbers about 300, and consists of (a) Peers elected for life, including: (1) male members of the Imperial family above 20 years of age; (2) princes and marquises above 25 years of age; (3) persons

nominated by the Emperor for State services or for their learning; and (b) Peers elected for 7 years, including: (1) counts, viscounts, and barons above 25, to the number of one-fifth of each order, elected by the respective orders; (2) persons elected indirectly by the residents in the various districts who pay the highest taxes. In the House of Representatives there are 300 members, elected for 4 years by male citizens over 25 paying national taxes of 15 yen per annum who have resided in their districts for one year at least. Each member is paid about 800 yen (£150) for each session. For local administration the country is divided into 46 districts, each with a governor and an elected assembly. The districts are subdivided into cities and counties. In religious matters absolute freedom is allowed, subject to the preservation of peace and order. The chief forms of religion, however, are Shintoism and Buddhism. Elementary education is compulsory. There are about 27,000 elementary schools, and 3,700,000 pupils, while high schools and technical schools are rapidly increasing in number. There are about 1,300,000,000 tons of workable coal in the empire, one-half of which was found in Yesso, which island also contains large deposits of sulphur. The land is largely held by peasant proprietors, and the chief products are rice and cereals, tea, sugar, and silk, while manufacturers are improving and increasing. An important treaty was concluded with Great Britain in Aug. '94. The right of the Japanese to frame their own Customs policy was acknowledged, though provisional arrangements were made for a period of twelve years. It was also agreed that English jurisdiction in the treaty ports should be abolished at the end of five years, when it was estimated that the new Japanese Codes would be completed, and their new judicial tribunals organised. In return Japan agreed to throw all the country open to British traders, instead of only the treaty ports, so soon as the foreign jurisdiction was abolished. Revenue, '97, £24,059,950; expenditure, £24,050,600; imports, '97, £21,930,100; exports, £16,313,500; debt, '97, £72,855,000. For Ministry see DIPLOMACY; for Army and Navy see FOREIGN ARMIES and FOREIGN NAVIES.

**Political Parties.**—When the new constitution came into force and the Diet assembled in 1890, the Government was constituted mainly of statesmen drawn from two great clans, the Satsuma and Choshin clans. But the representatives elected to the Diet consisted for the most part of men drawn from two other and rival clans—the Hizen clan under Count Okuma, and the Tosa clan under Count Itagaki. Count Okuma formed and led the Progressive party, and Count Itagaki the Liberal party, both of which advocated the principle of party government, though they would not combine to secure it. This the Government would not accept, and so they were continually being defeated in the House, which they as often dissolved. Eventually the Government tried a coalition in '95 with the Liberals, the Marquis Ito being Premier; and then for a time, especially during the war with China, the Opposition was quiescent. But after the war, difficulties again manifested themselves, and in '97 Count Matsugata formed an administration with the aid of the Progressives. In January '98 the Marquis Ito returned to power, but this time he attempted no coalition, and in

June he was defeated and the House was dissolved. At this juncture the Liberals and Progressives at last joined their forces, and the Marquis Ito at once resigned, and advised the Emperor to accept the principle of party government and to summon Counts Okuma and Itagaki to form a Ministry. This he did, and the new Ministry was accordingly formed with Count Okuma as Premier. The Liberals and Progressives combined command about 200 votes in the House, out of 300. The experiment, however, failed, as will be seen from the History '98 below.

**History, '98.**—The Premier, Count Matsugata, and the Minister of Marine, Admiral Saigo, resigned office (Dec. 27th), finding themselves almost without support in the House of Representatives. The rest of the Ministry followed suit, and the Diet was then dissolved. After an attempt at a coalition between Count Okuma and the Marquis Ito had failed, the latter constructed a Ministry independent of party divisions, with Baron Nishi as Foreign Minister (Jan. 12th). It was reported from Yokohama that an agreement had been concluded with Russia (April 28th), Russia pledging herself not to impede Japanese industry or commerce in Korea, and both countries agreeing not to send their subjects to Korea except by mutual consent. The Japanese Minister in London received the final payment in connection with the Chinese war indemnity, a sum of over £1,000,000, at the Bank of England (May 8th). Wei-hai-wei was shortly after handed over to the British forces. Government Bills providing for increased taxation, levied chiefly on land and alcohol, and for extending the franchise so as to increase the electorate from 400,000 to 2,000,000 were introduced. Proof of the revival of Japanese influence in Korea was afforded by the Government's decision to advance the money to enable a Japanese syndicate to acquire and complete the railway from Seoul to Chemulpo (June 3rd). The Marquis Ito resigned office (26th) and, in view of a coalition between the Liberals and Progressives, who thus commanded a large majority in the House, advised the Emperor to frankly accept the principle of party government. His advice was taken, and Count Okuma became Premier (28th). The Government notified the Powers that the new Commercial and Civil Codes were put into operation as from July 1st and 16th (July 19th). A split in the Cabinet occurred in October over the appointment of a successor to the Minister of Education, and as it proved impossible to compose the dispute all the Ministers resigned (31st). This was the ignominious end of the first attempt at party government. A new Cabinet, independent of parties, was then formed by the Marquis Yamagata (Nov. 6th).

**Japan, Emperor of.** See MURSU HITO.

**Java.** An island of the Asiatic Archipelago, the chief seat of Dutch power in the East Indies. Capital, Batavia, 500,000. Other chief towns, Samarang and Sourabaya. Exports: coffee, sugar, tea, rice, indigo, pepper, tobacco, etc. Divided, with the adjacent island of Madura, into 22 Residencies, each administered by a Resident and his subordinates under the Governor-General of Dutch East India. Land is government property, except in the west, and is let on hereditary lease. Most of the coffee plantations are directly under Government management, the natives

cultivating coffee instead of paying taxes. The authorities take the whole of the produce at the fixed price of 15 florins (£1 5s.) for every picul (133½ lb.). This system still obtains in part, but a poll tax of one florin is also imposed on the natives. Area of Java and Madura 50,554 sq. m.; pop. about 25,500,000. See EAST INDIA, DUTCH, and DIPLOMATIC.

**Jebb, Professor M.P.** See under COMMONS.

**Jenner, Sir Wm., Bart., G.C.B., M.D., F.R.S.,** was b. at Chatham 1815. Ed. at Univ. Coll., M.D. Lond. '44. Has held successively the appointments of Professor of Pathological Anatomy in Univ. Coll.; Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children, Physician to Univ. Coll. Hospital, Professor of Clinical Medicine, and Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in Univ. Coll., and is Physician in Ordinary to the Queen and the Prince of Wales, whom he attended with Sir William Gull in the serious attack of typhoid fever which prostrated H.R.H. in '71. Sir William Jenner also attended the Prince Consort in his last illness. His eminence as a physician dates from the time of his discovery of the symptoms which differentiate typhus from typhoid fever. President of the Royal College of Physicians '81-88. Address: Greenwood, Durley, Bishop's Waltham, Hants.

**Jersey.** One of the Channel Islands (*q.v.*).

**Jeune, Sir Francis Henry, K.C.B.,** is the eldest son of a former Bishop of Peterborough, and was b. in 1843. Ed. at Balliol Coll., Oxford, where he obtained 1st Class in Classical Mods. '63, and 1st class in *Lit. Hum.* two years later. He also was successful in obtaining the Stanhope prize in '63, and the Arnold prize in '67. He was called to the bar of the Inner Temple '68, and took silk in '88. In connection with the civil action of the Tichborne claimant he acted as junior counsel. In ecclesiastical law he long enjoyed a considerable reputation, and appeared in the Lincoln case in '90. Succeeded Lord Hannen, in Jan. '91, as Judge of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division. Was knighted on his accession to the judicial bench. On the decease of Sir C. P. Butt, in '92, Sir Francis succeeded him as President of the Probate Division, and was made a Privy Councillor. He was afterwards appointed Judge-Advocate-General, and was made K.C.B. in '97 for services in that office. Lady Jeune has long been an energetic philanthropist, and, with Sir Francis, has occupied a noteworthy position in the social life of London. She published "Lesser Questions," a volume of essays, in '94. Address: Arlington Manor, Newbury.

**Jews.** The numbers of Jews in the various countries of Europe, according to the "Jewish Year Book" are as follows: Russia, 4,500,000; Austria-Hungary, 1,860,000; Germany, 567,000; Roumania, 300,000; Turkey, (about) 120,000; Holland, 97,000; France, 72,000; England, 101,000; Italy, 50,000; Switzerland, 8059; Servia, 4652; Greece, 5792. Total in Europe, 7,701,266. Outside Europe no satisfactory enumeration is possible, but it is probable that Asia contains 300,000; Africa, 350,000; the Americas, 700,000; and Australia, 15,000. There are probably about eleven millions of Jews in existence at the present date, and of late years the number living in Palestine has noticeably increased. The Jewish colonies in the Holy Land are flourishing, and the Jews are returning to the land of their ancestors as tillers of



the soil. A movement for founding a Jewish State in Palestine has been started by Dr. Theodor Herzl, of Vienna, and a conference on the question was held at Basle in August '98. The number of Jews in London is estimated at 65,000, and in other parts of Great Britain and Ireland at 35,000. Until very recently Jews were restricted in their rights throughout the world; and those of eastern Europe, Africa, and the East still labour under many disabilities, which it is the object of the "Alliance Israelite" of Paris, and of similar societies in Germany, Austria, and England (Anglo-Jewish Association, 85, London Wall, E.C.), to remove. The persecution of the Jews in Russia has become less acute, but the overcrowding within the pale of Jewish settlement (owing to expulsions from other parts of Russia) causes a high rate of mortality, beyond all previous modern experience among Jews. In England, full emancipation was granted to the Jews in '58. They possess a special Jewish Board of Guardians (Middlesex Street, Bishopsgate), which provides for indigent Jews, and expended £45,523 in relief during '97 to 4366 applicants, a large orphan asylum at West Norwood, in addition to many other charities, and there are Jewish wards in several hospitals. There are six large Jewish elementary schools in London, the principal being the Jews' Free School, Bell Lane, Spitalfields, the largest and one of the most successful elementary schools in the world. Similar schools and charities are connected with the principal provincial congregations. The most important are those of Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Glasgow, Newcastle, Hull, and Sheffield. The spiritual wants of Jews are provided for in the East-End by a number of *hebras* or minor congregations, which have been united (Federation of Synagogues); while fourteen of the larger synagogues are organised by the United Synagogue (2, Charlotte Street, Portland Place, W.). Ministers for these are trained at the Jews' College (Tavistock House, Tavistock Square), which has a very extensive library of works dealing with Jewish subjects. Another library specially noteworthy for Hebrew MSS. is situated at the Beth Hamidrash (St. James' Place, E.C.), where the sittings of the Beth Din, or ecclesiastical tribunal, are held, at which points of Jewish law are decided. Ecclesiastical matters are under the control of the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Hermann Adler (*q.v.*). The mandates of the Chief Rabbi are only binding on the so-called Orthodox Jews, while there are "Reform" congregations at Upper Berkeley Street, London, Manchester and Bradford. There has been a marked *rapprochement* of recent years between these two bodies. There are, besides, some 3000 Spanish and Portuguese Jews (*Sephardim*) in London, who are under the spiritual charge of the Rev. Dr. Gaster and whose ritual slightly differs from that of the more numerous German and Polish Jews (*Ashkenazim*). As a religious term "Jew" has nowadays the very vaguest connotation, ranging from the superstition of the Chassidim of Russia and Galicia to the advanced agnosticism of the Society of Ethical Culture in New York. Jews have some special enactments connected with registration of their marriages, modifications of the Factory Acts to suit their Sabbath, etc. These, and other matters likely to affect them, are looked after by the Jewish Board of

Deputies (36, Finsbury Circus). There are two Jewish weeklies, of which the most important is *The Jewish Chronicle* (2, Finsbury Square, E.C.: Publisher, Asher I. Myers).

**Jibutit.** See FRENCH SOMALILAND.

**Joachim, Joseph**, the distinguished violinist, was born near Presburg, in Hungary, in 1831. Already famous as a youthful prodigy, he went to Leipzig in '43, to the Conservatoire previously founded by Mendelssohn, who saw his genius and encouraged him. He first came to London in '44, and has since annually visited us. He has been principal violinist of the Monday and Saturday Popular Concerts from their very commencement. In '69 he became the head of the newly developed Academy of Music at Berlin. He has written several works for his instrument and the orchestra, the chief being the Hungarian Concerto. The University of Cambridge conferred on him the degree of Mus. Doc. in '77, and he was afterwards given the Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford. In celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his first appearance in public, Herr Joachim was, on March 17th, '89, presented with a magnificent violin purchased by subscribers to a fund of which the Duke of Edinburgh was President.

### JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

A Parliamentary return is annually issued giving full particulars as to all joint stock companies. It denotes whether the companies are limited or unlimited, and also the number of shareholders in each of the said companies at the date of the last return, and whether still in operation or being wound up; the total number having their registered offices in the city of London, or within five miles of the General Post Office; and the total number and the paid-up capital of all registered companies which are believed to be carrying on business at the present time. This return can be obtained from Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, E.C., and 32, Abingdon Street, Westminster (price 1s. 6d.). The following table shows the recent progress of the joint stock company movement:—

DATE.	TOTAL.	
	No. of Cos.	Paid up Capital.
1887 . . . .	11,001	£611,430,371
1888 . . . .	11,968	671,870,184
1889 . . . .	13,323	775,139,533
1890 . . . .	14,873	891,504,112
1891 . . . .	16,173	989,283,634
1892 . . . .	17,555	1,013,119,350
1893 . . . .	18,361	1,035,029,835
1894 . . . .	19,430	1,062,733,821
1895 . . . .	21,223	1,145,402,993
1896 . . . .	23,728	1,285,042,021

During the year ending Dec. 31st, '96, there were registered in England 4291 companies, 136 in Ireland and 308 in Scotland, or a total of 4735, of which 4658 were new companies with limited liability, 2 new unlimited companies, 6 were old limited companies, 2 old unlimited, 59 were limited by guarantee, and 8 were mutual. The nominal capital of the 4735 companies registered during the year was £309,532,947.



**Jones, Henry Arthur**, the dramatist, was b. Sept. 20th, 1851, at Grandborough, Bucks. His early dramatic attempts included "Only Round the Corner," "A Clerical Error," "His Wife," and "A Bed of Roses." In Nov. '82 Mr. Wilson Barrett produced "The Silver King" at the Princess's Theatre, and this greatly increased Mr. Jones's reputation. "Breaking a Butterfly" and "Chatterton" ('84), "Saints and Sinners," "Hoodman Blind," "The Lord Harry," "The Noble Vagabond," "Hard Hit," and "Heart of Hearts," which followed, testify to the energy with which he prosecuted his dramatic labours. "Wealth," at the Haymarket in April '89, was followed by "The Middleman" (Aug. '89). A play of daring originality, called "Judah" ('90), and "The Dancing Girl" ('91), added greatly to the estimation in which he was held. In Nov. '92 "The Crusaders" was produced at the Avenue Theatre; "The Tempter," Mr. Jones's first essay in blank verse, at the Haymarket in '93, "The Masqueraders" at the St. James's, and "The Case of Rebellious Susan" at the Criterion in '94, "The Triumph of the Philistines" at the St. James's in '95, "Michael and his Lost Angel" at the Lyceum, and "The Rogue's Comedy" at the Garrick in '96, "The Physician" and "The Liars" at the Criterion in '97. A book on "The Renaissance of the Drama" was published by him during '95. Address: Townshend House, North Gate, Regent's Park.

**Journalists, The Institute of**, was established on March 9th, 1889, by conversion of the National Association of Journalists, a professional society founded in '84, and incorporated by royal charter in March '90. The Charter, by which journalism is formally constituted one of the professions, directs and declares that the members of the Institute "shall for ever hereafter be, by virtue of these presents, one body politic and corporate." The objects of the Institute include the devising of examination or other practical tests for candidates for membership; "the promotion of whatever may tend to the elevation of the status and the improvement of the qualifications of all members of the journalistic profession;" ascertainment, and where necessary amendment, of the law and practice affecting the discharge by journalists of their professional duties, and the promotion by all reasonable means of the interests of journalists and journalism. Care has been exercised in drawing up the constitution of the Institute to guard against the possibility of its operating at any future time in such a way as to exclude from the work of the newspaper press any honest and capable service, from whatsoever source it may come; and the decentralisation of authority which attends the system of organisation by branches (called "Districts" and "Sub-districts") is regarded as an efficient safeguard against that possibility. Although the central office and committee rooms are in London, there is no fixed or localised centre of authority; the council meetings and the annual conference both being movable, and held from time to time in the chief towns throughout the country. At the date of conversion into the Institute there were about 1200 members, since increased to over 3300, organised in 54 districts and sub-districts, and including nearly all the well-known journalists of London and the provinces (including Scotland and Ireland), and all the most distinguished

foreign correspondents. The Charter, moreover, confers upon the Institute power to affiliate branches in India and the colonies and in foreign countries. The annual conference in '98 was held in the University College, Nottingham. Sir Wemyss Reid was elected President for '98-9. The Vice-Presidents are: Mr. A. W. à Becket, F.J.I., London; Mr. Thomas Arden, Lincoln; Mr. W. S. Cameron, F.J.I., Leeds; Mr. Sam. S. Campion, J.P., F.J.I., Northampton; Mr. F. W. Dunkleby, F.J.I., Richmond; Mr. Samuel J. Fisher, London; Mr. L. Gilbertson, F.J.I., Bathgate; Capt. G. F. Gratwicke, F.J.I., Exeter; The Right Hon. James Henderson, M.A., Lord Mayor of Belfast; Mr. Richard Ivens, Nottingham; Mr. P. Linaker, Leamington; Mr. C. H. Mate, F.J.I., Bournemouth; Mr. Alexander Paul, F.J.I., London; Mr. W. Ritchie, Enniskillen; Mr. A. Steven, Berwick-upon-Tweed. **Hon. Treasurer**, Mr. Frank Lloyd. **Legal Advisers**, Mr. J. R. Fisher, B.A., Counsel; and Sir Albert K. Rolit, M.P., Solicitor. **Auditors**, Mr. Arthur J. Cook and Mr. J. H. Warden. **Hon. Secretaries**, Mr. A. W. à Beckett and Mr. G. H. Kynaston. **Secretary of the Institute**, Herbert Cornish. **Central Office**, 78, Fleet St., London, E.C.

**Jubilee Celebrations, '97.** See ed. '98.

**Judges.** The following is a list of judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature:—**Lord High Chancellor**: Lord Halsbury. **Lords of Appeal in Ordinary**: Lord Watson, Lord Macnaghten, Lord Morris, Lord Davey. **Court of Appeal**: The Lord Chancellor, Lord Russell (Lord Chief Justice of England), Sir N. Lindley (Master of the Rolls), Lord Herschell, Sir F. H. Jeune (President of the Probate Division), Sir A. L. Smith, Sir J. Rigby, Sir J. W. Chitty, Sir R. H. Collins, and Sir R. Vaughan Williams. **Chancery Division**: Lord Chancellor, Sir F. North, Sir J. Stirling, Sir A. Kekewich, Sir R. Romer, and Sir E. W. Byrne. **Queen's Bench Division**: Lord Russell, Sir H. Hawkins, Sir J. C. Mathew, Sir J. C. Day, Sir A. Wills, Sir W. Grautham, Sir J. C. Lawrence, Sir R. S. Wright, Sir G. Bruce, Sir W. R. Kennedy, Sir E. Ridley, Sir J. C. Bigham, Sir C. J. Darling, Sir A. M. Channell, and Sir W. G. F. Phillimore, Bart. **Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division**: Sir F. H. Jeune (President), and Sir J. G. Barnes. **Court of Arches**: Lord Penance. **Consistory Court**: Mr. T. H. Tristram, D.C.L. **Bankruptcy Court**: Sir R. S. Wright. **Railway and Canal Commission**: Mr. Justice Wright, Lord Trayner, Mr. Justice Murphy, Sir F. Peel, and Viscount Cobham.

**Judicial Separation.** The law and practice of judicial separation is founded on that of the old ecclesiastical courts. It was in their power to determine all matrimonial causes, to grant a divorce *a mensâ et thoro*, releasing the husband and wife from the duty of cohabitation, but preventing them both from marrying again. By the "Matrimonial Causes Act, 1857," it was provided that such divorces should no more be granted, but that in every case in which a decree might have been made for a divorce *a mensâ et thoro*, a decree might thenceforwards be made for a judicial separation. A decree for judicial separation may be obtained either by the husband or by the wife on the ground of adultery or cruelty, or desertion without cause for two years or upwards, or non-compliance with an order for the restitution of conjugal rights. The court has power to order such

alimony for the wife, and to make such provision for the custody, maintenance, and education of the children of the marriage, as it may think proper; and can give the custody to the guilty party if for the benefit of the children. The separation may be ended at any moment by the deliberate consent of the parties separated to a renewal of cohabitation. What is equivalent to a judicial separation can now be granted to a wife only by magistrates in petty sessions in many cases, by virtue of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, '95, but alimony under this Act is restricted to £2 a week. The relief may be granted to any married woman whose husband shall have been convicted summarily of an aggravated assault upon her, or whose husband shall have been convicted of an assault upon her and sentenced to pay a fine of more than five pounds or to a term of imprisonment exceeding two months, or whose husband shall have deserted her, or having been guilty of persistent cruelty to her, or wilful neglect to provide reasonable maintenance for her or her infant children, shall by such cruelty or neglect have caused her to leave and live separately and apart from him. The court that can grant the separation is a court of summary jurisdiction acting within the district in which any such conviction has taken place, or in which the cause of complaint shall have arisen, or in case of conviction on indictment the convicting court. The court, besides granting what is in effect a judicial separation, may make provision that the legal custody of any children of the marriage, while under the age of sixteen years, be committed to the wife, and that the husband shall pay

to the applicant personally, or for her use to any officer of the court or third person on her behalf, such weekly sum not exceeding two pounds as the court shall, having regard to the means both of the husband and wife, consider reasonable. The court may also provide for payment by the applicant or the husband, or both of them, of the costs of the court and such reasonable costs of either of the parties as the court may think fit. No orders can be made under this Act on the application of a married woman if it is proved that such married woman has committed an act of adultery: unless the husband has condoned, or connived at, or by his wilful neglect or misconduct conducted to such act of adultery. The order may be varied from time to time on the application of the husband or wife and the allowance increased or diminished, and the order shall be discharged if the woman upon whose application it was made voluntarily resumes cohabitation with her husband, or commits an act of adultery. The payment of any sum of money directed to be paid by an order under the Act may be enforced in the same manner as the payment of money is enforced under an order of affiliation—that is, by warrant issued for the arrest of the husband by the magistrates of the district in which the woman resides. The magistrates may refuse to deal with any case that they think would be more fittingly dealt with by the Divorce Court, and there is an appeal to the Divorce Court. See DIVORCE and RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS.

**Jungfrau Railway.** See ENGINEERING.

**Jute.** See TRADE, '98.

## K

**Kaiser Wilhelm's Land.** See NEW GUINEA.  
**Kashmir (N.-W. India).** One of the native states of India. Area about 81,000 sq. m.; pop. about 2,500,000. The large majority of the population are Mahomedans. For Resident see DIPLOMATIC.

**Keewatin.** A Canadian district under the jurisdiction of the Government of Manitoba. It adjoins that province on the north between the 95th and 100th meridians W. long., and extends northwards; Hudson Bay forms partly its eastern boundary. Area, about 283,000 sq. miles. Its mineral wealth is great, including copper and silver. See MANITOBA.

**Kelvin, Lord.** See under PEERAGE.

**Kew Gardens.** First formed as a Botanic Garden by the Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, Dowager Princess of Wales, in 1760. Treasury Committee to consider the management appointed 1838; report presented '40; gardens transferred to Commissioners of Woods and Forests '40. Botanic Garden opened to the public free '41; Arboretum '47. Palm-house built '48; Temperate house '62; Jodrell Laboratory for research '77; North (Picture) Gallery '82. Open free to the public every weekday from noon, and on Sunday from 1 p.m. Chief attractions: conservatories, museums, flower gardens, and collections of trees and shrubs. Director, W. T. Thiselton-Dyer, C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S.

**Kew Observatory,** Old Deer Park, Richmond, Surrey. Superintendent, C. Chree, Sc.D., F.R.S. Was built by George III., in preparation for the transit of Venus in 1769, to serve as a substitute for an older observatory connected with Kew Palace—associated historically with the discovery of aberration and nutation—which had fallen into disrepair. In 1843, the Government having determined to discontinue its maintenance, the building was handed over to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, under the title of the Kew Observatory. The connection between the British Association and the Kew Observatory lasted until '71. Mr. J. P. Gassiot, chairman of the Kew committee, then made the munificent offer to give an endowment of £10,000 if the Royal Society would nominate a committee who should have entire control over the management of the observatory, subject to the condition that magnetic and meteorological observations should be continued in perpetuity. This offer was accepted, and the use of the Kew Observatory is now granted by Her Majesty at a nominal rent to the Royal Society. It possesses a valuable collection of verifying apparatus and standard instruments, many of which have been purchased by grants made by the Royal Society and the British Association. In addition to its observational work in magnetism, electricity and meteorology,

the observatory has attained a high reputation at home and abroad for the trustworthiness of its verifications and for its many services to experimenters. It is subsidised as the central station of the Meteorological Office for their system of self-recording observations; it serves as a place where new instruments intended for other observatories can be tested beforehand, as a school where intending observers can be practically trained, and as an experimental laboratory where the efficiency of new designs of meteorological instruments may be thoroughly tried. A large number of thermometers, barometers, magnetic instruments, sextants, watches, chronometers, telescopes, and a variety of other forms of apparatus, are tested annually, suitable fees being charged to defray the cost of the examination. In '92 the study of photographic lenses was undertaken, the method of examination being largely due to Major Darwin, R.E., who likewise devised the testing apparatus. In '95 a small laboratory was built, from the designs of Mr. W. N. Shaw, F.R.S., and Mr. E. H. Griffiths, F.R.S., for an investigation into the capabilities of platinum resistance thermometers.

**K.G.** See GARTER, ORDER OF THE.

**Khiva.** A state in Central Asia lying to the south of the Sea of Aral, and bounded on the east by the Oxus and on the south and west by Transcaspia. It has been subject to Russia for about two hundred years, but in '72 it became definitely a Russian vassal state. The reigning Khan is Seyd Mahomed Rahim, who succeeded in '65. The inhabitants are Mahomedan Sunnis. **Area**, 22,320 sq. m.; **pop.** 700,000. The chief products are silk and cotton. See TURKESTAN.

**Kiao-Chau,** Germany's new possession in the province of Shantung, was occupied by her in Nov. '97, and formally ceded to her on a 99 years' lease by China in Jan. '98. The territory conceded with the town stretches about 160 miles along the coast, and extends inland to an average distance of 20 miles. A dock is being built, and the place is to be made a fortified coaling station, though for commercial purposes the port has been declared free. Railways are being constructed inland to Tsi-nan-fu and Ichow. See CHINA (map).

**Kimberley.** The name of the capital town of the province of Griqualand West, in Cape Colony, which town is the centre of the diamond diggings; also the name of the chief gold district of Western Australia. See GOLD FIELDS AND PRODUCTION.

**King of Arms.** See GARTER KING OF ARMS.

**King's College, London.** Established by royal charter Aug. 14th, 1829, opened '31; charter annulled by Act of Parliament May 19th, '82, and College re-incorporated for the purpose of "giving instruction in literature, science, and the doctrines and duties of Christianity, as the same are inculcated by the Church of England." The visitor is the Archbishop of Canterbury, and among the perpetual governors are the Lord Chancellor, the Home Secretary, the Lord Mayor of London, and the Lord Chief Justice of England. The Council also comprises twenty-four elected members. There are eight faculties and departments in the College—viz., theology, literature, science, engineering, medicine, ladies', civil service, and the school. To students who have acquired a certain degree of proficiency it grants, under authority of its Act of Parliament, the diploma of "Associate of King's College," to which

is attached the privilege of free admission to all the classes in the department from which they have been elected, as also the use of the college libraries and museums. Under the conscience clause, adopted by the Council in '96, students in all faculties, except theology, may claim, on conscientious grounds, exemption from attendance at chapel and at religious instruction, nor does such exemption debar them from any associateship, scholarship, prize, or other privilege of the College. The associates of the theological department in Holy Orders wear a distinctive hood—viz., black poplin, edged on the outside with a quarter of an inch, and on the inside with one inch, of mauve silk. The ladies' department is conducted in Kensington Square; certificates of proficiency are granted on passing the examinations, after a regular attendance of three or more terms. The students of the evening classes, which are held in each faculty, from October to March and from April to June, receive certificates. The civil service department prepares for the excise, customs, Post Office, the navy, and other examinations; women are also prepared. The whole college is under the supervision of the Principal, Rev. Dr. Archibald Robertson. Students are either matriculated or non-matriculated. The former are required to attend the full prescribed course in each faculty, and are eligible for the Associateship; the latter attend only such classes as they may select. In the term preceding the annual report issued in May '98, there were 92 students in theology (62 matriculated), 189 in arts and laws (58 matriculated), 577 in science and engineering (70 matriculated), 154 in medicine (132 matriculated), also 429 ladies. In addition to the above 1441 students, 1000 attended the lectures on Banking, 1536 were in the Civil Service classes, 200 boys attended the school, now removed to Wimbledon Common: total under education, 4177.

**Kipling, Rudyard,** was b. in Bombay 1865, and is the son of Mr. G. Lockwood Kipling, C.I.E. He was educated in England, and in '82 he went out to India and joined the staff of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, Lahore, for which paper his earlier tales were written. He has depicted Anglo-Indian and military life in "Soldiers Three," "Black and White," "Plain Tales from the Hills," "Story of the Gadsbys," "Life's Handicap," etc. "The Naulakha," published in '91, and written in collaboration with Wolcott Balestier, is not of such high merit as the work that is all his own. "Many Inventions," a collection of stories, appeared during '93, and a good deal of verse in various magazines. In '94, "The Jungle Book" was published, followed in '95 by "The Second Jungle Book." His first book of verse, "Barrack Room Ballads," appeared in '92, and in '96 another volume, "The Seven Seas." In '97 he published "Captains Courageous," and in '98, "The Day's Work."

**Kitchener of Khartoum, Lord.** See under PEERS.

**Klondike.** See NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

#### KNIGHTS.

In modern days knighthoods are conferred as a mark of the Sovereign's esteem, or as a reward for services of any kind, military or civil. They are bestowed by the Sovereign, or the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland as representing her, or by letters patent. The Royal Orders of Knighthood are: the Garter, the Thistle,



St. Patrick, the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, Star of India, the Indian Empire, and the Victorian Order (see respective headings). Knights not belonging to any of these orders are termed knights bachelors. See ADDRESS, FORMS OF.

The knightships conferred and promotions made Nov. '97—Nov. '98, are as follows:—

K.T.

Tweeddale, Marquis of.

K.P.

Arran, Earl of.

Lucan, Earl of.

G.C.B.

Connaught and Strathearn, Gen. H.R.H. A. W. P. A., Duke of, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., A.D.C., Commanding the Troops, Aldershot.

Grenfell, Lieut.-Gen., Sir Francis W., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Commanding the Force in Egypt.

Kitchener, Major-Gen. Horatio Herbert, Lord, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., R.E., Sirdar of the Egyptian Army.

Lockhart, Gen. Sir William Stephen Alexander, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Indian Army.

K.C.B.

Bond, Edward Augustus, Esq., C.B., late Principal Librarian at the British Museum (since deceased).

Cuffe, Hon. Hamilton, C.B., Solicitor to the Treasury (now Earl of Desart).

Davis, Gen. John, C.B., Commanding the troops Southern District.

Digby, Kenelm, Esq., Under Home Sec.

Domville, Vice-Adm. Compton Edward, Adm.-Supt. of Naval Reserves.

Edwardes, Gen. Stanley de Burgh, C.B., Indian Army.

Elles, Col. (Brig.-Gen.) Edmond Roche, C.B., Commanding a 2nd class District in India.

Gairdner, William Tennant, Esq., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Scotland and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Glasgow Univ.

Gaselee, Col. (Brig.-Gen.) Alfred, C.B., commanding a 2nd class District in India.

Gatacre, Major-Gen. W. F., C.B., D.S.O., serving with the Egyptian Army.

Gordon, Gen. Sir J. J. Hood, C.B., India Staff Corps, Member of Council of India.

Grove, Maj.-Gen. Coleridge, C.B., Military Sec. at Headquarters.

Hervey, Maj.-Gen. Raymond, Visct. Frankfort de Montmorency.

Hunter, Major-Gen. Archibald, D.S.O., Governor of Dongola, and Commandant Frontier Field Force, Egypt.

MacDonald, Sir Claude, K.C.M.G., H.M. Min. at Peking.

MacKenzie, Kenneth Muir, Esq., C.B., Q.C., Clerk of the Crown.

Martin, Col. Sir Richard Rowley, K.C.M.G.

Meiklejohn, Col. William Hope, C.B., C.M.G., Indian Army.

Montague-Douglas-Scott, Vice-Adm. Lord Chas. Thomas, C.B.

Morris, George, Esq., Vice-Pres. of the Local Government Board in Ireland.

Murray, Dr. John, F.R.S., L.L.D.

Nicholson, Col. (Brig.-Gen.) William Gustavus, C.B., Dep. Adjutant-Gen. Punjaub Command.

Pemberton, Edward Leigh, Esq., C.B., at one time Under Home Sec.

Rowlands, Gen. Hugh, V.C., C.B.

Rundle, Major-Gen. H. M. L., C.M.G., D.S.O., Royal Artillery, serving with the Egyptian Army.

Symons, Col. (Brig.-Gen. William Penn, C.B., Commanding a 2nd class District in India.

Thomson, Surg.-Col. George, C.B., Indian Medical Service.

Tracey, Vice-Adm. Richard Edward, Pres. of the Royal Naval College.

Wallington, Lt.-Col. and Hon. Col. John W., C.B., late 4th Batt. Gloucestershire Regt.

Walpole, Spencer, Esq., Sec. to the General Post Office.

Westmacott, Col. (Brig.-Gen.) Richard, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding a 2nd class District in India.

G.C.S.I.

White, Gen. Sir George Stewart, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India.

H.H. the Maharaja of Patiala.

K.C.S.I.

Chichele-Plowden, Trevor John Chichele, Esq., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service.

H.H. Maharaja Lokindra Bhawani Singh Bahadur of Datia.

Lee-Warner, William, Esq., C.S.I., Political Sec. India Office.

Price, John Frederick, Esq., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service.

Trevor, Arthur Charles, Esq., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service.

G.C.M.G.

Fremantle, Gen. Sir Arthur James Lyon, K.C.M.G., C.B., Gov. and Commander-in-Chief of Malta and its dependencies.

Minto, the Earl of, on appointment to be Governor-Gen. of the Dominion of Canada.

H.E. Mustaphy Fehmy Pasha, Pres. of the Egyptian Council of Members.

K.C.M.G.

Binns, Hon. Henry, Prime Minister and Colonial Sec. at Natal.

Boncaut, Hon. James Penn, Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of S. Australia.

Bourinet, John George, Esq., LL.D., D.C.L., C.M.G., Clerk of the Canadian House of Commons.

Cusack-Smith, T. B., Esq., H.M. Consul-Gen. at Valparaiso.

Davies, Alderman and Col. Horatio David, M.P., Lord Mayor of London '97-8.

De Albuquerque, His Excellency Maj. Joaquin Augusto Mousinho, Roy. Commissioner and Gov.-Gen. of the Province of Mozambique.

Edgar, Hon. James David, Q.C., Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons.

Everett, Col. William, C.M.G., K.C.M.G.

Faure, Hon. Pieter Hendrik, Sec. for Agriculture of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Ferik, George Morice Pasha, C.M.G., Comptroller-Gen. of Egyptian ports and lighthouses.

Gollan, Alexander, Esq., H.M. Consul-Gen. at Havana.

Gosselin, Martin le Marchant Hadsley, Esq., H.M. Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.

Harris, Rear-Adm. Robert Hastings, Commanding the 2nd Div. of the Mediterranean Fleet.

Law, Maj. E. F., Commissioner at the International Finance Commission at Athens.

Llewelyn, Robert Baxter, Esq., C.M.G., Administrator of the Colony of Gambia.

McCallum, Lieut.-Col. Henry Edward, R.E., C.M.G., Governor of Lagos.

Mierville, Walter F., Esq., C.M.G., late Pres. of the Egyptian Maritime and Quarantine Board of Health.

Money, Alonzo, Esq., British Commissioner on the Egyptian Caisse de la Dette.

Noel, Rear-Admiral Gerard H., A.D.C., commanding the British Naval Forces in Crete.  
**Pakenham**, Hon. Francis, H.M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Stockholm.  
**Pelletier**, Hon. Charles Alphonse Pantaléon, C.M.G., Speaker of the Senate of the Dom. of Canada.  
**Rogers**, Surgeon Lt.-Col. J. G., C.M.G., Head of the Egyptian Sanitary Department.  
**Slatin Pasha**, Colonel Rudolf, C.B., of the Egyptian Army.  
**Swettenham**, James Alexander, Esq., C.M.G., Colonial Sec. of the Straits Settlements.  
**Wingate**, Brevet-Col. F. R., R.A., C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.

**G.C.I.E.**

H.H. Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur of Benares, K.C.I.E.  
 H.H. Sir Sher Muhammad Khan, Diwan of Palanpur, K.C.I.E.

**K.C.I.E.**

Baba Khan Singh Bedi, of Kallar, C.I.E.  
**King**, Brig. Surg. Lt.-Col. George, C.I.E., I.M.B.  
**Maclean**, Sir Francis William, Knt., Q.C., Chief Justice of the High Court of Justice, Calcutta.  
**Warburton**, Col. Robert, C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps.  
**Wilson**, Arthur, Esq., Legal Adviser and Solicitor India Office.  
 H.H. Aga Sultan Muhammad Shah Aga Khan.

**G.C.V.O.**

De Negrier, General Francis (*hon.*), on the occasion of the attendance of the Duke of Connaught at the French military manœuvres.  
**Leiningen**, H.S.H. Ernich Edward Charles, Hereditary Prince of.  
**Portland**, Duke of.

**K.C.V.O.**

**Alexander**, Prince Danilo, Crown Prince of Montenegro (*hon.*).  
**Crozier**, Philippe Marius, Ministre Plenipotentiare, Chef du Service du Protocole (*hon.*) on the occasion of the attendance of the Duke of Connaught at the French Military Manœuvres.  
**Erbach-Schoenberg**, Gustavus Ernest, Count of (*hon.*).  
**Gebhart**, Gen. Paul, Military Governor of Nice (*hon.*).  
**Hagrön**, General Alexis Auguste Raphael (*hon.*), on the occasion of the attendance of the Duke of Connaught at the French Military Manœuvres.  
**Laking**, Sir Francis H., M.D.  
**Leiningen**, H.S.H. Prince E. Fred. Max. John of (*hon.*).  
**Leroux**, Gabriel, Prefect of the Alpes Maritimes (*hon.*).  
**MacCormac**, Sir W., Bart., President of the Royal College of Surgeons.

**KNIGHTS BACHELORS.**

**Ackroyd**, Edward James, late Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, Hong Kong.  
**Barnard**, Herbert, Chm. Public Works Loan Commission.  
**Bewlay**, Edmund Thomas, on his retirement from the Irish Bench (I.).  
**Bigham**, John Charles, one of H.M. Justices.  
**Bonython**, John Langdon, S. Australia.  
**Brown**, Prof. Geo., C.B., Consulting Veterinary Adviser to the Board of Agriculture.  
**Burton**, George William, Chief Justice of the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada.  
**Channell**, Arthur Moseley, one of H.M. Justices.

**Clarke**, Ernest, Sec. to the Royal Agricultural Society.

**Darling**, Charles John, one of H.M. Justices.  
**Fairfax**, James Reading, N.S.W.  
**Fischer**, Henry Charles, C.M.G., of St. Heliers, Bromley, Kent.  
**Godson**, Augustus Frederick, M.P.  
**Griffith**, William Brandford, Chief Justice of the Gold Coast Colony.  
**Gunn**, John, of Cardiff and Llandaff House, London.  
**Hughes**, Thomas, late Lord Mayor of Liverpool.  
**Kershaw**, Louis Addin, Q.C., on his appointment to the office of Chief Justice to the High Court of Allahabad.  
**Knox**, Edward, late Member of the Legislative Council, N.S.W.  
**Lipton**, Thomas Johnstone.  
**Malcolm**, Ormond Drimmie, Q.C., Chief Justice of the Bahama Islands.  
**Marshall**, Col. Arthur Wellington, of Buckden Towers, Hants.  
**Parry**, Charles Hubert Hastings, Mus. Doc., Director of the Royal College of Music.  
**Samuel**, Marcus, one of the Aldermen of the City of London.  
**Smith**, Swire, of Steeton Manor, near Keighley.  
**Stokes**, Capt. Robert Baret, C.B., a Divisional Commissioner in the South of Ireland (I.).  
**Struthers**, John, M.D., late Pres. of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.  
**Symes**, Robert Henry, Mayor of Bristol.  
**Thynne**, Henry, C.B., LL.D., Deputy Inspector Royal Irish Constabulary (I.).  
**Tuke**, John Batty, M.D., Pres. of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.  
**White**, Henry Arthur, H.M. Solicitor.  
**Whittall**, James William, of Constantinople, is at the head of the European commercial community of that city.

**KOREA.**

A country embracing the peninsula lying between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan, under Li Hi, who succeeded to the throne in 1864, and assumed the title of Emperor in '97. The existing dynasty was founded in 1392. There is a Cabinet consisting of eight Ministers, whose acts must be ratified by the Emperor. Area about 82,000 sq. m., and population estimated at about 10,550,000. Capital, Seoul, pop. 220,000. Until '94 China was the suzerain of Korea, and directed her foreign policy. But so many abuses prevailed under this system, that in June '94 Japan stepped in and proposed various reforms, which it was suggested should be jointly carried out by China and Japan. China refused this offer, and eventually hostilities commenced, with the result that the Chinese were driven out of Korea, and a treaty of alliance with Japan was signed in Aug. '94. On the conclusion of the war in '95, China relinquished her suzerainty, and the independence of Korea was acknowledged. Affairs remained in a very disturbed condition, however, during '95. Japan professed to desire to leave the country as soon as the Korean Government could maintain order, but troops were stationed there to protect the Japanese Consulates and subjects. These were afterwards withdrawn, save for a small Embassy guard and detachment to protect the Japanese settlements at Seoul, Fusan, and Gensan. The influence of Russia later on seemed to be in the ascendant, but only for a time, the Japanese having too firm a hold in the country to be

easily shaken off. There are small detachments of Russian troops, however, for the protection of the Russian Legation and Consulate. For local administration the country is divided into 13 provinces, and these are further divided into 339 districts. Very little is known of the interior, either as to the people or the nature of the soil; but rice, millet, cotton, hemp, tobacco, and many fruits are grown on the fertile territory skirting the sea, and the people are similar in their habits and customs to the Chinese on the neighbouring mainland. The country is now being opened up in various directions by railways. The foreign commerce is carried on at the three **Treaty Ports** of Chemulpo, Fusan, and Yuensan, the bulk of the trade being with Japan. See CHINA (map).

**History, '98.** It was announced in February that the Government had decided to reinstate Mr. McLeavy Brown as Chief Commissioner of Customs for a period of three years, this decision being probably influenced by the presence of a powerful British squadron in Korean waters. The Russian representative, M. Alexieff, however, was retained as Financial Adviser. It was reported (28th) that Deer Island, or Zeto Yeito, commanding Fusan Harbour, had been leased to Russia by the Government. The Foreign Minister, in consequence of this, had to resign, his act meeting with the disapproval of the Cabinet. The Ministry also decided to inform the Russian Minister that they wished to release M. Alexieff and the Russian military drill instructors from their service (March 11th). To this course Russia agreed, the reason suggested being that she desired to have her hands free to strengthen her position in China. Further evidence of this was afforded by the agreement made by her with Japan, giving the latter all liberty to develop her commercial enterprises in Korea (April). The Japanese Government advanced the money necessary to enable a Japanese syndicate to acquire and complete the railway between Seoul and Chemulpo

(June 3rd). M. Pavloff, the Russian representative at Peking, was appointed Minister at Korea (August 25th). An abortive attempt to poison the Emperor took place in September, though His Majesty was very ill. The conspirators were afterwards arrested and hanged. A new Premier, Sit-Sun-Tak, was appointed (29th).

**Krüger, S. J. Paul**, President of the South African Republic, was b. near Colesberg, Cape Colony, on October 10th, 1825. - He entered upon the more active portion of his public career when he was chosen a member of the Executive Council of the Transvaal in '72, President Burgers being then at the head of affairs. Ten years later he was elected President for the first time. In '83 he was re-elected for five years, and in '88, after a contest with General Joubert, he was again chosen as President. Since then he has been twice re-elected, the last time in '98.

**Krypton.** See CHEMISTRY.

**Kurdistan.** A country of 50,000 sq. m. in Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Persian frontier, and adjacent to Armenia.

**Kushk-Merv Railway.** See ENGINEERING.

**Kyrle Society, The**, owes its origin to Miss Miranda Hill, who called attention to the dull, commonplace lives of the poor, and suggested means to enliven and beautify their lives. In 1877 the Society was started. Its work is apportioned between four branches, each of which is regulated by a sub-committee, the superintendence of the whole being taken by the executive committee. The work of the branches is, first, to decorate workmen's clubs, hospitals, etc.; second, to preserve open spaces; third, to give music and entertainments to the poor; and fourth, to provide them with literature. **Hon. Secretaries**, Miss Lilian James and C. W. Empson, Esq. **Office**, 49, Manchester Street, W. There are provincial societies at Birmingham, Cheltenham, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leicester, Liverpool, and Nottingham.

## L

**Labouchere, Henry**, M.P. See under COMMONS.

### LABOUR MOVEMENT, '98.

#### I. THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

The thirty-first Annual Congress was held at Bristol, on Aug. 29th and the five following days, Councillor James O'Grady, of the Alliance Cabinet-makers' Association, being president. The attendance was the largest yet recorded under the existing standing orders. The table overleaf, from the *Labour Gazette* for September, shows the number of delegates.

The programme of business contained 65 resolutions sent in by the various trades, and 13 put forward by the Parliamentary Committee. All the Committee's resolutions were adopted. The resolutions included the amendment of the Law of Conspiracy, the Truck Act, and the Factory Acts, the banking of Trade Union

Funds, the extension of the Compensation for Accidents Act, the application of the "Fair Wages" resolution of the House of Commons, a General Eight Hours Working Day, payment of Members of Parliament, etc. Five of the resolutions sent in by the trades referred to Trades Federation. The Colston Hall, in which the Congress was opened, having been destroyed by fire, and many of the Congress official papers being thereby lost, the full discussion of Trades Federation was postponed to a special meeting to be convened in Manchester in Jan. '99. The principal resolutions adopted by the Congress referred to "sweating" and combination in the Public Service, early closing of shops, hours of work and sanitation of bakehouses, hours and wages of barmaids and waiters, Miners' Eight Hours Bill, abolition of Foreign Export Bounties, Merchandise Marks, abolition of system of character notes for workmen, nationalisation



Groups of Trades.	1898.			1897.		
	No. of Organisations.	No. of Delegates.	No. of Members.	No. of Organisations.	No. of Delegates.	No. of Members.
Building	10	36	146,890	10	30	113,512
Cabinet Making, Furnishing Trades, etc.	9	14	25,211	7	9	21,302
Engineering	14	29	140,902	12	24	135,413
Other Metal Trades	33	41	55,694	34	44	50,882
Enginemmen	7	7	16,900	6	6	19,195
Shipbuilding (including Boiler-making)	4	20	60,465	3	20	56,420
Mining and Quarrying	5	59	226,912	4	58	221,800
Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	15	20	42,566	12	19	40,932
Clothing	7	22	59,849	6	22	62,831
Textile Trades	15	73	146,488	13	73	157,344
Pottery and Glass	4	5	6,426	3	3	2,106
Baking, etc.	1	4	4,728	3	5	7,900
Transport (including Railway Workers, Seamen, Firemen, and Dock Labourers)	14	31	129,280	11	21	104,604
Agricultural, Chemical, Gas, and General Labourers	14	34	95,818	13	30	78,869
Miscellaneous Trades	7	11	18,677	12	17	20,081
Total	159	406	1,176,896	149	381	1,093,191

NOTE.—Societies forming parts or branches of a general federation or amalgamation are not counted in this table as separate organisations.

of means of production, distribution, and exchange, boiler registration and inspection, steaming in weaving sheds, and abolition of child labour under age of 14, and of all-night labour under age of 18. The Co-operative Union and the United States National Federation of Labour sent two delegates each. The election of the Parliamentary Committee for the ensuing year resulted in the appointment of representatives of the following organisations: Miners' Federation of Great Britain, Gas Workers' and General Labourers' Union, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of Engineers, National Society of Amalgamated Brassworkers, Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, Boiler-makers and Iron Shipbuilders' Society, Northern Counties Amalgamated Association of Weavers, Associated Society of Shipwrights, Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives, National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, and London Compositors' Society. The balance sheet presented to Congress by the auditors showed a total income of £2,658 4s. 10d. (including balance of £729 from previous year) and an expenditure of £1,447 13s. 4d., leaving a balance in hand of £1,210 11s. 6d.

## II. OTHER CONGRESSES.

The fifth annual Irish Trades Union Congress met at Belfast on May 30th and 31st and June 1st, Mr. Richard Wortley presiding. There were 87 delegates. Amongst the subjects discussed were resolutions relating to the Factory and Workshop Acts, boy labour in the flax industry, night work in bakeries, the encouragement of home manufactures, federation of trades unions, the settlement of labour disputes, fair wages in public contracts, and

work for the unemployed. The next Congress will be held in Londonderry.

The sixth Annual Conference of the Independent Labour Party was held in April '98 at Birmingham, Mr. Keir Hardie presiding. There were 88 delegates, representing about 12,000 members. The balance sheet showed a total deficit of £252. The Chairman, in his address, said that in the course of the last five years they had learned not to put their trust in party politicians. For the Independent Labour Party to be in reliance on and entanglement with any political party, which was not a Socialist party, meant ruin and defeat. The report of the National Administrative Council stated that the organisation had branches in 206 parliamentary divisions—exactly the same as twelve months before. Their membership was quite as great, while the amount of application fees had advanced from £431 to £449.

## III. TRADE DISPUTES.

**The Cotton Trade.**—A crisis in the cotton trade which marked the latter months of '97 ended without a stoppage of work in December of that year. The crisis was occasioned by a movement among the employers for a reduction of 5 per cent. in the wages of the cotton spinners. A conference was held with the representatives of the operatives to discuss the question. The conference was adjourned, and at the adjourned meeting the workmen's representatives declined to accept the reduction. The employers thereupon gave formal notice of one month, but offered to accept arbitration to cover the state of trade during the previous six months. The workmen asked that arbitration be based upon the state of the trade on Nov. 1st, '97, or any time after that

before the notice expired. The employers refused, and made other proposals which the workmen rejected. Ultimately, by a ballot, the men refused to accept the reduction. On Dec. 7th, '97, the joint committee of the employers, having again tested the feeling of the employers, decided not to enforce the reduction.

**Engineering Trade.**—The grave and prolonged dispute in the engineering trade was brought down, in the '98 edition, to the conference on Nov. 24th, '97. After sitting several days, the conference was adjourned until Nov. 30th, and sat on that and three following days. The points discussed included: freedom of employment; piecework; overtime; rating of workmen according to ability; apprentices; selection, training, and employment of operatives; avoidance of future disputes; and hours of labour. The employer's proposals, when submitted to a ballot of the men, were refused. The conference again sat for four days, and the employers' proposals with regard to management were amended and again submitted to a ballot of the men, with the result that they were again refused, though by a smaller majority. On this, fresh lock-out notices were posted in various centres. Early in Jan. '98 the employers issued certain notes and explanations to the management conditions. The men withdrew the demand for an eight-hours day or forty-eight-hours week, but the employers still insisted on the acceptance by the unions of the "conditions of management mutually adjusted at the recent Westminster Conference." A provisional agreement was arrived at on the condition that the employers' notes and explanations be read as part of the agreement. This was ratified by the men, and the final agreement was signed on Jan. 28th, and work was resumed in the following week.

**The South Wales Coal Trade.**—A dispute began in March '98 and continued until the end of August, affecting directly a large number of miners and indirectly several important industries dependent upon coal. A sliding scale in wages, dependent upon the price of coal, had been in existence in South Wales since '75. The agreement between coal-owners and men was terminable by six months' notice by either side. The men gave six months' notice in Sept. '97, terminable at the end of March '98. The employers gave a month's notice to terminate at the same time. In the negotiations which took place the men asked—among other things—for a scheme for the control of the output, which was refused by the employers, who made a number of counter proposals, including the abolition of the monthly holiday known as "Mabon's day," and a new sliding scale. The negotiations during March were rendered nugatory by the refusal of the employers to discuss with men who had not plenary powers, and the refusal of the men to give their delegates plenary powers. On March 25th the miners' representatives announced that they had been empowered to accept a renewal of the sliding-scale agreement on certain terms, which terms the employers refused. In order to give opportunity for a ballot of the men on plenary powers, existing conditions were to be continued up to April 9th. In the meantime some of the men began to strike on March 31st, and by April 4th some 60,000 men were idle. April 5th was "Mabon's Day," and on the 6th very few of the men in

the associated collieries returned to work. The ballot was against giving plenary powers to the delegates. Futile negotiations marked the month of April. At a conference of delegates, held in Cardiff on May 16th and 17th, it was decided that the provisional committee should have plenary powers with a consultative committee consisting of one delegate from each colliery, including those which were not associated and at which men were working at advanced rates. Proposals for a joint conference on this basis were rejected by the employers. At a further conference on May 26th the provisional committee were vested with plenary powers, and on this basis the employers met the representatives of the men on May 31st. Joint conferences were also held on June 4th and 11th, but no agreement was arrived at. In July the Board of Trade appointed Sir Edward Fry to act as conciliator, but the employers declined to admit any intervention of a person appointed by the Government, but offered to meet the authorised representatives of the men. On July 13th the men's provisional committee proposed to the employers a basis of settlement with a Conciliation Board. A joint conference took place on July 16th, but no agreement was arrived at, the coalowners refusing to submit any question of control or working of their collieries to a third party. On July 18th the owners posted new terms, which were refused by the men, who made fresh proposals on the 25th. The owners replied that their only terms were those posted on the 18th. Towards the end of August the miners in many collieries evinced a desire to reopen negotiations with the owners; and on Sept. 1st a memorandum of agreement was drawn up and signed by both parties. The sliding-scale agreement, with some modifications, was renewed until Jan. 1st, 1903; "Mabon's Day" was abolished; and the wages payable up to Nov. 30th, '98, were to be 17½ per cent. above the standard of Dec. '79.

#### IV. MISCELLANEOUS.

**Rise in Agricultural Wages.**—The *Labour Gazette* for June '98, published information supplied by correspondents in England as to the rates of weekly wages of ordinary agricultural labourers. The general effect of the returns was to show that agricultural wages had risen, especially in the Eastern counties. The returns showed that out of a total of 261,321 agricultural labourers in the districts whence the returns were obtained, 137,077 (or 52 per cent.) were receiving higher wages than in the corresponding month of '97. Of these, 105,328 were receiving a rise of 1s. a week; 17,990, 1s. 6d. a week; 10,359, 2s. a week; and 3400, 2s. 6d. a week. Out of the 137,077 who were receiving higher wages, 101,165 (or 74 per cent.) were in the Eastern corn-growing counties—Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, and Lincoln. No changes in rate of wages are reported in Cumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, and Westmorland, except in one Poor Law Union in Yorkshire and one in Lancashire.

**Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.**—The fifth annual report of the Labour Department on changes in wages and hours of labour was issued in August '98. It shows that the rates of wages are, on the whole, very steady from year to year. The year '97, like '96, was a year of rising wages, all the principal industries

sharing more or less in the advance. The net result of all the changes recorded in '97 was a rise of about £45,000 a week, of which the greater part is accounted for by the engineering and shipbuilding, mining, and building industries. As to hours of labour, '97 is remarkable for the large number of reductions reported, most of which took place without any corresponding decrease in weekly wages, and in some cases, especially in the building trades, were accompanied by actual increase in the rates. Mutual arrangement—without labour disputes—was the principal method by which changes in wages and hours of labour were settled.

**Fair Wages in Public Contracts.**—According to a Parliamentary Return (in which London is not included) issued by the Local Government Board, 163 Urban Sanitary Districts, with a population of about nine millions, impose conditions as to wages in their contracts; 11, with about half a million inhabitants, indicate such conditions without inserting them in the contract; and 912, with a population of about eight millions, have imposed no conditions of the kind referred to. Those which impose no conditions are mainly the smaller districts. Out of 64 county boroughs, 47 impose conditions, 3 indicate conditions without inserting them in the contract, while only 14 impose no such conditions; but out of 242 non-county boroughs as many as 193 impose no conditions, and out of 780 Urban Districts 705 impose no conditions. The condition requiring "current" wages to be paid is imposed by 112 districts, and the actual fixing of rates is found in only 4 districts. Taking England and Wales, and including London, the local authorities of districts containing a total of thirteen millions impose conditions of some kind as to wages in their contracts, while such conditions are absent from the contracts of districts containing about eight millions. See also separate articles on OLD AGE PENSIONS, TRADE UNIONS, and WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

## V. FOREIGN NOTES.

**Austria.**—A new department, attached to the Ministry of Commerce, and bearing the title of "Imperial and Royal Department of Labour Statistics," began its functions on Oct. 1st, '98. The duties of the Department consist in the collection and working-up of statistical data relating to labour, and the publication of the same for purposes of social and economic legislation. There is a permanent Council of 32 members, of whom 8 are employers and 8 workmen. The Department is created, not by legislation, but by a resolution of the Emperor, and its officials possess no compulsory powers.

**Denmark.**—On Jan. 1st, '99, a law comes into operation under which workmen and their families are compensated for loss resulting from accidents which are not caused wilfully by the workmen or through gross carelessness. After the thirteenth week from the accident the injured person receives three-fifths of his daily earnings (or not less than 1s. 1½d. nor more than 2s. 3d.) while the disablement is complete; if it be partial only, the allowance is proportionately less. In case of permanent complete disablement, the injured person receives a capital sum equal to six times his or her yearly wages (but not more than £266 13s. 4d., nor less than £100). In case of

death the family receives burial money (about £2 15s.) and four times the yearly wages of deceased (but not less than £66 13s. 4d. nor more than £177 6s. 8d.). The employer is held liable in respect of claims for compensation under this law, unless he has insured himself against such claims in a mutual insurance society recognised by the Ministry of the Interior. Agreements between workpeople and employers for the purpose of evading this law are void.

**France.**—A law came into operation in July '98 providing compensation for accidents to workmen, when disablement lasts more than four days. If the disablement be complete and permanent the compensation is equal to two-thirds of the wages; if partial and permanent, to one-half of the diminution in wages caused by the accident; if the disablement be temporary, the man receives one-half the wages he was earning when the accident happened. In case of fatal accident, the surviving wife (or husband) receives an annuity equal to one-fifth of the wages; should the widow re-marry she receives a lump sum equal to three times the annuity. The children (including recognised illegitimate children) receive allowances graduated according to their number. If neither wife nor child survive, but other relatives dependent on the deceased are left, they receive an aggregate amount of allowance not to exceed 33 per cent. of the deceased's yearly earnings. A workman is, however, entitled to full compensation in respect of his earnings up to £96 a year only. Should his wages have been more than that, every £1 over £96 counts as 5s. only in calculating his claim to compensation. All agreement to evade the law is void.

A report of inspection of French match works in June '98 stated that the Government (which has the monopoly of match-making) had succeeded in making a match capable of striking anywhere, yet free from white phosphorus; but this match has not yet been placed within reach of the people owing to difficulties in the production. Until recently the match-makers in many French factories suffered severely from phosphorus poisoning; but the evil has been reduced by care in the selection of the workpeople, raising the age of admission, medical examination on entrance, close supervision, repeated dental examination, personal cleanliness, early suspension on appearance of ill-health, and improved methods of manufacture.

**Iceland.**—A scheme of compulsory provision for old age and invalidity has been in operation for the past eight years. A relief fund is established in every commune, and all servants of 20 and not more than 60 years of age contribute to this fund, including persons working with their parents, and day labourers. Persons without means and responsible for the maintenance of one or more others, those unable to work owing to sickness or other causes, and those who have otherwise made provision for old age, are not obliged to contribute. The contribution is about 13½d. per annum for males, and 4d. for females; the male head of each household is responsible for the payment in respect of all who live in his house, but can deduct the contribution from wages of those who have worked for him. For the first ten years in each commune the whole of the money goes towards the formation of a reserve fund;



after that only one half of the money. The other half is distributed among the old or infirm not in receipt of ordinary poor relief. Owing to the clause providing for the accumulation of a reserve fund, no benefits can be paid under the law until 1900.

**Italy.**—A new law came into operation in Sept. '98, providing for compensation to workmen in case of accident. Should disablement be complete and permanent, the workman receives five times his yearly wages, or an amount not less than £120. As a rule this money is to be invested in a life annuity. The compensation for permanent partial disablement is five times the difference between the man's previous annual wages and those lower wages which he can still earn; for temporary complete disablement, a daily sum equal to one-half his previous average earnings; for temporary partial disablement one-half of the difference between the man's previous earnings and his earnings after the accident. In case of fatal accident, the deceased's legal representatives receive five times the annual wages of the deceased. The employer in all cases defrays the cost of first aid, including doctor's fees and medicines. No agreement can evade the law. The employer is responsible for the compensation, which he can provide by any one of several systems of insurance recognised by the law. A law passed in July '98 establishes a **National Pension Fund** providing benefits for workmen in old age or invalidity. The fund receives an initial endowment and an annual subsidy from public moneys. Workpeople can subscribe in instalments of not less than 5*d.* and not exceeding 4*s.* 9*d.* in any one year. All who contribute 4*s.* 9*d.* or upwards per annum have their payments supplemented out of the fund. These subventions are of like amount for every member of the fund, and for the first five years must not exceed 9*s.* 7*d.* per annum. The member may allow his contributions to accrue for the common benefit of all the members subscribing on such mutual terms, or may declare that if he die before the closing of his account, his amount shall be handed to his family. Each member's account will be kept separately. The account is to close after at least 25 years, or when the member has completed his 60th or 65th year, and the member's amount is converted into a life annuity. In case of invalidity, a member's account may close after five years, and his life annuity will be supplemented by subventions out of the National Pension Fund.

**Labrador.** A great peninsula on the east coast of British North America, lying between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Hudson Bay. Great part of it belongs to Newfoundland. See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table) and **NEWFOUNDLAND**.

**Labuan.** An island and British Crown colony, situated in a bay on the north-west coast of Borneo. Its area is 31 sq. m.; pop. about 5853. The port and town is **Victoria Harbour**. There are only about three score of Europeans resident, the population being composed mainly of Malays. By an arrangement between Her Majesty's Government and the British North Borneo Company, the island has been administered since '89 by the officers of the company. The rainfall in Labuan is extraordinary, being 125 in. during the year. Extensive beds of coal exist in the island, and nearly 50,000 tons a year are raised. For financial statistics see **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table).

**Lacrosse.** The home of this game is Canada, but since its introduction into this country nineteen years ago it has made fair headway, more especially in the Manchester and Liverpool districts, each of which localities boasts a far larger number of clubs than can be found in the Metropolitan area. In the north of Ireland also the game is almost as popular. The ruling bodies are the **South of England Association** (instituted in '82; hon. secretary, Mr. F. B. O. Hawes, 1, Wellington Chambers, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.), and **North of England Association** (formed in '80; hon. secretary, Mr. G. H. Nield, 17, Piccadilly, Manchester). The supreme body is the **English Union**, formed in '92, which governs all international matters, including the laws of the game, etc., the Executive Council being appointed by the committees of both associations, and meeting annually at Birmingham.

**Ladies' Clubs.** See **CLUBS**.

**Lady Margaret Hall.** See **WOMEN, HIGHER EDUCATION OF**.

**Lagos.** A British colony on the Slave Coast, West Africa. Consists of Lagos, town and island, on the coast of the Bight of Benin, 150 miles east of the Gold Coast, together with a strip of land along the coast that reaches from Porto Novo, a French station on the west, to the mouth of the Benin river. It is bounded on the west by French Guinea and Dahomey, and on the east by the Niger Coast Protectorate. The town of Lagos is the largest on the West African coast, and has a population of 35,000. **Area**, including the protectorate inland, but not Yoruba, 1500 sq. m.; pop. about 100,000. The colony is one of great importance, for it contains the only safe harbour along a thousand miles of coast, and has excellent communication with the interior, which includes the populous Yoruba country, with an area of about 18,500 sq. miles, and a pop. of about 3,000,000. Much has been done of late to open up this country to British commerce, and a new rubber industry is being actively developed, the rubber being obtained from the *iré tree*. See **BRITISH EMPIRE** and **NIGERIA** (map).—**History**, '98. The Niger Convention, drawn up by the Anglo-French Commission sitting at Paris, and signed (June 13th), settled the boundaries of the *hinterland* of the colony. Starting from the dividing line on the 9th parallel, between Dahomey and Lagos, the line of delimitation runs in a northerly direction to Boria, and thence bends in a north-easterly curve towards the Niger, passing to the west of Gbani, Ashigere, and Dokala, till it reaches a point on the Niger ten miles to the north of Ilo. The Borgu country was thus left to Great Britain and Nikki to France.

**Lancashire, Derbyshire, and East Coast Railway.** See **ENGINEERING**.

**Landlord and Tenant.** The relation of landlord and tenant is created wherever a person having an estate in land grants to another person in consideration of a rent a lesser estate in this land. Thus, when a freeholder lets his land to a farmer for a term of years, he becomes landlord and the farmer becomes tenant. **Tenancies** are of many kinds; and the most usual are a tenancy for a term of years, a tenancy from year to year, a tenancy at will, and a tenancy on sufferance. A tenant for a term of years is a leaseholder; and if the term

be longer than three years the lease must be by deed, although, where no deed has been executed, evidence is admissible to prove that there has been an agreement for a lease. Where there is a lease in proper form the tenant is secured in his possession so long as he pays his rent, and at the expiry of his term he is supposed to give up possession without the formality of a notice to quit. Formerly a breach of any of the covenants contained in the lease was enough to void it; but now a breach may usually be compensated by a money payment. A tenancy from year to year arises when land is let from year to year, or when it is let without any express stipulation to that effect, but with the reservation of a yearly rent, or when the tenant holds over after the expiration of his term and pays rent for so doing. This tenancy cannot be terminated by either party otherwise than by giving a half-year's notice; so that if this notice be not given before the expiration of the first half-year, another year is added to the tenancy, and so on. A tenancy from year to year may be created by word of mouth, and a verbal notice to quit is valid, although it is always desirable, as a precaution, to give written notice. A tenancy at will is a tenancy terminable at the pleasure of either party. The Courts are reluctant to construe any tenancy as a tenancy at will unless there is an express agreement to that effect. But this agreement need not be in writing. A tenancy by sufferance is little more than the fact of possession. It occurs when a tenancy of a higher kind, such as a tenancy from year to year, has expired, and the tenant remains in possession without either hindrance or sanction from the landlord. Tenancy by sufferance cannot be created by the will of the parties, but only by legal construction. If the landlord accept rent from the tenant by sufferance, he immediately creates, according to circumstances, a tenancy at will or from year to year. A tenant under a lease or from year to year may sub-let unless expressly restricted from so doing, but a tenant at will or on sufferance cannot do so. For the recovery of rent in arrear the landlord has, beside the other remedies of a creditor, the remedy of distress. He may, by his bailiff holding a certificate under the Law of Distress Amendment Act, '83, take possession of so much of his tenant's chattels upon the holding as by their sale will produce a sum sufficient to discharge the arrears. He must distrain at one time for the whole of that which is due. No arrears of rent can be recovered by distress but within six years of their becoming due. After five days have elapsed from the seizure of the goods they may be sold, first having been valued by two sworn appraisers if so required by the tenant or owner of the goods, and the surplus, if any, must be repaid to the tenant. If the distress was unlawful the tenant has an action of replevin. It is a general rule that whatever is affixed to the freehold goes with the freehold; and this rule with its exceptions gives rise to a large part of the law of landlord and tenant. Fixtures made by the tenant may be subdivided into three classes: (1) fixtures for purposes of trade, (2) fixtures for ornament or convenience, and (3) fixtures for agricultural purposes. As regards (1) trade fixtures, like machinery, furnaces, brewing vats, salt-pans, etc., these may be removed by the tenant who has set them up, in every case in which their

removal occasions no material injury to the freehold. (2) Fixtures for ornament or convenience, like window-blinds, marble chimney-pieces or kitchen ranges. These also, if set up by the tenant, may be removed by him, provided always that in removing them he does little or no damage. (3) Fixtures for agricultural purposes. The law relating to these is chiefly contained in the Agricultural Holdings Acts. Somewhat analogous to fixtures are emblements—that is to say, crops resulting from the tenant's cultivation which at the expiration of his tenancy are still uncut and growing. The general rule with respect to these is that the cultivator has the right, after such expiration, to enter on the land to reap and to carry away the produce of his labour. If he die before the harvest, such crops fall into his personal estate, and his executor or administrator succeeds to the rights which he had. Where a tenant from year to year holds of a landlord who has only a life estate, and the landlord dies in the course of the current year, the tenant is entitled to occupy the holding until the year has expired, and the new landlord is entitled to a proportionable part of the year's rent. The non-payment of rent does not affect the validity of a notice to terminate a tenancy. Thus, a notice given on March 25th to take effect on Sept. 29th is good, even though the rent due on March 25th may not have been paid. See LAW, '98.

**Land Nationalisation.** For an exhaustive article upon this subject, dealing with it under the following heads—growth of the movement, the legal argument, the change from tenure to ownership, and how to nationalise the land—see eds. '93 and '94. See also next two articles.

**Land Nationalisation Society.** This Society was established in the spring of '81, and is the oldest of the British societies which have for their object the abolition of the present system of private ownership of land and the establishment of a general system of public land ownership. During the sixteen years of its existence it has carried on a continual system of agitation and education, and its membership and influence have steadily grown. It was the first among the advanced societies to use travelling lecture vans in the country during the summer months, and during the winter season its lecturers are pretty constantly at work addressing indoor meetings. This Society is especially responsible for the proposal which is making headway that local representative authorities should be vested with large compulsory powers to acquire land (at a fair valuation) and hold it in such quantities as may be demanded by their constituents. In this way the Society believes the system of landlordism can be justly and surely abolished. **President**, Prof. Alfred Russel Wallace, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.G.S. (Oxon); **Treasurer**, Alex. W. Payne, F.C.A.; **Hon. Secretary**, H. G. Moberly; **Secretary**, Joseph Hyder. **Offices**, 47, Albany Buildings, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

**Land Restoration League, English.** This League was founded, under the name of the Land Reform Union, in April '93, "to advance the principles laid down by Henry George in 'Progress and Poverty' for the restoration of the land to the people." At the first annual meeting (May '84) the name of the Society was changed to "English Land Restoration League." The League has always offered a strenuous resistance to every proposal "for



buying out Irish or other landlords at the expense of, or under the guarantee of the rate-payers, or for creating a new class of landlords under the name of peasant proprietors." On the same grounds it has always opposed the enfranchisement of leaseholds. Since '91 a large part of the work of the League has been carried on in the country districts by means of its "Red Vans," a guarantee fund of £1000 a year being available, during the first five years, for their support. The lecturers of the League collect information on land and labour questions, which is edited and published in an annual "Red Van Report," illustrated. Nearly a score of counties in the southern, eastern, and midland counties have been visited, village by village, by the Vans, which have taken part in nearly 3500 meetings during the past six years. Since the passing of the Local Government Act, '94, the League has devoted special attention to Parish Councils. Among questions specially taken up by the League during the past two years may be mentioned the cases of the locked-out Penrhyn quarrymen; of the sufferers at Quarry Bank, Staffordshire, whose houses are alleged to have been injured or destroyed by the mining operations carried on by Lord Dudley; Mr. Shaw Lefevre's proposal for the purchase by the London County Council of freehold ground-rents in London (against which the League issued a memorandum in May '98), etc. The League is now devoting special attention to lantern lectures on the Land Question. Office, 376 and 377, Strand, London, W.C. Gen. Sec., Frederick Verinder; Hon. Treasurer, Rev. Stewart D. Headlam, M.L.S.B.

**Land Tax.** The land tax in England and Wales is an apportioned tax. It is not charged at the same rate in the pound over the whole country, but each parish is liable to contribute a fixed annual quota. The parochial quotas were fixed permanently and made perpetual in 1798 by the Act 38 Geo. III. c. 60, but subject to redemption by the individual taxpayers. The land tax quota payable is required by law to be raised in each parish by a new assessment yearly and from year to year at an equal rate on the annual value of all lands and tenements, etc., which have not been exonerated from land tax (42 Geo. III. c. 116, s. 180). Such lands and tenements are to be charged "with as much equality and indifference as is possible by a pound rate" (38 Geo. III. c. 5, s. 4). Formerly the maximum rate of land tax chargeable was 4s. in the pound (42 Geo. III. c. 116, s. 180). Now, by the provisions of the Finance Act, '96, s. 31, the amount assessed may not exceed the amount which would be produced by a rate of 1s. in the pound on the "annual value." For the purposes of section 31 of that Act "annual value" is the annual value as assessed under Schedule A in the Income Tax Act, '42, and if an assessment so made on a parish is insufficient to raise the amount of the parish quota the difference has to be written off as irrecoverable. The assessment of the land tax rests exclusively with the Land Tax Commissioners for the county, and any complaint against a land tax assessment on the ground of inequality or incorrectness must be by way of appeal to them. Notices as to when appeals will be heard are annually fixed early in the financial year to the church door in each parish. The collectors of land tax are required, upon the application of any person who may think himself over-rated, to permit such person, or

his proper representative, to inspect the duplicates of assessment at all reasonable times in the day, without payment of fee. Every person intending to appeal is required to give notice of his intention in writing to one or more of the assessors. Appeals once heard and determined by the Commissioners are final. Any person having an estate or interest in lands and tenements (except tenants at rack rent, or holding under the Crown) may contract for the redemption of the land tax charged thereon. By the Finance Act '96 the consideration for the redemption has been fixed at thirty times the amount of the tax. Information as to redemption may be obtained from the clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes for the division in which the land tax desired to be redeemed is assessed, or (by letter) from the Registrar of Land Tax, Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House, London, W.C. The Finance Act '98 exempts from land tax all owners exempted from income tax on the ground of their income not exceeding £160.

**Land Transfer Act, '97.** This Act, which came generally into operation on Jan. 1st, '98, consists of four parts. Part I. creates a real representative in whom real property is to become vested on the death of the owner. This real representative is to be the personal representative. In other words, realty as well as personality will now vest in the executor, or, in case of intestacy, the administrator, instead of vesting at once in the devisee or heir-at-law; though no change is made in the statute governing the distribution of the assets of an intestate, the law of primogeniture standing as it stood before. Part II. amends the Land Transfer Act of '75 in certain particulars. This Act, one of Lord Cairns' amending an older statute of Lord Westbury, established a Land Registry with a Registrar, and gave a power of creating district registries, if necessary, where the owner of freehold land, or of leasehold for an unexpired term of at least 21 years, could register his title; and he would after registration receive a land certificate or copy of the registered lease, which would represent the property which had been registered. Transactions regarding the property would then be entered in the register, and endorsed on the certificate or registered lease, which would be delivered by the vendor to the purchaser on the completion of the purchase. The system being optional has not been largely availed of; the object of the Act is to make it compulsory, though its provisions to that end in Part III. of the statute can only be brought into operation in this wise:—Her Majesty may by Order in Council declare, as respects any county or part of a county mentioned in the order, that on and after a specified day registration of title to land is to be compulsory on sale, and thereupon a person shall not under any conveyance of a sale executed on or after the specified day acquire the legal estate in any freehold land in that county or part of a county, unless or until he is registered as proprietor of the land. But six months' notice is to be given to the county or borough council concerned of the order proposed to be made, a draft of the order is to be gazetted, and if three months after notice the council resolve that compulsory registration would not be desirable in their county or county borough, the order is not to be made. Except as to a council which shall have resolved



in favour of compulsory registration, being applied to it, no further order is to be made, and in any case no further order is to be made until the expiration of three years from the making of the first order. Furthermore the Order in Council itself when made is to be laid before Parliament, and is to be subject to the veto of either House. Provision is made for an indemnity in case of a mistake having occurred in the Land Registry and loss having been occasioned, a certain proportion of the fees being set aside so as to constitute an insurance fund, and if this should be at any time insufficient to pay the indemnity, the deficiency is to be met out of the Consolidated Fund. Lastly comes the question of fees; and though these would appear to be in certain circumstances subject to alteration, they are set out in a schedule to the Act as follows, and will save, it is said, as much as four-fifths of the charges now subsisting. "The following fees shall be paid in districts where registration of title is compulsory, and shall include all necessary surveying, mapping, and scrivenery, and the preparation, issue, endorsement, or deposit, as the case may be, of a land certificate, office copy, registered lease, or certificate of charge; discharges of incumbrances, the registration of any necessary cautions, inhibitions or restrictions, the filing of auxiliary documents (if any), and all other necessary costs of and incidental to the completion of each registration or transaction, whether under one or under several titles. For possessory registration, and for transfers, charges, and transfers of charges for valuable consideration:—Not exceeding £1000, 1s. 6d. for every £25 or part of £25; exceeding £1000 and not exceeding £3000, £3 for the first £1000, and 1s. for every £25 or part of £25 over £1000; exceeding £3000 and not exceeding £10,000, £7 for the first £3000, and 1s. for every £50 or part of £50 over £3000; exceeding £10,000, £14 for the first £10,000, and 1s. for every £100 or part of £100, up to a maximum of £25 for £32,000. For transmissions and transfers not for value, notices of leases, and rectification of the register, and land:—one quarter of the above fees, according to the capital value of the interest dealt with, with a minimum of 1s. and a maximum of £5. No fees to be charged for inspection of the register." Part IV. contains miscellaneous provisions. It may be added that a section of the Act imposes a penalty upon any unqualified person who either directly or indirectly, for or in expectation of gain, draws or prepares any instrument in relation to the transfer or registration of land. Part II. of the Act will come into operation in the County of London early in '99, and cannot be extended beyond London for three years.

**Lang, Andrew, M.A., LL.D.**, was b. at Selkirk, 1844, and educated at Edinburgh Academy, St. Andrews University, and Balliol College, where he graduated first class in classics. Elected a Fellow of Merton, '68. He has for some time been on the literary staff of the *Daily News*, and is a well-known contributor to periodical literature. The monthly article "At the Sign of the Ship," in *Longman's Magazine*, is his work. His "Ballads and Lyrics of Old France," and "Ballades in Blue China," '81, brought him into prominent notice. His subsequent works, especially "Helen of Troy," "Rhymes à la mode," and "Custom, Ritual, and Myth," increased his reputation. He is joint

translator, with Prof. Butcher, of the "Odyssey," and with Mr. Myers and Mr. Leaf of the "Iliad." In '88 he was appointed Gifford Lecturer on Natural Religion at St. Andrews University, and delivered his inaugural address Jan. 17th, '89. Recent works of his include "The Gold of Fainilee," "Lost Leaders" (leading articles which had appeared in the *Daily News*), "Prince Prigio," "The Life of Lord Iddesleigh," "The World's Desire" (in collaboration with Mr. Rider Haggard), "Essays in Little," "Angling Sketches," "Homer and the Epic," "Ban and Arrière Ban," "A Monk of Fife" (a novel), "Life of John Gibson Lockhart," "Pickle the Spy," a history of the obscure years of Prince Charles, "Modern Mythology," "The Book of Dreams and Ghosts," and "The Making of Religion." Mr. Lang has also edited a charming series of "Fairy Tales" in five books, a "Blue Poetry Book," and two books of "True Stories," all for children. Address: 1, Marloes Road, W.

**Lansdowne, Marquis of.** See under PEERAGE.

**Lasker, Emanuel**, chess champion of the world, was born in Berlinchen, Prussia, Dec. 24th, 1868. He inherited his great abilities at the game to some extent, and at the beginning of the decade took a high place at a chess tournament at Berlin, where he defeated some of the leading masters. In '92 he visited England, and again distinguished himself at a tournament, and defeated Mr. Blackburne, the well-known English expert, by 6 games to love, 4 games being drawn. In the great New York Tournament of '93 he won his games with all the thirteen leading players, including Mr. Steinitz, the then champion of the world. A set match with Mr. Steinitz took place at Moscow in Dec. '96 and Jan. '97, and this Mr. Lasker won by 10 games to 2, 5 being drawn.

**Laurier, Sir Wilfrid, G.C.M.G.**, the first French-Canadian Premier of the Dominion, was b. at St. Lin, 1841, and educated for the bar. Called in '64, he at once began to show his great ability, and rose rapidly in his profession. He embarked on his political career in '71, when he was elected as a Liberal to the Quebec Provincial Assembly; and here, too, his eloquence and ability at once brought him to the front. In '74 he was elected to the Federal Assembly, and his high personal character, his undoubted loyalty and attachment to the connection of the colony with Great Britain, together with his great oratorical powers, which have earned for him the title "Silver-tongued Laurier," soon gave him high rank in the Liberal party. From the first he advocated a policy of free trade, so far as the revenue requirements of the country would allow; and, although a Catholic, his spirited resistance to the attempted dictation of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in regard to the Manitoba Schools question, showed that he was independent of such influence in political affairs. On the retirement of Mr. Blake in '91 he was chosen as leader of the Liberal party, and at the General Election of '96 he led his followers to a notable victory. His tariff legislation during '97, giving Great Britain the benefit of preferential trade with Canada, aroused much enthusiasm both in the colony and at home, and he was warmly welcomed when he came to London to attend the Jubilee festivities. He was then appointed a member of the Privy Council and made a G.C.M.G.

## LAW, '98.

The most important matter to be noted in the history of Law for the year is the passing of the Act to allow prisoners on their trial to give evidence on their own behalf. The Act (see Session) also enables the wife or husband of the prisoner to give evidence. Many Acts had enabled the prisoner and his wife or her husband to give evidence in particular offences, but this Act enables them in every case to do so. A curious point arose on its coming into force, the Act providing that it should commence from the expiration of two months after its passing; and some magistrates held that this brought it into force on Oct. 19th and some on Oct. 20th, while the Chairman of the London Sessions adjourned all the defended cases before him to the 20th, to give the prisoners an opportunity of giving evidence for themselves, if they wished. During the year the Workmen's Compensation Act (*q.v.*) came into force, but while it gave a great deal of work to the insurance companies, it has not as yet much benefited the lawyers. There are, no doubt, many points that will have to be decided. Another important Act that has partly come into operation is the Land Transfer Act, '97 (*q.v.*); and so far as it is at present in force it has achieved the great change of vesting real property in the executor or administrator, and practically for all purposes of the administration of the estate of a deceased person putting real and personal property on a similar basis. In the following columns the cases noted are those that seem to most affect the ordinary conduct of business, or are of interest as touching on the ordinary relations of life or matters of general interest. A case not dealt with there, but that aroused some popular interest, was the Stokes willcase. Mr. Stokes was the trader who was hanged in the Congo State by the Congo authorities in '95. He made a will in the form that is provided by Belgian law, which would therefore have been a good will for proof in England if Belgian law prevailed in the Congo State. There seemed to be some doubt whether there was any law in the Congo State at all, but ultimately Sir Francis Jeune held that there was sufficient evidence of the prevalence of Belgian law in the Congo to enable him to uphold the will. Criminal cases are not dealt with, but the results of a few noteworthy trials should be noticed here. The murderer of William Terriss, a man named Prince, who stabbed Mr. Terriss just outside the Adelphi Theatre in Dec. '97, was in Jan. '98 sent to Broadmoor as a criminal lunatic. An East-end murder that revealed curious domestic relations among Russian Jews living in East London resulted in a man named Karaczowski being sentenced at the Old Bailey in March to ten years' penal servitude. A Mrs. Camilla Nicholls was in May sentenced at the same Court to seven years' penal servitude for great acts of cruelty to a maid-servant in her employ, and for depriving her of food—acts which resulted in or were followed by the girl's death. The trial of the directors of T. E. Brinsmead & Co., Ltd., for issuing a fraudulent prospectus (the real intent of the prospectus being to sell at a huge price a newly established and almost valueless business as an old-established and well-known business that was not in the market) resulted in Brinsmead being sentenced to 6 months' hard labour, Ballantine to 3 months, Kaye to 15 months, Jordan to 18 months, and Ainsworth

and Bernard to 5 years' penal servitude each. Two cases of a disagreeable character, resulting in sentences of seven years, and death, that excited considerable public interest, were those of Dr. Maunsell Collins in May and Dr. Whitmarsh in October. Both were cases of illegal operations on women, and the different results were due to the different directions of the judge who tried them to the jury. Dr. Whitmarsh's sentence was commuted, but there is no doubt the law is that if an illegal operation results in death the operator is guilty of murder.

**Adulteration.**—In *Heywood v. Whitehead* a sergeant of police, acting under the orders of Heywood, who was an inspector under the Act, purchased milk from Whitehead, who, when he was asked for new milk, sold skimmed, and charged a penny a pint, the usual price for skimmed. The justices who heard the case differed, one being of the opinion that, only a penny a pint being asked, the man who bought the milk must have been aware it was skimmed milk he was buying, and had therefore suffered no damage; but the Queen's Bench held that his knowledge made no difference. He asked for new milk, and skimmed milk was given him, and the magistrates must convict: while in *Petohey v. Taylor* the Divisional Court held that the question whether or not an alteration in the quality, substance, or nature of a food or drug has been sufficiently disclosed is a question of fact. Milk from which 97 per cent. of the fat had been abstracted was sold as skimmed milk. The magistrate held, on the evidence, that this was not a sufficient disclosure under the Act; and the Queen's Bench held that there was no appeal from his decision.—Kindred cases are the following:—Under sects. 21 and 22 of the Weights and Measures Act, '89, the weight of coal sold in bulk is to be indicated on a ticket forwarded to the purchaser. The weighing must be at the premises of the seller previous to the load being sent out, and not on delivery at the premises of the purchaser (*Knowles & Son v. Sinclair*).—Messrs. Salmon & Gluckstein, Ltd., were charged with selling cigarettes to which a false trade description—namely, "guaranteed hand-made"—was applied. The cigarettes were, in fact, machine-made, but were of equally good quality with hand-made cigarettes. The defendants said they were using up a stock of old labels. The Queen's Bench held that the fact that the cigarettes sold as hand-made were of as good quality as hand-made cigarettes afforded no defence; that the description was false in a material respect, and that the respondents, having knowingly applied the false description, had not acted innocently, and were guilty of an offence against the Act (*Kirshenboim v. Salmon & Gluckstein*).

**Bankruptcy.**—The original lessee under a burdensome lease assigned, and the assignee in turn assigned to Perkins. Each assignment contained usual covenants by the assignee, with the assignor to pay the rents and perform the covenants and indemnify the assignor. Perkins having died, his executors assigned the leasehold premises to a man of straw. The lessor applied to the original lessee to pay the rent, which he was compelled to do. The intermediate assignee having become bankrupt, his trustee in bankruptcy by deed assigned to the original lessee the benefit of the covenants to pay rent and indemnify contained in the second assignment. It was held that the right of



indemnity was a chose in action assignable by the trustee in bankruptcy, and that the original lessee could recover the whole amount for which the bankrupt's estate was liable, and was not limited to the amount which that estate had actually paid or could pay (*In re Perkins-Poyser v. Beyfus*).—An order of adjudication in bankruptcy, coupled with an order that the debtor's estate be administered under sect. 121 of the Bankruptcy Act, '83, whereby the official receiver becomes the trustee in the bankruptcy amounts to a "conveyance" to the official receiver within the meaning of the Middlesex Registry Act; and unless a memorial is registered under that Act the title of the official receiver to land in Middlesex belonging to the bankrupt will be postponed to that of a subsequent mortgagee without notice whose mortgagee is duly registered (*In re Calcott & Elvin's Contract*).

**Bills of Exchange.**—One of the most notorious cases of the year was that of *Lewis v. Clay*, in which a young man, Clay, had been induced by Lord William Nevill to sign a promissory note by a fraudulent representation that he was witnessing a deed, and at the time he signed it he believed he was witnessing a deed, and had no knowledge of the existence of the promissory note. The jury held that Clay had not been negligent. The Lord Chief Justice held the misrepresentation and mistake relieved Clay from liability on the bill. Lord Nevill was subsequently tried and convicted at the Old Bailey of forgery, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.—Other cases of interest before the Courts this year were the following:—*Jenkins v. Coomber*, where it was held that the endorser of a bill of exchange who is a guarantor is not liable to the drawer and payee if he endorses it before the payee has endorsed it.—*In Woolf v. Hamilton* a cheque was given by the defendant in payment of bets upon horse-races lost by him, and endorsed by the payee to the plaintiff for value with notice of the consideration for which it was given, and the holder was held not entitled to recover.—While in another case it was held that the giving and accepting of a bill of exchange in payment of the debt is a discharge of the debt, and the creditor cannot sue on the debt unless he also has the bill; and if at the time at which the writ was issued, the bill, although it had been dishonoured, was outstanding in the hands of a third party, the action cannot succeed, and the fact that the creditor has subsequently obtained possession of it is not a sufficient remedy of the original defect in his cause of action (*Davis v. Reilly*).

**Bills of Sale.**—The Judges have almost exhausted the Bills of Sale Act, but one case of interest was *Ex-parte Ellis*. If the lender on a bill of sale seizes the goods to realise his debt the borrower can redeem; but where under a bill of sale the principal sum thereby secured was payable at the end of two years, and in the meantime a certain sum was payable monthly as interest, and the lender on one of the monthly payments of interest being in arrear took possession of the goods for the purpose of holding the same until payment of the interest due, but not for the purpose of realising the security by sale of the goods, it was held that an order could not be made under sect. 7 of the Bills of Sale Act, '82, that upon payment of the principal, interest up to date,

and costs, the grantee of the bill of sale should give up his security.

**Company Law.**—The year '98 will be remembered by company promoters and company lawyers as the year of the Hooley crash. Mr. Hooley was a man of some means who promoted a number of companies, including Bovril and many cycle companies, flourished for some few years as a millionaire, and finally became bankrupt. In the course of his examination in bankruptcy, he attributed his misfortunes to the large demands made on him by newspapers to speak favourably of his schemes, and by noblemen and other distinguished persons to serve as directors of his companies. He further alleged that some of them had attempted to bribe him to alter his evidence; and Earl de la Warr had to pay the costs of an application to commit him for contempt of court, while Mr. Rucker was fined £200 and costs.—Amongst other cases of interest, the following came before the courts:—A promoter of a company who, in '88, acted temporarily as secretary of a company formed for the purchase of an hotel and gardens, the vendor of which had offered £2000 to him and other persons if they would form such a company, and who received £250 of this amount to the knowledge of the other persons, who became the directors, and the date and parties to the agreement under which he took this profit were stated in the prospectus issued to the public inviting share subscriptions, was held not liable to repay the money in liquidation as a secret profit (*In re Sale Hotel and Botanical Gardens*).—Another case of an alleged secret profit, resulting in favour of the director, arose in the liquidation of "Olympia." In Jan. '93, a syndicate of thirty-three members, of which the director and three others were the founders and trustees as well as members, was formed to purchase the property known as "Olympia," then belonging to a company in liquidation, with a view to the re-sale thereof either to a company to be registered under the Companies Act or to some other purchaser. The trustees were to buy "Olympia," and also had power to purchase as an interim investment any first mortgage bonds of the company in liquidation; and the syndicate accordingly purchased certain debentures for £100,000, and a second mortgage for £10,000, on the property, at very low prices. In Feb. '93 "Olympia" was sold by auction by the chief clerk in the debenture-holders' action against the company in liquidation, to one of the trustees of the syndicate, acting for the others, for the sum of £140,000, which was sufficient, after paying the expenses of the liquidation, to pay in respect of the debentures and mortgage a sum giving a profit of over £20,000. The syndicate then sold to a new company for £180,000, stating in the prospectus that the vendors were the directors and the difference between their buying and selling prices, but nothing as to the £20,000 made in the debenture speculation. On a summons to make the directors pay over this £20,000 as a secret profit it was held that it was not a secret profit, and that in the purchase of the debentures they were not acting as promoters of the company.—A point of great importance to grantees of fully paid shares was decided in *In re Maynard Ltd.* Sect. 25 of the Companies Act, '67, requires a contract for their issue to be filed prior to any shares being allotted as fully paid up. A contract for the sale of a business to a



company for a sum payable partly in cash and partly in shares to be credited as fully paid up, which describes the subject-matter of the contract merely by reference to a schedule in a prior unregistered agreement, does not sufficiently comply with that section. The vendor will therefore be entitled to have the register of shareholders of the company rectified by striking off his name. A confirmatory contract which embodies a prior binding contract, if it is registered under sect. 25, and in other respects complies with the requirements of that section, is sufficient to protect the holder of shares issued as fully paid up.—In the liquidation of the International Society of Auctioneers and Valuers, Ltd., it appeared that a Mr. Baillie had signed an application for membership in a company in a mistaken belief—induced by the fraudulent representations of an officer of the company—that the membership for which application had been made was in another old-established company bearing a similar name, The Institute of Auctioneers, and it was held that no contract in law was constituted, and the applicant was entitled to rectification of the register and to have his name removed from the list of contributories, notwithstanding that his name was on the list of contributories at the commencement of the winding up of the company, and that it was not until after winding up that he had taken proceedings to rectify the register (*In re International Society of Auctioneers and Valuers, Baillie's Case*).—A company incorporated under the Companies Act, '62, cannot by its articles of association impose any limitation upon the right given by sect. 82 of the Act to a contributory to present a petition to wind up the company (*In re Peveril Gold Mines, Ltd.*).—Two points as to the right to inspect and take copies of the register of members were decided this year. The right of inspecting the register ceases upon the commencement of the winding up of the company, and is replaced by the provisions of sect. 156 of the Act, which provides for the inspection of the books and papers of a company which is being wound up under an order of the Court by its creditors and contributories (*In re Kent Coalfields Syndicate*, and in *Boord v. African Consolidated Land and Trading Co.*).—A company, in response to an application by a member for a list of shareholders, supplied him with a list containing the names in the register of members of the persons who then held shares of the company, but omitting the names of those whose shares had been forfeited, which remained on the register but had a red line drawn through them, and refused to supply him with a complete list of all the persons whose names appeared in the register. It was held that the right of inspection given by the common law or by statute, in the absence of express prohibition to the contrary, carries with it the right to take notes and copies of the whole or any part of the document which there is power to inspect, that the right given by sect. 32 of the Companies Act, '62, of obtaining a copy of the register of members on paying for it is an additional privilege, and does not take away the right to make copies of a document which is implied by the right to inspect it; and that the applicants had, notwithstanding the provisions of that section, a right to make copies of the register of members if accomplished in a reasonable time.—A point of importance to debenture holders was decided in *In re Mayfair Property Co.*, where

it was held that where a company has passed a resolution under sect. 5 of the Companies Act, '79, that a portion of its uncalled capital shall not be capable of being called up except for the purpose of the company being wound up, such portion of its capital cannot be mortgaged by the company, and such a resolution is, in the case both of an unlimited and a limited company, irrevocable.—And a yet more important point, and one which shows the importance, and almost necessity, of having a trust deed in support of the debentures with trustees was decided in *In re Castell Brown, Ltd.*, where the bankers of the company who, in the usual course of business, had, without notice or inquiry, advanced moneys to the company on a deposit of title-deeds, coupled with a memorandum of equitable charge, were held entitled to priority over debenture-holders of the company, notwithstanding that the property comprised in the title-deeds was included in the debenture security, and by the express terms of the debenture itself prohibited from being charged by the company in priority to the debentures.

**Criminal Law.**—By far the most important event in the domain of criminal law was the coming into force of the Act altering the law of evidence in criminal cases by enabling the person accused to give evidence in his own behalf. There have been no authoritative decisions arising out of the Act to date, but it has been put in force, notably in the case of *Dr. Whitmarsh*.—The following are a few cases involving points of more than passing interest:—Englishmen have a custom of removing fences and other obstructions to the exercise of public rights by main force, but in doing so they must not commit more than necessary damage, and upon an indictment for malicious damage to property exceeding £5 under sect. 51 of the Malicious Damage Act, '61, where the defence is an assertion of right, the jury must be directed—first, Did the defendants do what they did in the assertion of a supposed right? Secondly, If so, did they do more than was necessary for the assertion of that right—that is to say, if upon the evidence the jury were reasonably convinced that the defendants used greater violence than it could properly be supposed was necessary for the assertion of the right or its protection, the jury ought to find the defendants guilty of malicious damage (*Reg. v. Clemens*).—"Trespassers will be prosecuted" is no doubt a wooden lie, but the trespasser must keep to the road and must not damage the field, for a trespasser upon a pasture field who did damage to the grass growing thereon to the extent of 6d., in spite of notices warning him that there was "no road," and kept on his way across it after being told by the owner that he was a trespasser, stating that he should continue to cross it as often as he liked, was held by the Queen's Bench division rightfully convicted of malicious damage (*Gayford v. Chouier*).—A person who orders and consumes a meal at a restaurant without being possessed of the means to pay for it does not obtain goods by false pretences under section 88 of the Larceny Act, 1861, but does incur a debt or liability by fraudulently obtaining credit so as to constitute an offence within the meaning of section 13 of the Debtors Act, 1869 (*Reg. v. Jones*).

**Constitutional Law.**—A rather curious action involving a question of constitutional law

was **Raleigh v. Goschen**. The rule of law and of the constitution is that no branch of the executive power is as such liable to an action, but the particular Minister who is responsible for the act is, and in this case the plaintiffs commenced an action against the Lords of the Admiralty as such with the object of establishing as against them that they were not entitled to enter upon, or acquire by way of compulsory purchase, certain land, the property of the plaintiffs, for the purpose of erecting thereon a training college for naval cadets, and claiming damages for alleged trespass and an injunction to restrain further trespass, and it was held, that though the plaintiffs could sue any of the defendants individually for trespasses committed, or threatened by them, they could not sue them as an official body, and that as the action was a claim against the defendants in their official capacity, it was misconceived and would not lie; the law being that while the authority of an executive department is no justification for a trespass, only those who commit or in fact authorise the trespass are liable, and the head of a Government Department is not liable for wrongful acts of officials in the Department, unless it can be shown that the act complained of was substantially the act of the head of the Department himself. The House of Lords had in the **London Tramways Company v. the London County Council** to consider the extent of its own jurisdiction, and decided that it could not upset a previous decision on a point of law of the House.

**Death Duties.**—Three estate duty cases should be recorded. In the **A. G. v. Brown** a father, who had carried on business as a cotton-spinner, entered into partnership with his son for the term of five years. The son brought no capital into the business, but, by the deed of partnership, it was agreed that the father was to be taken to have brought in two-thirds of the estimated capital of the business and the son the remaining one-third, and the profits were to be divided accordingly. Among other terms of the partnership it was agreed that, if the partnership continued for the five years or was determined by any cause other than the death of a partner, the son's share of the capital was to be one-half; and if the father died during the term, the son was to have the whole business, and was to pay £10,000 to the father's executors; but if the son died during the term, the father was to have back the business and was to pay £15,000 to his son's executors. The father died during the term, and in a claim for succession duty it was held that, taking the partnership deed as a whole, the arrangement therein contained was in the main one made for the benefit of the son rather than a sale to him of the partnership business on his father's death; and that succession duty was payable by the son.—Where an appointment under a power gave to the beneficiary so much of the stocks, funds, shares, and securities subject to the settlement as should be sufficient to raise the net sum of £2,000, it was held that succession duty on the sum appointed must be paid out of the funds remaining unappointed (*In re Saunders: Saunders v. Gore*). Where a company registered the death of an American shareholder and transferred the shares into the names of his American executors without probate in England, it was held that the company, by so dealing with the assets of the testator in England, constituted themselves executors *de*

*son tort*, and were liable, upon an information filed by the Attorney-General, to pay to the Crown probate duty upon the assets so administered by them (**Attorney-General v. New York Breweries Co.**).

**Dogs.**—A sheep dog is not entitled to one bite, even though the sheep are trespassers; and the owner was held liable under a section of the Dogs Act, 1865, where the sheep were trespassing on the defendant's field, which adjoined the plaintiff's land, in a case where while the sheep were being driven by their owner back to his own field, the defendant's dog, which was in the field where the sheep were so trespassing, worried and killed one of the sheep, and this although the defendant had several times warned the plaintiff to prevent his sheep from trespassing on his land (**Grange v. Silcock**).

**Ecclesiastical Law.**—The disputes in the Church as to ritual and kindred matters afforded much matter for speeches and newspaper articles, but very few cases came into court, the bishops vetoing action in the Ecclesiastical Courts. Interesting cases of ecclesiastical law were, however, decided. It was held *In re Perry Almshouses* that a person who has been baptised, has been confirmed, or is ready and desirous so to be, and is an actual communicant, holds the status of a member of the Church of England.—In a case arising out of the action of the Vicar of St. Mark's, Marylebone Road, the vicar was ordered to remove pictures representing the "Stations of the Cross" proved to have been used superstitiously, and four crucifixes, curtains placed over the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and the Apostles' Creed engraved on the east chancel wall, and permanent blinds fixed over the east window and a side chancel window, all of which he had done against a vote of the vestry and contrary to the wish of the parish, and the Court threatened to empower the parishioners' warden to carry out the order. It approved the erection in the chancel of a Communion Table with a reredos in substitution for the Communion Table formerly there, though made by the incumbent in opposition to a vote of the vestry, on the ground of its being an artistic improvement to the church, subject to the platform on which the Communion Table stood being extended round the north end of the table so as to enable the minister to officiate during the Communion Service standing at the north end; and also sanctioned by confirmatory faculty the erection in the church of a side chapel with a Communion Table in it, though objected to by the parishioners, subject to the chapel being separated from the church on a plan to be approved of by the Court.—Churchwardens who administered some charity estates held on old parochial trusts, the origin of which was unknown, and which were in '85 vested in trustees by a deed of appointment of new trustees upon trust to permit and suffer the churchwardens to receive and take the rents for such charitable uses, intents, and purposes as the same had been usually employed by the parishioners of the said parish, there being a temporary diminution of income, obtained in '85-8 from the bank where they kept an account, without the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, advances amounting to £3,000, which were carried to the credit of the churchwardens in the account. In '91 a scheme by the Charity Commissioners came into effect, by which the estates were vested in the Official Trustee of



Charity Lands, and the administration of the rents in the Trustees of the London Parochial Charities. The churchwardens had to pay the loan themselves (*Fell v. Official Trustees of Charity Lands*).—The seats in the new parish church of St. Saviour, Westgate-on-Sea, were in '85 allotted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as follows:—Two pews for the vicar of the parish and his family, 315 sittings to be let to pew-renters, 222 sittings as free seats, and 72 sittings as seats for children, in the expectation that the population of the parish would in the main be composed of working men. This expectation was not realised, and in '98 the vicar and churchwardens of the parish applied to the Ordinary to authorise by faculty the substitution of pews for adults in the place of the 72 sittings allotted as children's seats, and the letting of the substituted pews at pew-rents to be expended in church improvements and expenses. It was decided by the Commissary Court of Canterbury that it could allow the seats to be used for adults, but no pew-rents could be charged, and that the churchwardens might favour subscribers to a fund for church improvements (*Vicar of St. Saviour, Westgate-on-Sea, v. Parishioners of Same, Houseman intervening*).—One of the cases that has excited the greatest interest during this year is the case of Mrs. Druce, who claims to be the widow of a Duke of Portland, and who has made great efforts to get the grave of her husband opened, she alleging that no one was buried there, but that her husband, whom she knew as Mr. Druce, was in fact the Duke of Portland, who died many years later. The case led to an application to the Divisional Court to prohibit the Chancellor of the Diocese of London allowing the grave to be opened, and it was held that the jurisdiction of the Ordinary over all bodies buried in consecrated ground is not affected by the section of the Burial Act, '57, which requires the licence of a Secretary of State for the removal of any body from any place of burial unless it be removed from one consecrated place of burial to another by faculty granted by the Ordinary; and that the Ordinary may grant a faculty for the exhumation, for the purpose of identification, of a body which has been buried in consecrated ground, and the licence of the Secretary of State is not a condition precedent to the grant, although the faculty may be inoperative until the licence has been obtained (*Reg. v. Dr. Tristram*).—In *Lee v. Hawtrey* the Consistory Court of London held that an Order in Council purporting to be made under the 23rd sect. of the Burials Act, which enables an order to be made on the churchwardens to do such acts as may be necessary to prevent places of burial being injurious to health when directing the removal and reinterment elsewhere of human remains underneath the church, is either *ultra vires* or is to be construed as merely directing an application for a faculty to carry out its terms; and that, on the petition of the rector of the parish church and the churchwardens, a faculty may issue authorising for sanitary reasons the removal of the remains and their reinterment in consecrated ground.

**Education Acts.**—The London School Board established and managed a superannuation fund for the payment of allowances to their officers and teachers upon their retirement. This fund was provided by annual deductions from the salaries of the officers and teachers,

made in pursuance of contracts between them and the Board, and the Court of Appeal held in two cases that the officers and teachers could not recover back the amount of the deductions from their salaries, for (1) even if it was *ultra vires* for the Board to pay the expenses of managing the fund out of the school rates, it was no part of the contract between the Board and the officers and teachers that this should be done, and the making of the contract was therefore not *ultra vires*; (2) assuming that the Board could not undertake the management of the fund, in the absence of power under the Elementary Education Acts to do so, the money having been applied to the purposes for which it was subscribed, and the subscribers having had the right to participate in the benefits of the fund, there had been no failure of consideration (*Phillips v. London School Board*). Provision is now made for superannuation by the Elementary Teachers' Superannuation Act, '98.

**Election Law.**—The joint occupation of a dwelling-house is not a qualification for household franchise, but where the entry of qualification in division 1 of the occupiers' list of voters for a county was stated to be "dwelling-house joint," and it appearing that the value was more than twice £10, it was held that it might be treated as a claim for occupation franchise (*Bagley v. Butcher*). During the London County Council election one of the candidates for Holborn died, and it was held by the Divisional Court that where, at a contested election for a county council, a candidate dies between the nomination and the poll, it is the duty of the returning officer for the division in which he was a candidate to countermand notice of the poll (*Reg. v. Stewart*). A nomination paper of a candidate for election as a rural district councillor is not invalid by reason of its having been signed by the proposer and seconder before the name of the candidate was filled in (*Cox v. Davies*).—At the election for the London School Board in Chelsea there were eight candidates for five seats. The five highest on the poll, of whom the respondent was fifth, were declared by the returning officer to be elected. A petition was presented by the candidate who was sixth on the poll against the election of the respondent on the ground that certain votes given for the petitioner had been wrongly counted for the respondent or for some other candidate, and the petitioner claimed the seat. A recount having been had of the votes given for the respondent and the petitioner, it appeared that the petitioner had a majority over the respondent. The votes of the other candidates were not recounted; and it was held that the petitioner was entitled to the seat, for that it was enough for him to establish that he had more votes than the respondent, and that it was unnecessary to recount the votes given for the first four candidates (*Lord Monkswell v. Thompson*).—A return of expenses must be made although none have been incurred; but in *Ex-parte Pennington*, when Mr. Pennington had been returned unopposed at a municipal election, and believing that, as he had incurred no expenses of any kind, no return and declaration was required, omitted to return his expenses as "nil" until after the statutory period for making such return and declaration had expired, the Divisional Court held that there was sufficient evidence before the Court that



the omission had been under such circumstances as to amount to an authorised excuse under the Act, and Mr. Pennington was relieved from liability. And in *Mackinnon v. Clarke* it was decided that it is sufficient that the return should be posted within the prescribed number of days, and that a mistake in the return does not nullify the return so as to render a candidate liable for penalties who sits and votes after making such a return.

**Friendly Society.**—In a case in the Queen's Bench of *Smith v. Galloway* the facts were as follows:—A person became a member of a friendly society at a time when the rules of the society contained a general provision that the rules might be altered. After he had become entitled under the rules to a benefit from the funds of the society in the nature of a superannuation allowance, and whilst he was in actual receipt of it, the rules of the society were so altered as to have the effect of depriving him of that benefit in case of a breach by him of the altered rules. To such alteration of the rules he did not assent, except in so far as the fact of joining the society which had a general power of alteration constituted an assent; and he was held bound by the alteration. In a case of *Bennett v. Slater* it was held that a nomination under sect. 15, subsect. 2, of the Friendly Societies' Act, '75, intended to operate after death, and to dispose of the member's interest, could be revoked by a subsequent will of the nominator.

**Gaming**, either in the form of betting or stock-dealing, did not bulk so largely in the cases of the year as in the last two or three years. The appeal to the House of Lords in the *Kempton Park* case is still undecided. The following are two or three cases of interest:—In a case arising out of the death and bankruptcy of *Cronmire* (otherwise *George Gregory*) one customer who had dealt on the cover system having been successful in some of his dealings directed the debtor to use the profit for a *bonâ fide* purchase of certain stock, and the debtor thereupon sent a contract note to the respondent to the effect that he had sold the stock to him and debited him with the price of the stock, stamp, and fees. The debtor died before the stock was delivered, and the respondent claimed to prove against his estate for damages for the non-delivery of the stock; and it was held that the transaction was not equivalent to a payment by the debtor to the respondent of the price of the stock, and that the respondent was precluded by the Gaming Act, '45, sect. 18, from so proving (*Cronmire, In re; Waud, ex parte*).—In the same case it was held that a speculator who had deposited with the debtor money as cover to secure him against loss upon gaming transactions, the money having never been required or appropriated for that purpose, and the events in respect of which it was deposited having resulted in favour of the speculation, it was entitled to prove for it against the estate of the debtor. In another case it was held that a bill accepted for a gaming debt could not be sued on by the drawer; but where the drawer endorsed it to a bank and the bank sued the acceptor and recovered the money, it was held that the acceptor could not recover the money so paid by him from the drawer to whom he had given the bill for a gaming debt (*Crawley v. White*). Another of the great "place" cases was *Reg. v. Humphrey*. The prisoner was in the habit of going to an archway which was a private

thoroughfare leading from a public street into a yard containing dwelling-houses, stables, and workshops, for the purpose of betting with persons resorting to him there. This was held to be a "place" within the meaning of the Betting Act, '53, and the Court for Crown Cases Reserved held that the prisoner was rightly convicted under that Act.

**Husband and Wife.**—There was no divorce case exciting great popular interest, but several legal points were decided.—In *Wynne v. Wynne* the husband, a member of a firm of solicitors that was about to become bankrupt for £300,000, left England and could not be traced, in consequence of which a warrant was issued for his arrest. At a final interview with his wife he had told her he was ruined, and could not bear the disgrace and scandal, and must go away for a few months till the matter had blown over, and thereafter never gave her any clue to his whereabouts, of which she was entirely ignorant; and it was held that the husband's conduct amounted to desertion.—In *Townson v. Townson* the Court held that the costs of a wife who is respondent will not be allowed as against the husband where facts have come to the knowledge of her solicitors or their London agent which ought to convince them of her guilt. Such costs may, however, be ordered to be taxed against the co-respondent by the husband, and if recovered to be paid to the wife's solicitors.—Two points on the Summary Jurisdiction Act, '95, were decided on appeal:—Fresh evidence will not, as a general rule, be received by a Divisional Court hearing appeals from the orders of justices made under the Summary Jurisdiction Act, '95. The note taken by the justices' clerk will be accepted as a *prima-facie* complete statement of what took place; if such note is incomplete it may be supplemented by an affidavit as to what took place in the Court below, but not as to other facts (*Snape v. Snape*).—It is the duty of the clerk to the justices to make a note of the evidence and of the reasons of the decision, and to supply it in the event of an appeal to the Probate Division (*Robinson v. Robinson*).—In allotting alimony after a divorce, the Court, where the income is large, does not follow the one-third rule, but considers what would have been an adequate jointure for the wife; and where a wife obtained a divorce from her husband on the ground of his adultery and cruelty, and it appeared that the income of the husband had been £19,000 a year, and the wife, who had herself brought nothing into settlement, had £1400 a year under her marriage settlement, the Court, on the petition of the wife for permanent maintenance, considering that £3000 a year would have been an adequate jointure for the widow of a man in the husband's position, granted her £1600 a year in addition to her income under the marriage settlement, the additional £1600 a year to be payable *dum sola et casta vixerit* (*Kettlewell v. Kettlewell*).—The domicile as affecting property rights was the question for decision in *In re De Nichols*. A Frenchman and Frenchwoman married in France without any express marriage contract, so that according to French law their rights *inter se* as to property would be governed by the rule of *communauté de biens*. They came to England with a small amount of money, and became permanently domiciled here. The husband amassed a large fortune, and died in England, leaving his wife

surviving, and having made an English will by which he disposed of all his property; and on these facts the Court of Appeal held, reversing Mr. Justice Kekewich, that the change of domicile altered the rights of the husband and wife as to unsettled movable property, and that as at the time of the husband's death the parties were domiciled in England, their rights were governed by English and not by French law, so that the whole of the husband's personal estate was effectually disposed of by his will.—The following two cases also involved the rights of property of the husband and wife:—By sect. 3 of the Married Women's Property Act, '82, "Any money or other estate of the wife lent or entrusted by her to her husband for the purpose of any trade or business carried on by him, or otherwise, shall be treated as assets of her husband's estate in case of his bankruptcy, subject to reservation of the wife's claim to a dividend as a creditor for the amount or value of such money or other estate after, but not before, all claims of the other creditors of the husband for valuable consideration in money or money's worth have been satisfied." In a case in the Court of Appeal of *In re Clarke* it was held that the section does not apply to a loan by a wife to her husband for purposes unconnected with his trade or business.—In a case of *In re Haden* it appeared that the marriage settlement contained a covenant by the husband alone that all the real and personal estate above a certain value which should at any time during the coverture by any means be acquired by the wife or the husband in her right should forthwith be settled upon the trusts of the settlement. The wife was a party to and executed the deed. During the coverture she became entitled under the will of her father to certain real estate; and it was held in the Chancery Division that the property in question was bound by the covenant.

**Insurance.**—In a case in which the policy covered theft by burglary or housebreaking only, jewellery was stolen which was in a shop, the front door of which was shut but not locked or bolted, and access could be gained by turning the handle of the door. It appeared that in the absence of the porter, before the shop was opened for business in the morning, somebody opened the front door, entered the shop, and stole the jewellery; and this was held to be an actual forcible and violent entry, within the meaning of the policy, and the assured was entitled to recover (*In re George and Goldsmiths and General Burglary Insurance Association*).—"Collision" in a policy of marine insurance means collision between two navigable things, and a half-submerged barge which had just previously been run down by another vessel, and which was very slightly damaged, and was raised shortly afterwards and proceeded in safety to her home port, was held a navigable thing (*Chandler v. Blogg*).—The abandonment, as a total loss, of a ship insured against war risks, which has been captured, is not defeated by the restoration of the ship at a date subsequent to the commencement of an action for total loss on the policy by the shipowners against the underwriters (*Rays v. Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation*).—In *Home Marine Insurance Co. v. Smith*, a case that will alter the practice at Lloyd's, it was held the document, variously called a slip, covering note, or open-cover slip, issued at Lloyd's for the re-insurance of excess of insurance on goods over certain

amounts by different lines of steamships, cannot be stamped or sued upon as a policy of insurance. Such a document is not a policy of sea insurance within sect. 93, subsect. 3, of the Stamp Act, '91, or within the earlier statutes relating to sea insurance; nor is it a contract to issue a policy.

**Justices' Law.**—Where a person before a court of summary jurisdiction is charged with an offence in respect of which he is entitled to elect to go for trial, the Court ought to inform him of his right to be tried by a jury before he pleads to the charge. If he be not informed of that right and, after the charge has been gone into, pleads guilty, the conviction is bad; and it is immaterial whether or not he knew of his right to be tried by a jury, and immaterial whether or not the Court knew, before the proceedings commenced, that he meant to plead guilty in the course of the case (*Reg. v. Cockshott*).—To obtain an order against a putative father the mother of an illegitimate child must proceed on an application for a summons made within twelve months of the birth, and a hearing upon which no order is made, upon the ground that the evidence adduced by the complainant is insufficient, is a hearing and determination of the summons so as to exhaust the application upon which it is based, notwithstanding a statement by the magistrates that they do not dismiss the summons upon the merits, and that the complainant may apply again if she can bring further evidence in support of her claim; and three applications against the same man on the same day to three different magistrates, no summons being issued upon any one of them at the time owing to the impossibility for the time being of effecting service, must be deemed to be one application, except for the single purpose of ensuring the issue of a summons as soon as an opportunity for effecting service occurs; and where a summons is issued upon one of such applications, if such summons is heard no further summons can be issued on the other two applications (*Reg. v. Robinson*).—In a case known as *Reg. v. Douglas*, where a person appealed from a conviction because the clerk to the justices was as mayor of a town in the county sitting as a justice, it was held that the position of clerk to justices is incompatible with that of justice of the peace; and therefore where a person who held the office of clerk to justices is elected to a magistracy which under the Parish Councils Act carries with it the position of justice of the peace, his acceptance of the magistracy vacates his office as clerk to the justices. Where justices are equally divided upon the hearing of an information the proper course for the justices to take is to adjourn the case in order that a re-hearing may be had before a reconstituted bench. If, however, the justices dismiss the information, a subsequent information for continuing the offence in the case of a continuous offence will not lie against the same party if the circumstances remain the same. As long as the dismissal of the first information stands, it exists as a decision between the same parties upon the same subject-matter given by a competent tribunal, and the second bench of justices has no power to reopen the hearing (*Kinnis v. Graves*).

**Land Transfer.**—The law of the transfer of land, or, in legal phrase, conveyancing, was threatened with revision amounting to revolu-



tion by the Land Transfer Act, '97. The coming into force of the most far-reaching portion of this Act is still postponed, and the only portion that has yet come into force is Part I., which establishes a real representative, and empowers the Probate Division to grant letters of administration to the heir-at-law instead of the next-of-kin where the personal estate is small. Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes held in one case arising under this provision of the Act that where the title of the person applying for administration as heir-at-law is clear, and there is no personality, a grant may be made to the applicant without notice to the next-of-kin; but where the title of the applicant is doubtful, or the amount of the personality large as compared with the reality, notice should be given to the next-of-kin (*In the Goods of Barnett*).—And in another case where a wife died intestate and her husband survived her, and she left a son by a former marriage, a minor, who was her heir-at-law, on it appearing that the husband was a dissipated man, who was mismanaging a public-house which was part of the estate, and of which he refused to give up possession, the Court granted administration of the estate to the guardian *ad litem* of the infant heir-at-law (*In the Goods of Arden*).—The following are a few cases of interest, arising out of sales of land, deciding points of common practice not affected by the Act:—The words, "subject to a contract to be approved by my solicitor," do not make a contract by letter less binding if all the terms are agreed, and where it appeared that by "heads of agreement" between a vendor and purchaser it was agreed that the purchaser should purchase "36 acres of land," the boundaries of which were thereby accurately defined on three sides but not on the fourth, for £3600, "subject to approval of conditions and form of agreement by purchaser's solicitor," and the vendor afterwards discovered that the land which he supposed formed the subject-matter of the contract measured out at 42 acres, and required the purchaser to take the whole 42 acres at £4200, being £100 per acre, while the purchaser insisted that the contract should stand for the sale of 36 acres only, and brought an action for specific performance on that footing, it was held that the purchaser was entitled to specific performance, for the fourth boundary could be readily fixed so as to include 36 acres, and "subject to approval, etc.," did not make the heads of agreement any the less a binding contract (*North v. Percival*). It was also held in this case that the repudiation by the vendor of the contract was not such a default as would disentitle the vendor to interest for the delay in completion, under the ordinary condition of sale empowering the vendor by notice to rescind the sale if any objection should be insisted on which the vendor should be unable to remove, "notwithstanding any intermediate negotiation," and that on rescission the purchaser should be entitled to receive back his deposit without interest or costs, the condition being silent as to intermediate litigation. In *Isaacs v. Towell* the purchaser insisted on an objection that the particulars misrepresented that the property was freehold, and that the title shown was only to a term under an underlease; and on this ground he commenced an action on Nov. 30th, for rescission of the contract, return of his deposit, and payment of the expenses of investigating the title. Before further proceedings were taken, the vendor,

on Dec. 4th, gave the purchaser notice of the rescission of the contract, and offered to repay the deposit. On the evidence it was held that the misrepresentation was not made out, and it was further held that the notice was in time, and that the purchaser was only entitled to a return of his deposit without interest, and to the costs of the action up to the time of the receipt of the notice to rescind, and that he must pay the defendant's costs as from that date.—The presumption that half the soil of the road is intended to pass to a purchaser under a conveyance of land described as bounded by a public thoroughfare is equally applicable to streets in a town as to highways in the country; and this presumption is not rebutted by the fact that the vendor is owner of the soil beyond the medium *filum viæ*; in such a case the presumption is that the conveyance passes the soil of the highway so far as it is vested in the vendor (*In re White's Charities*).

**Landlord and Tenant**.—An agreement to let premises for a term of three years commencing from a certain date, at a clear yearly rental of £80 and £8 yearly for the use of water, payable on the usual quarter days, "with the option of renewal," was construed by the Court to entitle the tenant to a second agreement on the expiration of the first for the same period, on the same terms, except as to renewal, as those contained in the original agreement (*Lewis v. Stephenson*).—Premises were let, under a written agreement, "for the term of one year certain from the date thereof, and so on from year to year, unless or until the tenancy thereby created should be determined by either party giving to the other twenty-eight days' notice in writing, such notice to expire at any period of the year without any reference to the time of entry, the date of the agreement, or the commencement of the tenancy"; and it was held by the Court of Appeal that the tenancy could not be determined by notice during the first year (*Cannon Brewery v. Nash*).—In a lease a lessee's covenant should extend to the acts not only of his assigns, but of his or their sub-tenants who are not assigns. By the lease of a public-house the lessee covenanted for himself and assigns not to wilfully do or suffer any act or thing which might be a breach of the rules and regulations established by law for the conducting of licensed public-houses, or be a reasonable ground for withdrawing or withholding the licence thereof. The lessee assigned the lease to the defendant, who sublet the premises to a tenant, who became the holder of the licence, for a term expiring before the original lease. The sub-tenant while in possession was convicted of permitting drunkenness on the premises, and at the general annual licensing meeting the renewal of the licence was refused. The Court of Appeal held that the sub-tenant who had committed the offence was not an assign, and the lessor was not entitled to damages for the loss of his licence (*Bryant v. Hancock*).—To receive as lodgers the governesses and pupils of a neighbouring school is a breach of a covenant to use a house for no other purpose than a "private residence" (*Hobson v. Tulloch*).—The reasonable and careful exercise of their statutory powers by a railway company which injures the lessee of property of which the railway company has acquired the freehold is not a breach of the covenant for quiet enjoyment, the only remedy



of the tenant for such breaches being under the compensation clauses of the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, '45, and the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, '45. Structural injury to a house by the lessor is a breach of the covenant for quiet enjoyment, but no temporary inconvenience caused by the lessor, but not affecting the title or possession of the tenant, is a breach of the covenant (*Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company v. Anderson*).—Points of importance to dwellers in flats and occupiers of lock-up shops were decided in the following cases:—In *Blake v. Woolf* the defendant was the owner of premises to which water was laid on, and he had a cistern on the fourth floor. The plaintiff became tenant of the ground floor, and took his supply of water from the defendant. A leakage from the cistern having been noticed by the plaintiff, he informed the defendant, who instructed a competent plumber to remedy it. In consequence of the negligence of the plumber an overflow occurred, which damaged the plaintiff's goods; but the defendant was held not liable, since the plaintiff had assented to the water being on the premises, and therefore the defendant, by instructing a competent plumber to remedy the leakage, had discharged his duty to the plaintiff.—While in *Carlisle Café Co. v. Muse* it was held that a lease of the rooms on a floor is a lease of a separate dwelling, and includes the outer wall so far as it is solely appropriate to the rooms let.—In *Cowen v. Truefitt* rooms on the second floor of Nos. 13 and 14, Old Bond Street, were demised "together with free ingress and egress for the lessee through the staircase and passages of No. 13" to and from the demised premises. There was no staircase in No. 13, but there was a staircase in No. 14; and it was held, on the construction of the lease, that a right of access over the staircase in No. 14 must be held to have passed to the lessee, and that the words "No. 13" must be rejected as *falsa demonstratio*.

**Letters.**—At the end of '97 the case of *Labouchere v. Hess* created much excitement and interest. Mr. Hess, the proprietor of the *Critic*, published on Oct. 2nd, '97, a violent attack upon Mr. Labouchere's conduct in certain Stock Exchange transactions some years ago, founded upon letters written by Mr. Labouchere to a third party. The same supplement contained a threat to publish on Jan. 1st, '98, proofs which the defendant had in his possession that the plaintiff had carried on similar transactions in later years. Mr. Labouchere, on Oct. 7th, '97, published in *Truth* an article dealing with and denying the defendant's charges, in which he wrote, "You may publish and republish my letters as often as you please," adding that he could restrain their publication by injunction if he chose, but that he had no intention of doing so. Mr. Hess afterwards published a letter, alleged to have been written by Mr. Labouchere to a third person, as proof that Mr. Labouchere was a person wholly unworthy of confidence. Mr. Labouchere found that the proofs of which publication was threatened were letters written by him to the late Mr. Sala and in the possession of his widow, and brought an action for injunction: and it was held that the Court will restrain any person in the possession of letters from publishing them against the will of the writer, except under special circumstances—*e.g.*, where the publication is

necessary for the purpose of clearing the defendant's character; that there was nothing in the plaintiff's conduct to disentitle him to this relief, and the defendant had not shown that his purpose in publishing the letters was to clear his own character. The injunction was granted against publication of the letters from Mr. Labouchere to Mr. Sala, but not against informing any one of the contents thereof. Mrs. Sala was not proved to have given the letters to Mr. Hess for the purpose of publication, or to have colluded with him, and the action was dismissed against her with costs.

**Licensing.**—In a case from the South London Licensing Justices, it appeared that the justices wishing to help a free tenant whose house had been bought over his head by a firm of brewers, granted a licence for an adjoining house on the terms of the tenant surrendering the existing licence; and the Queen's Bench held that the provisions of sect. 50 of the Licensing Act, '72, with regard to the notice to be given to the owner of licensed premises apply to any order of justices which in effect, even though not in form, is a removal order; and the justices had no jurisdiction to make any order which had the effect of a removal order unless such notice has been given and the consent of the owner obtained (*Reg. v. Thornton*).—In *Reg. v. Bowman* the licensing magistrates tried to make a law for themselves, and granted a licence upon the applicant paying to them a sum of money, which money they intended to apply in reduction of the rates of the borough, or for some other similar public purpose. This was held to be illegal. A notice of application for a wine licence given by the secretary of a limited company is not necessarily bad, because in the notice it is not expressly stated that such secretary is giving the notice on behalf of the company (*Reg. v. Lyon*).—For the purposes of "closing time" a theatre is within the Licensing Act, '74, and a theatre must close when the public-houses have to close (*Gallagher v. Rudd*).—The borough fund of a municipal corporation cannot lawfully be applied, either under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, 82, or of the Borough Funds Act, 72, to indemnifying the chief constable of the borough against costs incurred by him in appearing by counsel as a litigant party upon an appeal to quarter sessions by the holder of a licence for the sale of intoxicating liquors from the refusal of licensing Justices to grant a renewal of the licence (*Attorney-General v. Tynemouth Corporation*).—Quarter sessions have no power to order the licensing justices to pay costs to the appellant in the event of an appeal against a refusal to renew a licence being allowed although the Justices appeared (*Reg. v. Staffordshire Justices*).—In *Reg. v. Bird* it was held that a rule of Quarter Sessions requiring an objector to give notice to the applicant for confirmation of a new licence, and to the clerk of the peace of his intention to object within seven days after the provisional grant, was invalid. A mortgage of an hotel to a brewer contained a covenant by the mortgagors that during the continuance of the security they would deal exclusively with the mortgagee for all beer and malt liquor sold on the mortgaged premises. The deed also contained the usual proviso for the continuance of the loan for five years. The mortgagors having ceased to purchase beer of the mortgagee, he now moved

for an injunction to restrain the breach of this covenant; the mortgagors also claimed to be entitled to redeem before the expiration of the five years; it was held that the proviso for the continuance of the loan were valid, and that the mortgagors were not entitled at present to redeem, that the covenant for the purchase and supply of beer during the continuance of the security was a reasonable covenant, which did not in any way clog the redemption or give the mortgagee any undue advantage, and that it ought to be enforced by injunction (*Biggs v. Hoddinott*).—A case involving the old law of innkeepers when innkeepers kept houses for public entertainment and refreshment was *Orchard v. Bush & Co.* Mr. Orchard, being on his way from his place of business in Liverpool to his home outside the town, went into the dining-room of an hotel in Liverpool, kept by the defendants, to get a meal, and put his overcoat in a place where coats were ordinarily kept in that room. The coat was missing when he had finished his meal. Sleeping accommodation for guests at the hotel was provided if required; but a great number of people used it every day for the purpose of dining there only; the Queen's Bench held that there was sufficient evidence to establish the relation of innkeeper and guest between the defendants and the plaintiff so as to make them liable for the loss of the coat without proof of negligence on their part.

**Local Government.**—The Kent County Council, under the Local Government Act, '88, sect. 16, made a bye-law as follows:—"No person shall sound or play upon any musical or noisy instrument, or sing in any public place or highway, within fifty yards of any dwelling-house, after being required by any constable or by an inmate of such house personally or by his or her servant to desist"; and the Queen's Bench Div. held that the bye-law was not invalid or *ultra vires* (*Brownscombe v. Johnson*).—A point on "betterment" was decided in a case in which the London County Council was concerned, it being held that in making a valuation of a "tied" public-house for betterment assessment, in valuing the land apart from the buildings thereon, the valuer may not take into consideration either the takings and payments of the public-house, or the fact that it was "tied." In valuing the land and buildings as a whole, evidence of the takings and payments should not be admitted even for the purpose of testing the evidence of witnesses, and on this head the fact that the house was "tied" was immaterial, but in valuing the interests of the owner and lessees, the "tying" covenant must be taken into consideration (*London County Council v. City of London Brewery Co.*).—A question that has long been in doubt with regard to the effect of the vesting of streets in public authorities in England arose in a case from Sydney in the Privy Council, and it was held that the vesting of a street in a municipal authority vests no property in such authority beyond the surface of the street and such portion as may be absolutely necessary to its repairs and management, but does not vest the soil or land in them as owners. Where, therefore, part of a street is converted into a tramway there is no taking of property, and no compensation is payable to the municipal authority. (*Sydney Municipal Council v. Young*).—Notice to the owner of a house with defective sanitary accommodation, calling upon him to provide

a particular kind of closet, is not within sect. 36 of the Public Health Act, '75, and is therefore bad (*Wood v. Widnes Corporation*).—And this whether made in pursuance of a general resolution or not (*Robinson v. Sunderland Corporation*).—One curious effect of the Parish Councils Act was shown in a case in the Court of Appeal where, relying on *Reg. v. Inhabitants of Tipton*, an old decision of the Queen's Bench, '42, which established the rule that the settlement in a parish gained by birth therein is a settlement in the parish as an entity, and not in any particular township of it, and if after a birth settlement has been gained in it the parish is divided by Act of Parliament into two or more separate parishes, so that it ceases to exist as one entire parish, the birth settlement gained in the old parish ceases to exist also, it was held that wherever, as in very many cases, by virtue of this Act an old civil parish had been made two distinct parishes all the birth settlements in that parish were destroyed, and paupers having only a birth settlement in such a parish must be supported by the Union where they become chargeable (*St. Saviour's Union v. Dorking Union*).

**Lunacy.**—In *Strangways v. Read* the committee of the estate of a lunatic was authorised in the common form to pay to the committee of the person £2500 per annum for the lunatic's maintenance; the order provided for the keeping up of a considerable establishment, and that the committee of the person should be at liberty to reside in the lunatic's own house and have the use of the horses, carriages, and other effects of the lunatic. As a matter of convenience to the committee of the person, the allowance was paid quarterly in advance. A quarterly payment of £625 was made on Oct. 20th, '96, and thirteen days afterwards the lunatic died. The executors of the lunatic claimed to be repaid a proportion of the quarter's allowance for the period subsequent to the death of the lunatic; and it was held they were entitled to receive back such proportion as had not been properly expended.

**Master and Servant.**—It is not a custom known to the law, though relied on by most people, that in the absence of special contract, there is a right on the part of either the master or the servant, in the case of domestic service, to determine the service, at the end of the first calendar month, by notice given at or before the expiration of the first fortnight; but if such a custom is relied on, and its existence proved by evidence in any particular case, it would not be held unreasonable, and the Court would give effect to it (*Moult v. Halliday*). And see *Workmen's Compensation*.

**Mortgage.**—In *Leeds and Hanley Theatre of Varieties v. Broadbent* a mortgage deed contained an agreement that the payment of the principal money thereby secured should not be required by the mortgagees until the expiration of three years from the date of the deed "if in the meantime every half-yearly payment of interest shall be punctually paid"; and the Court of Appeal said that payment "punctually" meant "payment on the day fixed for payment," and that payment nine days after such fixed day was not good payment.

**Negligence.**—An important case was *Penny v. the Wimbledon Urban District Council*, where Mr. Justice Bruce stated the law of the building owner's liability as follows:—"When a person



employs a contractor to do work in a place where the public are in the habit of passing, which work will, unless precautions are taken, cause danger to the public, an obligation is thrown upon the person who orders the work to be done to see that the necessary precautions are taken, and if the necessary precautions are not taken he cannot escape liability by seeking to throw the blame on the contractor; and no sound distinction in this respect can be drawn between the case of a public highway and road which may be, and to the knowledge of the wrongdoer probably will in fact be, used by persons lawfully entitled so to do.

**Trade Cases.**—One man must not adopt another's name in order to secure his trade, and where a person had taken a name as his own name for the purpose of using the name in trade to pass off his boots and shoes as the manufacture of another whose real name it was, he was restrained absolutely from using the name in connection with the sale or manufacture of boots or shoes (*F. Pinet & Cie v. Maison Louis Pinet, Ltd.*).—And although he may have formerly used the name, if he has dropped it so long that the name has become associated solely with the other person (*Daniel & Arter v. Whitehouse*).—Goodwill is an "asset" of a partnership business, and a sale of goodwill not supported by covenants gives the purchaser the right to restrain the vendor by injunction from canvassing the customers of the old business; *Jennings v. Jennings* was a case where one partner had brought an action for rescission of the partnership on the ground of misrepresentation, and the action was compromised on the terms that judgment should be entered for the plaintiff for £1200, the partnership to be dissolved, the other partner retaining the "assets." The goodwill was not specifically mentioned in the terms of the compromise, and in a subsequent action it was held that the relationship of vendor and purchaser existed between the parties, that the outgoing partner was subject to the ordinary obligations of a vendor, and consequently an injunction was granted restraining him from canvassing the customers of the old firm.—In a case before the House of Lords it was held that a foreign manufacturer, who manufactures abroad, and sends by post at their request to a firm in England articles which infringe an English patent, does not himself infringe the patent, and is not liable to an injunction restraining infringement in an action by the owner of the English patent, for the Court has no jurisdiction to restrain a foreigner abroad as regards transactions carried on by him in his own country.—In a case in the commercial list goods were sold and shipped to the buyer, to whom the seller forwarded the bill of lading, together with a bill of exchange for acceptance. The buyer did not accept the bill of exchange, but sold the goods, and indorsed the bill of lading, to the plaintiff. The seller stopped the goods, and it was held that, as by the Sale of Goods Act, '93, sect. 19, subsect. 3, the buyer, not having accepted the bill of exchange, was bound to return the bill of lading, the property in the goods did not pass to him, and he could transfer no title to the plaintiff (*Cahn & Mayer v. Pockett's Bristol Channel Steam Packet Co.*).—In a case known as *In re South Heton Coal Co. v. Haswell Shotton and Easington Coal and Coke Co.*

some coal mine-owners offered to receive from two parties sealed tenders for the purchase of the mine, and undertook to accept the highest. One party offered such a sum as should be £200 more than the sum offered by the other. This was held not to be a good tender, and the other was not compelled to sell.

**Trustees and Executors.**—Trustees must not use their powers for their own benefit. This is illustrated by *Molynaux v. Fletcher*, where a testator bequeathed his estate to trustees on trust to pay the income to his children in equal shares, and gave power to the trustees at their discretion to apply "in or towards the advancement in life of each child a sum not exceeding £500 of his or her presumptive share." After the share of a married daughter had become vested, the trustees at her request advanced £250 to her under this power, with knowledge that the sum so advanced would be used to pay a debt due from her husband to one of the trustees; and it was held that this was not a *bona fide* exercise of the power, and was therefore a breach of trust.—Executors or trustees have power to appropriate specific assets to answer settled shares of residue, though the interests of infants are concerned (*In re Nickels—Nickels v. Nickels*).—In *In re Stevens*, part of the testator's estate consisted of moneys payable under a policy of insurance on the life of the testator, which he had equitably mortgaged to his bankers as security for a larger amount. The insurance society would not pay over the moneys without production of the probate, and for nearly seven years the executors delayed taking out probate, paid the bankers or their transferee out of the estate interest at 5 per cent. on their debt, and after production of the probate the insurance company paid over the policy moneys to the bankers' transferee, together with interest at 1 per cent. per annum from the time when such moneys became payable; and the difference between the interest thus received and paid was £157 14s. 8d. The executors never had sufficient assets in their hands to pay all the testator's debts; and it was held that the executors could not be ordered to account on the footing of wilful default or breach of duty by reason of this loss of interest to the estate, for no action would lie for neglect to take out probate, and the beneficiary's only remedy would be by citing the executor in the Probate Division.—The next three cases affect solicitor trustees. It was held in *In re White Rennell v. Franklin*, by Mr. Justice Kekewich, that where a solicitor is appointed executor and trustee of a will, and is empowered by his testator to make professional charges as solicitor to the estate, the right to charge profit-costs is a legacy, and is liable to legacy duty; but it has never been the custom in the legacy duty department to ask for legacy duty on such costs.—In another case, in which the question of a solicitor trustee's costs came before the Court of Appeal, it was held that the solicitor trustee could not take his costs of administration in priority to the creditors of the estate.—To make a retiring trustee liable for a breach of trust committed by his successor, it must be proved that the very breach of trust which was in fact committed was not merely the outcome of or rendered easy by the retirement and new appointment, but was contemplated by the former trustee when the retirement and appointment took place;



and where one of two trustees by whom a breach of trust is committed is a solicitor, he cannot, merely because he is a solicitor, be required to indemnify his co-trustee where that co-trustee had himself been an active participator in the breach of trust, and has not participated in it merely in consequence of the advice and control of the solicitor (*Head v. Gould*).—The law of judicial trustees is being slowly developed. It was held in *In re Ratcliff* that the law being that the appointment of a judicial trustee under the Judicial Trustees Act, 1896, is a matter entirely within the discretion of the Court, and a beneficiary is not entitled as of right to have one appointed, the reversioner under a will where the testator's widow was sole executrix and also tenant for life (there being no trustee appointed by the will) was not entitled against the widow executrix's wish and the testator's manifest intention, which was that she should have the sole control of his estate, and there being no ground of complaint against her, to have a judicial trustee. It was further held that the Court can, in a proper case, remove the executor and appoint a judicial trustee in his place.—It was held in a Scotch case in the House of Lords (*Hutton v. Annan*) that the accountant of court, Scotland, who, as to this matter, fills a similar position to that of a Master in Chancery under the Judicial Trustee Rules, 1897, has no power to approve of an improper investment, and that an investment of trust money on a bond of the Greenock Harbour Trustees, a corporation consisting of the magistrates, the council, and elected trustees, secured on the rates and duties and other revenues of the harbour, with no right of obtaining possession of the works in default of payment, was not a real or heritable security; (2) that it was not a debenture created by a municipal corporation; (3) that, looking to the previous statement of accounts of the harbour trust, it was not a security a prudent trustee ought to have invested his ward's money in; (4) that the annual audit of the accountant of court did not exonerate the *curator bonis* from liability.

**Volunteers.**—In a case in the Court of Appeal the plaintiff, who was a member of a volunteer corps, which was trained and exercised with a portion of the regular forces at Shorncliffe Camp under an order of the War Office, forming a volunteer brigade for the purpose of such training and exercise during the period Aug. 1st to 8th, had on Aug. 8th, while preparations were going on for the departure of the volunteers from the camp, been charged with larceny from a comrade. The adjutant of the corps gave orders that he should be taken under arrest with the baggage guard to Shorncliffe station, and thence to Boxmoor station in the special military train which was on that day to convey the corps home, and that on arrival at the latter station he should be taken to Hemel Hempstead, where he lived, and handed over to the police authority there. The plaintiff was accordingly taken under arrest to Shorncliffe station, and three of his comrades were there told off to form his escort in the train and to take him from Boxmoor station to Hemel Hempstead and there hand him over to the police, which they did. The volunteer was acquitted and brought action against them for assault and false imprisonment; and it was held that the members of the corps were subject to military law from the time when they fell in on

Aug. 1st for the purpose of proceeding to the camp to be trained and exercised with the regulars until on their return home on Aug. 8th they were dismissed; and that the plaintiff and defendants were therefore subject to military law at the time when the defendants did the acts complained of, and the plaintiff therefore had no right of action.

**Wills.**—Under Lord Kingsdown's Act a will made abroad which is a valid will in the country in which it is made is a valid will in England. The Wills Act makes a will executed in English form with two witnesses a valid execution of a power to appoint by will, whatever the requirements of the power may have been, but in *Hummel v. Hummel* Mr. Justice Kekewich held that a foreign executed will was not a valid exercise of a power of appointment if it did not comply with the English form.—A testator cannot make a will for his widow, and if he intends her to do what she will with his property during her life she can deal with it by her will. In *In re Jones* Mr. Jones gave all his property, subject to payment of his debts and funeral and testamentary expenses, to his wife in these words: "for her absolute use and benefit, so that during her lifetime for the purpose of her maintenance and support she shall have the fullest power to sell and dispose of my said estate absolutely. After her death, as to such parts of my . . . estate as she shall not have sold or disposed of as aforesaid, subject to payment of my wife's funeral expenses, I give . . . the same" in trust for sale for the benefit of other persons. The wife was also appointed sole executrix. It was held that the widow took an absolute interest, and that the part undisposed of passed by her will.—*In re Jones (Richards v. Jones)* the intention of a Hotchpot clause is to equalise benefits, and where a father having one son and one daughter covenanted with the trustees of his son's marriage settlement that his executors would pay them £10,000 to be held on trust for the son for life, with remainder for son's wife for life, with remainder as to the capital for the issue of the marriage in the event (which happened) of there being no child the capital to be held in trust for the father absolutely, and by his will gave the residue of his estate in trust for his son and daughter in equal shares, with a proviso that all sums which the testator had covenanted to give to or with any child on his or her marriage should, in default of any directions to the contrary, be brought into hotchpot. On the death of the testator his executors paid £10,000 to the trustees of the marriage settlement and paid the son half the estate less £10,000, the son died leaving a widow and no children, and it was held the son's executors were entitled to the whole sum of £10,000 subject to the wife's interest, and the daughter's claim to half as part of the residuary estate was rejected (*Wheeler v. Humphreys*).—A bequest of shares in a limited company, coupled with a declaration that the shares so bequeathed shall carry the dividend accruing thereon at the testator's death, operates as an exclusion of the Apportionment Act, and where a testator bequeathed certain shares in a company, and declared that every share bequeathed by his will should carry the dividend accruing thereon at his death it was held that the beneficiary took the whole of the dividend for the year in which the testator died without apportionment (*In re Lyaght*).—*In re Averill*

a testator by his will devised certain real property to the use of trustees in fee simple upon trust for one, for life, and after her death, for her children who being sons should attain twenty-one, or being daughters should attain that age or marry, as tenants in common. On the death of the tenant for life, there were six children, all infants and unmarried. The eldest child attained twenty-one in March '97, and it was held in Chancery that the eldest child was entitled on attaining twenty-one to the entirety of the rents until the next child attained a vested interest, and so on. In a case in which a testator who died possessed of a leasehold house held by him on a repairing lease bequeathed it directly (without the intervention of trustees) to his niece for life and after her death to other persons absolutely, and appointed executors, it was held that the niece, the tenant for life, was not bound to perform any of the covenants in the lease (*In re Tomlinson*).

**Workmen's Compensation.**—In a case where Stephenson, Clarke, & Co., the coal contractors, were the defendants, and had contracted to supply coal to the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, it appeared that the defendants had to unload the coal, and engaged agents to employ a gang to carry out the work. One of their agents, Weeks, had a gang unloading the *Bluebell*, amongst whom was Carter, the plaintiff. Owing to the hold of the *Bluebell* not being properly ventilated there was an accumulation of gas, and when the hatch was removed a violent explosion took place, and the plaintiff was injured, and it was held that the injury was caused by the defective "plant" of the defendants Stephenson, Clarke, & Co. (*Carter v. Clarke*).—The carelessness and wilful disobedience to the foreman's orders of a factory hand, who has been injured by an unfenced machine, afford no answer to summary proceedings, under sect. 82 of the Factory and Workshop Act, '78, against the occupier of the factory for having neglected to fence the machine (*Blenkinsop v. Ogden*).—A young person in the employment of the occupiers of a spinning mill was working and employed during prohibited hours, when, during the time allowed for a meal, he oiled part of the machinery of the mill contrary to orders and for his own amusement, and under the Factory and Workshop Act, '78, the occupiers of the mill were liable to a fine (*Prior v. Slaitwaite Spinning Co.*).—An action will lie in respect of personal injury occasioned to a workman employed in a factory through a breach by his employer, the occupier of the factory, of the duty to maintain fencing for dangerous machinery imposed upon him by the Factory and Workshop Act, '78, and the defence of common employment is not applicable in a case where injury has been caused to a servant by the breach of an absolute duty imposed by statute upon his master for his protection (*Groves v. Lord Wimborne*).—In a Scotch case in the House of Lords the facts were as follows:—Waggons belonging to the Caledonian Railway Co. were filled with coal from pits on that railway company's system, and delivered to the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Co. at Dumfries Station, who had an agreement with the Gas Commissioners of Dumfries to haul the coal from the station to the gasworks. The station and the gasworks were connected by the Gas Commissioners' tramway line running along a public street. The Glasgow and South-

Western supplied the men and horses to haul the waggons, and once the waggons left the Caledonian Co.'s system they were not under their control. In conducting the waggons into the gasworks, two waggons at a time were taken along the tramway, but owing to a descent and ascent, one of the waggons was as usual uncoupled at the top of the descent, and the other taken on at a sharp trot to rush the ascent. While this was being done an obstruction got in the way, and the first waggon had to be pulled up; but the brake of the second waggon refused to act, and the husband of the respondent, who was in the employ of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Co., was caught between the two waggons and killed. The House of Lords held that the Caledonian Railway were not liable (*Caledonian Railway Co. v. Mulholland*).—The Factory and Workshop Act, '78, provides a special compensation for the family of a workman injured through neglect to fence machinery, and in *Blenkinsop v. Ogden* it was held that where a person has been injured by the occupier's neglect to fence, the fact that the injury was proximately caused by such contributory negligence on the part of the injured person as would have debarred him from maintaining a civil action is no answer to a prosecution under the Act with the object of recovering the fine for the benefit of the injured man's family.

#### LAWN TENNIS, '98.

It must be owned by the most ardent player that lawn tennis, as a popular game, has decidedly gone down in public favour, bicycling and golf, and to a mild extent croquet, having taken its place. The season opened in April with the **Covered Courts Championships**, when W. V. Eaves for the second time won the Gentlemen's Singles, beating H. L. Doherty. The Gentlemen's Doubles were won by R. F. and H. L. Doherty, who beat G. Greville and H. A. Nisbet, the holders. Miss Austen, by beating Miss Legh, is again the champion for the Ladies' Singles. For the All-comers Singles Championship at Dublin A. S. Mahony beat W. V. Eaves, the holder; R. F. and H. L. Doherty won the All-comers Doubles. Miss Cooper the Ladies' Championship, and Miss Martin and Miss Dyas the Ladies' Championship Doubles. The Middlesex Singles Championship is H. S. Mahony; the Lady Champion of Middlesex is again Miss C. Cooper. The Kent All-comers Championship was won by W. V. Eaves, the holder, and the Ladies' All-comers Championship by Miss C. Cooper. The Northern Championship at Aigburth was won by H. L. Doherty, who easily defeated the American champion, C. Hobart. Miss Martin is the Ladies' Northern Champion. The Doubles were won by R. F. and H. L. Doherty, and the Ladies' Doubles by Miss Cooper and Miss Dyas. The **All-England Championship** at Wimbledon was won by R. F. Doherty, the holder, who beat H. L. Doherty. The Ladies' Championship was won by Miss Cooper, who beat Miss Martin. R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty beat Nisbet and Hobart for the Doubles Championship, and the All-England Plate was won by G. W. Hillyard. The Championship of North London was won by A. W. Gore, the Ladies' by Miss Austen. Gloucester beat Middlesex in the final tie for the Inter-County Championship for the Lawn Tennis Association Cup. The Ladies' Kent County Championship was



won by Mrs. Kirby. In the **Universities Matches** the Singles were won by Cambridge by 5 games to Oxford's 4. The Doubles were also won by Cambridge by 5 to 4, almost entirely owing to H. I. Doherty's play. S. H. Smith, the holder, is again the Champion of Wales, Miss Parr beating Miss Ridding, the holder, for the Ladies' Championship. The Championship of London was retained by H. L. Doherty, the holder, Miss C. Cooper, the holder, being the Lady Champion. The Warwickshire Champion is G. F. Goodman, the Lady Champion Miss Dyas, whilst the Warwickshire Challenge Cup was won by E. R. Allen. The Midland Counties Championship was won by S. H. Smith, the holder, the Ladies' Champion being Mrs. Hilliard. H. Roper Barrett again won the Essex Championship, and Miss Tulloch the Ladies'. For the **Scottish Championship** H. L. Doherty was the winner, and Mrs. O'Neill is the Ladies' Champion of Scotland; in the Doubles the brothers Doherty won. At Buxton the **All-England Ladies' Doubles Championship** was played as usual, and resulted in a victory for Miss Stedman and Miss Dyas, who beat Mrs. Hilliard and Miss Pickering, the holders. S. H. Stroud is the Champion of Derbyshire, and Miss Dyas the Lady Champion. The Eastern Counties Championship was won by "Algy Dear," the Ladies' by Miss E. L. Austin. The Sussex Challenge Cup at Brighton was won by D. G. Chaytor, and Miss Austen was the Lady Champion. At Chichester Tournament D. G. Chaytor won the Final, and he also won at the Bournemouth Tournament. He is also the Champion of Yorkshire, Miss K. M. Grey being the Lady Champion. S. H. Smith won the South of England Championship at Eastbourne, H. S. Mahoney won the Welsh Covered Court Championship, and Miss Robb is the Lady Champion.

**Lawson, Sir Wilfrid, M.P.** See under COMMONS.

**Lawyers Deceased** (Dec. 1st, '97—Nov. '98). See OBITUARY.

## LAYMEN, HOUSES OF.

The first House of Laymen for the Province of Canterbury assembled with the Houses of Convocation at the opening of the Parliament of 1886. It is composed of ten representatives from the diocesan conferences of London, six each from Winchester, Rochester, Lichfield, Worcester, and four each from the remaining dioceses of the province. To the representative body so formed the Primate may add ten laymen by nomination. At the first sitting on Feb. 17th, '86, rules of procedure were adopted, the most important being that the procedure of the House of Commons should be as far as practicable followed. The House is bound to avoid discussions upon doctrine. Like Convocation, the House of Laymen is elected with every fresh Parliament.

In '92 the first House of Laymen for the Province of York was elected. It contained 106 members, and held its first meeting on April 20th, '92. The rules of procedure adopted provided that the election of members should be by the laymen of Diocesan Conferences, and the meetings should be held at York, at least once a year, at Eastertide, and as often at other times as should seem good to the Archbishop. See CONVOCATION.

## I. PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

**Chairman:** Lord Ashcombe.

**Vice-Chairman:** G. A. Spottiswoode.

**Secretary:** Sydney W. Flamank, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

**Members.**—**Canterbury**—Earl Stanhope, Lord Medway, Lord Teynham, A. S. G. Boscawen, M.P. **London**—Sir Theodore Hope, L. T. Dibdin, F. C. Holiday, Athelstan Riley, P. V. Smith, LL.D., G. A. Spottiswoode, J. A. Shaw Stewart, Eugene Stock, J. G. Talbot, M.P., W. D. Thurnam. **Winchester**—Lord Ashcombe, Admiral Field, C.B., M.P., M. G. Knight, Melville Portal, W. W. Portal, Lieut.-Col. Frank Willan. **Bangor**—Lord Penrhyn, Col. the Hon. W. E. Sackville-West, J. Lloyd Griffith, T. Prichard. **Bath and Wells**—Sir R. H. Paget, Bart., John F. Fortescue Horner, B. E. Somers, A. J. Goodford. **Chichester**—W. H. Campion, G. F. Chambers, R. Ball Dodson, J. Heywood-Johnstone, M.P. **Ely**—Prof. Sir G. G. Stokes, Bart., F. A. Blaydes, A. M. Ellis, A. Sperling. **Exeter**—Sir J. Kennaway, Bart., M.P., A. H. A. Hamilton, Col. Sir R. T. White-Thomson, K.C.B., John Shelly. **Gloucester**—Sir John E. Dorington, Bart., M.P., B. St. John Ackers, John Harvey, G. E. Lloyd-Baker. **Hereford**—Sir O. Wakeman, Bart., Sir J. R. Bailey, Bart., R. Jasper More, M.P., T. M. Southwell. **Lichfield**—Earl of Harrowby, Charles Bill, M.P., C. J. Blagg, Lieut.-Col. Seton Churchill, Stanley Leighton, M.P., Thomas Salt. **Lincoln**—Earl of Yarborough, A. S. Leslie Melville. **Llandaff**—Lord Llangatock, O. H. Jones, J. E. Oliviant, J. Watson. **Norwich**—R. T. Gurdon, S. Hoare, M.P., Capt. E. G. Pretymann, M.P., Major C. L. A. Skinner. **Oxford**—Lord Addington, Sir J. R. Mowbray, Bart., M.P., W. G. Mount, M.P., H. C. Risley. **Peterborough**—Duke of Rutland, K.G., W. U. Heygate, E. P. Monckton M.P., S. G. Stopford Sackville. **Rochester**—Viscount Cranborne, M.P., Derman Christopherson, Sydney Gedge, M.P., Henry Morris, E. H. Leicester Penrhyn, Morton W. Smith. **St. Albans**—Lord Aldenham, David Howard, A. W. Ruggles-Brise, Hon. C. H. Strutt, M.P. **St. Asaph**—Earl of Powis, J. Eldon Banks, P. P. Pennant, R. W. Williams Wynn. **St. Davids**—Earl of Cawdor, Sir J. T. D. Llewellyn, Bart., M.P., Sir C. E. G. Philipps, Bart., W. S. de Winton. **Salisbury**—Earl Nelson, J. K. D. Wingfield Digby, M.P., W. H. Laverton, Colonel Williams, M.P. **Southwell**—Sir H. H. Bemrose, M.P., Sir A. P. Heywood, H. E. Thornton, F. Wright. **Truro**—Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, Edmund Carlyon, Major Ross, Michael Williams. **Worcester**—Lord Norton, Alfred Baldwin, M.P., H. W. Fairfax-Lucy, Col. Victor Milward, M.P., F. A. Newdigate, M.P., Albert Webb. **Nominated members**—Earl of Selborne, Earl of Cranbrook, Lord Stanmore, Sir Richard Temple, Bart., A. F. Buxton.

## II. PROVINCE OF YORK.

**Chairman:** Viscount Cross.

**Vice-Chairman:** Viscount Halifax.

**Hon. Secretary:** J. W. Eastwood, M.D., Dinsdale Park, near Darlington.

**Hon. Treasurer:** W. F. H. Thomson, York and East Riding Bank, York.

**Members.**—**York**—Capt. G. R. Bethell, R.N., Lord Deramore, \*Arthur Duncombe, \*Earl of Feversham, Hon. H. W. Fitzwilliam, \*Viscount Halifax, Hon. G. E. Lascelles, J.



Grant Lawson, M.P., Lord Middleton, Sir F. G. Milner, Bart., M.P., W. H. St. Quintin, Earl of Scarborough, \*W. H. F. Thomson, Lord Wenlock, Right Hon. J. L. Wharton, M.P. **Durham**—\*S. P. Austin, Lord Barnard, T. M. Barron, C. D. Hill Drury, M.D., \*J. W. Eastwood, M.D., R. K. A. Ellis, \*C. Hodgson Fowler, Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., G. B. Morgan, Sir Thomas Richardson, M.P., W. J. Watson, Sir Lindsay Wood, Bart. **Carlisle**—W. D. Crewdson, \*James Cropper, \*Viscount Cross, \*Chancellor Ferguson, J. E. Hasell, Sir J. T. Hibbert, K.C.B., Miles Mac Innes, E. Wadham. **Chester**—Bulkeley Allen, \*Col. C. H. France-Hayhurst, \*Duncan Graham, J. H. Grafton, T. C. Horsfall, R. H. Joynson, Christopher Kay, Wm. Laird, Sir Horatio Lloyd, Arthur H. Sykes, Duke of Westminster, K.G., P. Egerton-Warburton. **Liverpool**—Lord Balcarras, M.P., J. C. Barrett, \*E. W. Bird, John Branner, Stewart H. Brown, \*J. R. Buckton, J. J. Cockshott, J. W. Fair, Sir W. B. Forwood, W. Gamble, H. B. Gilmour, H. Douglas Horsfall, Sir Thomas Hughes, Col. Morrison, John W. Watkins, M.D. **Manchester**—Major Ballantine, Arthur Birley, G. W. W. Blathwayt, H. Hargreaves Bolton, jun., \*E. P. Charlewood, \*Earl Egerton of Tatton, Thomas Fair, Ralph Fletcher, R. K. Freeman, Stewart Garnett, F. J. Grant, Sir W. H. Houldsworth, Bart., M.P., Sir J. W. Maclure, Bart., M.P., J. G. C. Parsons, Col. C. M. Roys, M.P. **Newcastle**—Sir B. C. Browne, Henry Cooke, W. D. Cruddas, M.P., \*W. S. Daglish, Earl Percy, W. R. Plummer, \*C. Harrison Stanton, W. A. Watson-Armstrong. **Ripon**—Lord Bolton, Hon. H. E. Butler, Francis Darwin, Capt. C. S. Greenwood, J. S. Hurst, R. B. Jowitt, \*J. E. Maude, Sir Theo. Peel, Bart., E. P. Peterson, \*Sir F. S. Powell, Bart., M.P., Lieut.-Col. G. Robinson, Walter Rowley. **Wakefield**—\*William Brooke, E. Hildred Carlile, Arthur T. Clay, R. J. Critchley, T. H. Holdsworth, \*Col. E. Neville, M. E. Sanderson; Col. W. Spencer Stanhope, C.B., J. A. Erskine Stuart, E. West Symes, M.D., J. H. Swallow, F. Workman. **Sodor and Man**—Sir James Gell, A. W. Moore, Robert S. Stephen.

Those marked thus (\*) are members of the Standing Committee.

**Lead Poisoning.** See SESSION, sect. 20, and FACTORY AND WORKSHOP LEGISLATION.

**Learned Societies.** The rapid progress of art and science during the present century has led to the establishment of innumerable societies and institutions for the furtherance of the study of special subjects. A list of these associations would occupy so much space that we are only able to indicate the chief of them. Separate accounts of some of them are given under their alphabetical headings. The names in brackets indicate the Secretaries.

**Aëronautical Society of Great Britain**, 8, St. George's Place, S.W. (Capt. Baden-Powell, Hon. Sec.).

**Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland**, 3, Hanover Sq., W. Assist.-Sec., T. V. Holmes, F.G.S.

**British Archaeological Association**, 32, Sackville St., W. (George Patrick and Rev. H. J. D. Astley).

**British Association for the Advancement of Science**, Burlington House, W. (G. Griffith, M.A.).

**British Medical Association**, 429, Strand (F. Fowke).

**Chemical Society**, Burlington House, W. (Prof. W. R. Dunstan, F.R.S., and W. P. Wynne, D.Sc., F.R.S.); Assist.-Sec. and Librarian, Robert Steele.

**Clinical Society**, 20, Hanover Sq. (J. Kingston Fowler, M.D., and Charters J. Symonds, M.S.).

**Entomological Society**, 11, Chandos St., W.C. (W. F. H. Blandford, M.A., and F. Merrifield, Hon. Secs.).

**Geological Society**, Burlington House, W. (R. S. Herries, Eng. M.A., and Prof. W. W. Watts, M.A.); Assist.-Sec., L. L. Belinfante, Eng. M.Sc.

**Institution of Civil Engineers**, Great George St., S.W. (J. H. T. Tudsbery, D.Sc.).

**Institution of Electrical Engineers**, 28, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W. (F. H. Webb—after Feb. 12th, '98, W. G. McMillan, F.I.C., F.C.S.).

**Institution of Naval Architects**, 5, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. (G. Holmes).

**Irish Literary Society**, 8, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C. (A. P. Graves, M.A. Hon. Sec.).

**Iron and Steel Institute**, 28, Victoria St., S.W. (Bennett H. Brough).

**Linnæan Society of London**, Burlington House, W. (B. D. Jackson, Bot. Soc., and Prof. G. B. Howes, F.Z.S.; Resident Sec., J. E. Harting, F.L.S., F.Z.S.).

**Nuministic Society**, 22, Albemarle St., W. (H. A. Grueber, F.S.A., and E. J. Rapson, M.A., M.R.A.S.).

**Pali Text Society**, 22, Albemarle St., W. (Prof. T. W. Rhys-Davids, Ph.D., LL.D.).

**Pathological Society**, 20, Hanover Sq., W. (H. D. Rolleston, M.D., and D'Arcy Power, F.R.C.S.).

**Royal Academy of Music**, 4, Tenterden St., Hanover Sq., W. (F. W. Renant).

**Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland**, 20, Hanover Sq., W.; Hon. Sec., Arthur H. Lyell, F.S.A.

**Royal Asiatic Society**, 22, Albemarle St., W. (Prof. T. W. Rhys-Davids, LL.D., Ph.D.).

**Royal Astronomical Society**, Burlington House (Prof. H. H. Turner, M.A., B.Sc., and H. F. Newall, M.A., W. H. Wesley, Assist.-Sec.).

**Royal College of Physicians**, Pall Mall East, S.W. (W. Fleming).

**Royal College of Surgeons**, 40, Lincoln's Inn Fields (E. Trimmer, M.A.).

**Royal Geographical Society**, 1, Savile Row, W. (Sec. and Editor of Transactions, Dr. J. Scott Keltie).

**Royal Historical Society**, 115, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. (Hubert Hall, F.S.A.).

**Royal Institution of Great Britain**, 21, Albemarle St., W. (Sir F. Bramwell, Bart., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.).

**Royal Meteorological Society**, 66, Victoria St., S.W. (W. Marriott).

**Royal Society**, Burlington House (Prof. M. Foster and Prof. A. W. Rücker, D.Sc.).

**Royal Society of Literature**, 20, Hanover Sq., W. (Percy W. Ames, F.S.A.).

**Royal Statistical Society**, 9, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. (Major P. G. Craigie; Noel A. Humphreys; and J. A. Baines, C.S.I., Hon. Secs.; Benedict W. Guisburt, M.A., LL.D., Assist.-Sec.).

**Society of Antiquaries**, Burlington House (Assist.-Sec., W. H. St. John Hope, M.A.).

**Surveyors' Institution**, 12, Great George St., Westminster, S.W. (Julian C. Rogers).

**Victoria Institute**, 8, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. (Capt. Petrie, F.G.S., Hon. Sec.).

**Zoological Society of London**, 3, Hanover Sq., W. (P. L. Sclater, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.).

**Leaseholds.** See LANDLORD AND TENANT.

**Leathersellers' Tanning School, The.** founded in 1895, has been equipped and maintained by the Leathersellers' Company of London. It includes a special research laboratory, and a dyeing department for leather and skins. During the session, from September to May, elementary and advanced instruction in leather manufacture is given by means of evening lectures and practical work, at small fees for the session. Apprentices and others under 19 years of age are admitted at half fees. A day course of lectures and practical work is also given. The school is conducted by Mr. J. Gordon Parker, Ph.D., and is carried on in connection with the Borough Polytechnic Institute at Drummond Road, Bermondsey, S.E.

**Lecky, W. E. H., M.P.** See under COMMONS.

**Leeward Islands.** The westward section of the Lesser Antilles (so called in distinction from the Windward Islands, with reference to the trade winds). Of the whole group Guadalupe, Martinique, St. Bartholomew, and part of St. Martin belong to France; St. Eustatius, Saba, and part of St. Martin to Holland; and some of the Virgin Isles to Denmark. Those which belong to Great Britain were grouped together in one federal colony in '71, and consist of the five presidencies of Antigua (with Barbuda and Redonda), Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis (with Anguilla), Dominica, and the Virgin Islands (all of which see under their separate alphabetical headings). The Leeward Islands confederation has representative government, with a Governor, Executive, and Federal Legislative Council, though each presidency possesses its own constitution. The capital and seat of government of the Leeward Islands is St. John, Antigua. The chief products are sugar and molasses. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table), DIPLOMATIC, and WEST INDIES SUGAR COMMISSION.

**Le Gallienne, Richard,** comes of a Guernsey family, but was b. in Liverpool, Jan. 20th, 1866, and ed. at Liverpool College. After some time spent in an accountant's office he became literary secretary to Mr. Wilson Barrett in '89, and in '91, while on a visit to London, secured the position of literary critic on the *Star*. He also wrote for the *Daily Chronicle*, the *Speaker*, and the magazines, and followed up his early volumes of poetry by some charming pieces of prose. Mr. Le Gallienne's works include "My Ladies' Sonnets," "Volumes in Folio," "George Meredith: some Characteristics," "The Book Bills of Narcissus," republished in '95, "English Poems," "The Religion of a Literary Man," "Prose Fancies," 1st and 2nd series, "Robert Louis Stevenson and other Poems" ('96), "Retrospective Reviews," "The Quest of the Golden Girl," "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyám: a Paraphrase," "If I were God: a Conversation," '97, and "The Romance of Zion Chapel," '98. Also he has very successfully appeared as a lecturer on questions of the day. In the spring of '98 he visited America on a lecturing tour. Address: Waggoners' Wells, Hindhead, Haslemere.

**Legal Tender.** The following are legal tender up to and including the annexed amounts:—

Of the	Gold coins	up to any amount
Royal	Silver coins	„ £2.
Mint.	1d. and ½d. coins	„ 1s.
	½d. coins (farthings)	„ 6d.

Bank of England notes are legal tender in England and Wales (except by the Bank of

England itself), but a creditor cannot be compelled to give change. The actual notes or coins must be produced by the debtor, and offered in payment, otherwise legal tender has not been made.

**Legion of Honour, The.** Instituted by Napoleon when First Consul of France (May 1802), and intended as a reward for military and civil services. There were originally four grades—Grands Officiers, Commandants, Officers, and Légionnaires (see ed. '87). On the coronation of Napoleon I., the Grand Officers were divided into two classes. The constitution of the Legion was remodelled by Napoleon III. in '52, and now it includes the following grades in order: Grands Croix, Grands Officiers, Commandeurs, Officers, and Chevaliers. The President of the Republic is the Grand Master of the Order. Membership of the Order is for life. The number of Chevaliers was, in '96, 36,052; of Officers, 5667; of Commandeurs, 1036; of Grands Officiers, 210; of Grands Croix, 49. Military members only are allotted annually—Chevaliers, 250 fr.; Officers, 500 fr.; Commandeurs, 1000 fr.; Grands Officiers, 2000 fr.; Grands Croix, 3000 fr.

**Legitimist Jacobite League of Great Britain and Ireland.** This Society was founded in '91 with the object of forming a nucleus for the reassertion in the United Kingdom of royal authority as against the popular trend in favour of democracy. Its organisers believe that the beginning of the twentieth century will see the abolition of the present constitutional forms and a vital struggle between the forces of anarchy and the principle of hereditary and lawfully constituted authority. To recognise a parliamentary sanction for the tenure of the crown is against the principles of the League, which, however, disclaims any disloyalty to the present reigning sovereign, while taking leave to point out the danger which would accrue from the withdrawal of the parliamentary sanction accorded in 1701. It believes that a democratic revolution is pending, that the democratic rule will only persist for a time, and that it can only be replaced by the restoration of the legitimate dynasty as represented in the descendants of the elder branch of the Royal Family. The League is founded to point out the claims of the elder line, so that when the time comes the people may know where to look for the prince around whom to rally; for it regards it as impossible that the reaction should be in favour of a line whose only title is parliamentary, and therefore revocable. A fair summary of the views of the League will be found in an article entitled "Legitimism in England," by the Marquis de Ruigny and Raineval and Cranstoun Metcalfe, in the *Nineteenth Century* for Sept. '97. The Honorary Secretaries are R. Stewart Meade, Esq., 7, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.; and Theodore Napier, Esq., Balmanno, 7, West Castle Road, Edinburgh.

**Leo XIII.** See POPE, THE.

**Leopold II., King of the Belgians,** was b. at Brussels, 1835, and is the son of King Leopold I., whom he succeeded. His Majesty has travelled much in Europe, Asia Minor, and Egypt. He was practically the founder, and is now the ruling sovereign, of the Congo Free State (*q.v.*). He was the friend of Gordon, whom he had taken into his employ, but was deprived of his services when the latter was summoned from Brussels to go to the Soudan.



King Leopold married, in '53, the Archduchess Maria of Austria, by whom he has had three daughters.

**Leschetizky, Theodor**, musician, b. at Langert, Austrian Poland, 1831. Was a pupil of his father, then of C. Czerny and Sechter. Began to teach when he was fifteen. For many years was a professor at the St. Petersburg Conservatoire. First came to England as a pianist in '64, when he played at the Musical Union Concerts. Afterwards settled in Vienna, where his reputation as a teacher became very great. Madame Essipoff (whom he married), Paderewski, and Mark Hambourg were among his distinguished pupils. Revisited England in the autumn of '97, and was most cordially greeted. His compositions include an opera "Die Erste Falte," played in Prague in '67, and a number of pianoforte pieces.

**Leys School, The, Cambridge**, was founded in '75 especially to afford an opportunity of high-class public school education under religious influences, but free from the ecclesiastical bias of the older public schools. It was incorporated July 16th, '78. The founders were chiefly members of the Methodist Church, but it draws pupils and masters from the Anglican and other Protestant Churches. Under the influence of the late Rev. Dr. W. F. Moulton, M.A., who was appointed head master, a broad and varied programme of study was laid down, special scientific, mercantile, and other courses being provided, in addition to the ordinary Classical and Modern sides. There are admirable laboratories, and a dozen acres of well-appointed playing-fields. The school has taken a high position both in examinations at Cambridge and elsewhere, and in the athletic world. Boys are received from ten years of age upwards. Several entrance scholarships, varying in value from £20 to £50 per annum, are offered for competition in April. A mission is supported by the old students in London. The school motto is "*In fide fiducia*." Head-Master, Rev. W. T. A. Barber, B.D. Bursar, J. C. Isard, M.A.

**Libel Law Amendment Act**, introduced by Sir A. Borthwick, and as the 51 & 52 Vict. c. 64 received royal assent Dec. 24th, '88. See '95 and previous eds.

**Liberal Publication Department, The**, has offices at 42, Parliament Street, S.W. Mr. Augustine Birrell, Q.C., M.P., is the Chairman of the Department, and its organ is the *Liberal Magazine*, issued monthly. Pamphlets and leaflets on current politics are issued at frequent intervals.

**Liberal-Unionist Association**. Formed to resist the Home Rule policy adopted by Mr. Gladstone in 1886. The Association has upwards of two hundred and fifty branches in England and Wales, besides those in Scotland and Ireland. For the purposes of consultation a representative body known as the *Liberal-Unionist Council* has been called into being, and consists of 120 members, the majority of whom are elected by the branch associations in all parts of the United Kingdom. Chairman of the Association, the Duke of Devonshire, K.G. Offices, 6, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W. Secretary, John Boraston.

**Liberation Society**. See **DISESTABLISHMENT**.

**Liberia**. A negro republic on the Grain Coast of West Africa. Area about 14,500 sq. m.;

pop. 1,500,000, including about 18,000 civilised Americo-Liberians, the rest being natives. Capital, **Monrovia**, pop. 5000. Liberia was founded in '22 by American philanthropists for the settlement of freedmen. It was declared independent in '47, was recognised as a sovereign state by Great Britain in '48, and by the United States in '62. The constitution is on the model of that of the United States. The President is elected for two years, the House of Representatives (13 members) for two years, and the Senate (8 members) for four years. A convention agreed upon with France at the end of '92 defined the boundaries of the Republic and of the adjacent French colonies. The frontier was fixed at Rio Cavally, and the control of the whole coast-line between San Pedro and Rio Cavally was thus confirmed to France. The Niger basin inland was also left to France, Liberia retaining the coast valleys. The climate is about the hottest in the world. The chief products are palm oil, coffee, rubber, and ivory. Revenue, '97 £33,350; expenditure, £33,750. Imports, '97, £250,000; exports, £212,500. In '71 a debt of £100,000 was contracted in England, on which no interest has been paid since '74. It has now grown to over £200,000.

**Liberty and Property Defence League**, (the motto "Self-help *versus* State-help"), was established in 1882 for maintaining security and freedom of contract, for upholding proprietary rights, and for resisting socialistic legislation. Federated with the League are over 210 Defence and Protection Societies, representing the chief industries in the kingdom. Chairman, Earl of Wemyss. Central offices, 7, Victoria Street, S.W.

**Libraries**. The special feature of our English library system has been the work done under the *Public Libraries Acts (q.v.)*. These Acts date from 1850, the Act of that year having been followed by Acts extending the principle to Scotland and Ireland and amending matters of detail. The Acts enable towns, local board districts, and parishes to establish libraries, to be maintained by a rate not exceeding 1d. in the £. Of the older libraries of the country the most important, of course, is that of the *British Museum (q.v.)*, which is only exceeded in extent by the *Bibliothèque Nationale* at Paris. It possesses over 1,900,000 volumes and 100,000 MSS. and charters. It is entitled under the Copyright Acts to a copy of every work published in this country—a privilege which is also enjoyed by the Bodleian Library, Oxford (570,000 vols. and 30,000 MSS.), and the Cambridge University Library (500,000 vols. and 5000 MSS.), the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh (350,000 vols. and 3000 MSS.), and the library of Trinity College, Dublin (238,000 vols. and 2000 MSS.). Valuable and extensive libraries are attached to the other universities, to the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, and to most cathedrals. There are a number of important professional libraries in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, and a few endowed libraries, such as the Chetham at Manchester (1653), and Mitchell at Glasgow (1874). The concentration of literary and intellectual interests in London has naturally given birth to a large number of special libraries, many of which are open to the student upon proper introduction. The more important of them are included in the following alphabetical list of the principal London libraries: Admiralty (40,000 vols.); Bethnal Green Free Library, London Street, Bethnal Green, E. (34,000), open 10 to 5 and 6 to 10;



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was expended on lifeboats, lifeboat carriages, and boat-houses, £15,299 on stores, etc., and the balance on rewards, special grants, etc. During the past forty-four years the self-righting boats have been launched more than 9600 times on service, and have saved upwards of 16,000 lives. The boats have been capsized altogether 55 times while out on service, but only on 28 of those occasions was there any loss of life. The number of lives lost (counting 42 men who perished on the occasion of disasters which befell the Southport and St. Anne's lifeboats on Dec. 9th, '86, and the Kingstown lifeboat on Dec. 24th, '95), amounts to 118, including 14 shipwrecked persons. The 104 lifeboat-men lost represent about 1 in 1030 of the men employed in the boats on service; and the upsettings were at the rate of 1 in each of the 150 service launches. The sum required to provide and endow a boat is £3000. **Secretary, Mr. Charles Dibdin, 14, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.**

**Life Saving Society.** The objects of this Society, which was founded in '91, are to promote technical education in life saving and resuscitation of the apparently drowned; and to stimulate public opinion by lectures, demonstrations and competitions, in favour of the general adoption of swimming and life saving as a branch of instruction in schools, colleges, etc. The subscription for individual members is 2s. 6d. per annum, and the affiliation fee is, for clubs, associations, etc., 10s. 6d. per annum, and for classes, schools, etc., 5s. per annum. A Handbook of Instruction has been issued (price 1s.), giving full details as to the course of instruction, which embraces the rescue of drowning persons, the modes of release in the event of the rescuer being clutched, and the methods of resuscitation of persons apparently drowned. Diplomas, certificates and medallions are awarded to those who pass certain tests proving their ability to perform a rescue and restore suspended animation. Nearly twenty thousand have been taught this useful knowledge since the Society was founded. The Society has branches in all parts of the United Kingdom, Canada, India, South Africa, New Zealand, and Australia. **Hon. President, H.R.H. the Duke of York. Acting President, Hon. Sydney Holland. Hon. Secretary, Mr. William Henry. Offices, 8, Bayley St., Bedford Square, W.C.**

**Li Hung Chang**, one of the most intelligent and enlightened Chinese of the present age, was b. 1823, in the province of Anhui, and took the Hanlin degree in '49. When the Taiping rebels invaded Anhui ('50) he joined Tseng Kuo Fan's army as secretary. Was appointed Provincial Judge (Nieh Tai) of Chêkiang, and in '61 Governor (Futai) of Kiangsu. In conjunction with General Gordon he recovered Suchow ('63), and drove the rebels entirely out of Kiangsu. For his services he received the Yellow Jacket and Peacock's Feather, and was created an hereditary noble of the third class. Two years later he was appointed Governor-General of the Liang Kiang Provinces, and subsequently commanded against the Nienfei and Mohammedan rebels. In '72 he was appointed Governor-General of Pechili, the metropolitan province. He is also Senior Grand Secretary (Chung Tang)—the highest distinction to which a Chinese official can aspire. He is a friend to foreigners, particularly to Russians. As member of the Board of Admiralty, he originated the Chinese navy, and he was the chief promoter

of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. The Emperor entrusted to him the supreme charge of the forces, both naval and military, sent to Korea during the war with Japan in '94; and though he was superseded, and for a time discredited, he was again restored to favour, and negotiated the treaty of peace with Japan in '95. He was sent as the special envoy to the Czar's coronation in May '96, and afterwards visited Germany, the Netherlands, France, England, the United States, and Canada. On his return to China he was made Foreign Secretary of the Empire, but he was disgraced and excluded from the Tsung-li-Yamên in '98.

**Limitations, Statutes of.** These statutes limit the time within which a man may seek redress for an injury he has sustained. Lapse of time will not protect any one who has ever committed a crime from being prosecuted for it. Redress from a trustee for such a breach of trust as to constitute a fraud may always be had, however long the interval since its commission. But with this exception the remedy for any civil injury may be barred by lapse of time. An action of debt or covenant, if founded on a deed, must be brought within 20 years of breach; if founded on any less formal agreement, within 6 years of breach. Part payment of a debt is sufficient to prevent the Statute from running, as is also a written document or letter admitting the debt or promising to pay it: either of these will enable a creditor to sue even after the 6 years has passed since the date of debt being contracted. An action to recover land must be brought within 12 years after the right to bring it first accrued. Should the right have accrued to a person under disability, as an infant or lunatic, an action may be brought within 12 years of its accruing, or within 6 years of the disability ending or the disabled person dying; but in no case of disability are more than 30 years to be allowed altogether. The above term of 12 years applies also to an action brought by a mortgagor to recover possession of his land, and to an action brought to recover money charged upon land by mortgage or otherwise. Only such arrears of rent as have accrued within 6 years before bringing an action for them can be recovered. Actions of trespass to goods, of assault, battery, wounding or imprisonment, must be brought within 4 years of the time when the injury was committed; actions for slander being limited to 2 years. Actions on penal statutes, if brought by the party aggrieved, are limited to 2 years; if brought by a common informer, are limited to 1 year. The lapse of 60 years bars actions for the recovery of real property, when brought by the Crown against a subject. The remedy in all the above cases may be lost by the lapse of time, but the right survives and may sometimes be made available in other ways than by action. Formal acknowledgment of a right by the person to whom it is adverse will render of no effect any lapse of time which has taken place, but time will run afresh from the acknowledgment. The law upon this subject is very complex and difficult.

**Lincoln, Bishop of.** See under **PEERAGE**. **Lindley, The Right Hon. Sir Nathaniel,** Master of the Rolls, is the son of the late Dr. John Lindley, F.R.S., Professor of Botany at University College, London, and was b. at Acton Green in 1828. He was ed. at University College, London, called to the bar, Middle



Temple, '50, took "silk" '72, knighted and appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas '75, and a Lord Justice of Appeal '81. In the latter year also he was made a Privy Councillor. He has written an "Introduction to the Study of Jurisprudence" and a "Treatise on the Law of Partnership and Companies." He was chairman of the Council of Legal Education '91-5, and treasurer of the Middle Temple '02. Address: 19, Craven Hill Gardens, W.; The Lodge, East Carleton, Norwich. Athenæum Club.

**Linen.** See TRADE, '98.

**Lister, Lord.** See PEERS.

**Literary Men Deceased** (Dec. '97—Nov. '98). See OBITUARY.

## LITERATURE, '98.

It is obviously impossible even to enumerate here the publications of the year, still less to give any detailed critical opinion or description of them. The most that can be done, and that is all that has been attempted, is to give an idea of the leading books that have been published in the last twelve months in the various departments named, and in some cases to add a slight indication of the character of the contents. The name of the author and of the publisher is given, and may be of service. Apart from the books of the year, very many new magazines, as usual, made their appearance; and two of them, the *Harmsworth Magazine* and the *Royal Magazine*, published at very low prices, speedily attained to enormous circulations. The capacity of the reading public for illustrated magazines seems to be unlimited.

## BIOGRAPHY.

The biography of the year was undoubtedly Dr. Moritz Busch's intensely interesting book on *Bismarck* (*Macmillan*), giving in three vols. "some secret pages of his history, being a diary kept by Dr. Moritz Busch during twenty-five years' official and private intercourse." The frankness with which the great statesman's methods were laid bare, the glimpses into the secret history of European politics during the time of his ascendancy, probably contributed as much as anything to the attractiveness of the book. No authoritative or really worthy life of Mr. Gladstone has yet appeared, but of smaller biographies there was no lack. Mr. Justin McCarthy produced, early in the year, before Mr. Gladstone's decease, *The Story of Gladstone's Life* (*A. & C. Black*), a pleasant account written largely from personal knowledge, and well illustrated. Mr. Lionel Tollemache achieved a different purpose in his *Talks with Mr. Gladstone* (*Edward Arnold*), Mr. David Williamson's two popular *Lives of Gladstone* were recommended by their attractive style; Sir E. W. Hamilton's monograph *Mr. Gladstone* (*Murray*), was interesting as the work of a private secretary and most intimate friend of the great statesman; and among a crowd of other publications the *Life of William Ewart Gladstone* (*Cassell*), edited by Sir Wemyss Reid, issued in monthly parts, may be noted. Late in the year Mr. Barry O'Brien wrote from the Nationalist standpoint a deeply interesting *Life of Charles Stewart Parnell, 1846—1891* (*Smith, Elder*).

The *Memoirs of the Life and Correspondence of Henry Reeve, C.B., D.C.L.* (*Longmans, Green &*

*Co.*), prepared by Professor J. K. Laughton, M.A., gave an exhaustive account of the career of the great journalist, of his connection with the *Times*, the *Edinburgh Review*, and the *Greville Memoirs*, and his intercourse with all the leading men of his time. A really good *Life and Letters of Harriet Beecher Stowe* (*Sampson Low*) was edited, largely from Mrs. Stowe's own letters, by her friend Mrs. Annie Field; Mr. Mackenzie Bell, in his critical and biographical study of *Christina Rossetti* (*Hurst & Blackett*), also had the advantage of an intimate acquaintance with the poetess; and Mr. H. Buxton Forman's *The Books of William Morris* described (*Hollings*), was more than a bibliography, inasmuch as it included "some account of his doings in literature and in the allied crafts." The pleasant series "Annals of a Publishing House," included a memoir, written by his daughter, Mrs. Gerald Porter, of *John Blackwood* (*Blackwood*).

Among numerous volumes of reminiscences, Mr. George Russell's *Collections and Recollections* (*Smith, Elder & Co.*) easily took first place, for the raciness of his stories, the wealth of his information and the range he covered, made this the best book of its kind that has been published in recent years. Sir C. Gavan Duffy's memoirs entitled *Life in Two Hemispheres* (*Fisher Unwin*) and Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff's *Notes from a Diary, 1873-81* (*Murray*), were each sufficiently recommended by the names of the authors, and as much may be said for *Dean Pigou's Recollections* (*Arnold*), Miss Betham Edwards' *Reminiscences* (*Redway*), and Professor Max-Müller's *Auld Lang Syne* (*Longmans*), while the late Mrs. Pitt Byrne's *Social Hours with Celebrities* (*Ward & Downey*), edited by her sister, Miss R. H. Busk, was assured of a welcome from all who had read her "Gossip of the Century." Sir Herbert Maxwell's able pen produced a pleasant memoir of *The Hon. Sir Charles Murray, K.C.B.* (*Blackwood*).

A group of biographies that may be classed together includes Mr. Wilfrid Ward's too voluminous but authoritative and valuable *Life and Times of Cardinal Wiseman* (*Longmans*); two out of the promised four volumes of *Mr. C. H. Spurgeon's Autobiography* (*Passmore & Alabaster*), compiled from his Diary, Letters and Records by his wife and his private secretary, a deeply interesting record, covering the period from 1834 to 1860; a carefully and pleasantly written *Life of Bishop Walsham How* (*Isbister*), by his son the Rev. F. D. How; memorial sketches by Dr. Robertson Nicoll and Ian Maclaren of Professor Henry Drummond, contained in *The Ideal Life and other Addresses* (*Hodder & Stoughton*); and the graphic and admirable *Life and Letters of Dean Butler of Lincoln* (*Macmillan*). Dr. Percy Frankland's excellent sketch of the life-work of Pasteur (*Cassell*) deserves to be noticed, with the biographies of *William Harvey* (*Fisher Unwin*), by Mr. D'Arcy Power, of *Sir James Simpson* (*Fisher Unwin*), by Dr. H. Laing Gordon, and of *Sir Benjamin Brodie* (*Fisher Unwin*), by Mr. T. Holmes. A group of records of the lives of Englishmen who have made their names famous in India includes *The Life of Sir Henry Lawrence* (*Clarendon Press*), by Lieut.-General McLeod Innes, V.C.; *The Life of John Nicholson* (*Murray*), by Captain Trotter; the story of the career of General Sir Richard Meade (*Longmans*), by Dr. T. H. Thornton; and a memoir of Sir Henry



Rawlinson (*Longmans*), compiled by his brother Canon Rawlinson.

Amongst other publications in this section, which cannot well be classified, may be mentioned Mr. Augustine Birrell's sympathetic and brilliantly written biographical sketch of the life of Sir Frank Lockwood (*Smith, Elder & Co.*), Herr Schweitzer's Emin Pasha: his Life and Work (*Constable*), translated into English with an introduction by Dr. Felkin; a striking autobiography, Joseph Arch: the Story of his Life (*Hutchinson*), edited by the Countess of Warwick; Mr. Graham Wallas's interesting Life of Francis Place, 1771—1851 (*Longmans*); a well-informed record of the life and work of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (*Grant Richards*); a study of Leo Tolstoy (*Fisher Unwin*), by Mr. G. H. Perris; the Rev. J. T. Fowler's Life and Letters of John Bachus Dykes (*Murray*), the composer of so many famous hymn tunes; and Mr. Freeman Wills' life of the painter and dramatist W. G. Wills (*Longmans*). The story of an interesting political life was pleasantly told by Mr. Henry St. John aikes in *The Life and Letters of Henry Cecil Raikes* (*Macmillan*). The Dictionary of National Biography (*Smith, Elder & Co.*), reached its fifty-sixth volume, and kept up its high standard and its all-compelling interest.

#### CRITICISM AND ESSAYS.

A monumental book was made by Dr. George Brandes in his two volumes entitled *William Shakespeare: a Critical Study* (*Heinemann*). His professed aim was to trace the poet's individuality from his writings, and he adduced solid arguments for all his conclusions, besides compiling a perfect encyclopædia of Shakespearian material. Mr. George Wyndham's edition of *Shakespeare's Poems* (*Methuen*) contained much fresh and forcible criticism, informed by sound knowledge. Mr. W. Hale White made an interesting study of the evolution of Wordsworth's opinions in *An Examination of the Charge of Apostasy against Wordsworth* (*Longmans*). Mr. George Gissing produced a welcome and valuable critical study of Charles Dickens (*Blackie*) for the Victorian Era Series, and took the view that his work will last, notwithstanding its obvious defects. Several of Dickens' scattered stories, sketches and essays were also collected and published in a volume entitled *To be Read at Dusk* (*Redway*). Mr. Leslie Stephen reprinted a volume of his attractive and learned essays in *Studies of a Biographer* (*Duckworth*), and Professor Saintsbury achieved a gigantic task in his survey of *English Literature* (*Macmillan*) from Beowulf to the present time. A modest effort, dealing with small portions of the same vast field, was the Rev. Duncan C. Tovey's *Reviews and Essays in English Literature* (*Bell & Sons*). A bold and able work on *The Principles of Criticism: an Introduction to the Study of Literature* (*George Allen*) was written by Mr. Basil Worsfold, M.A. Mr. E. G. Gardner, M.A., showed himself admirably qualified for the study which he undertook of the "Paradiso," in *Dante's Ten Heavens* (*Constable*); and Miss M. E. Lowndes, in her book on *Montaigne* (*Cambridge University Press*), gave a careful and critical account of the great essayist's life and work. The late Principal Caird's valuable and suggestive *University Addresses* (*MacLehose*) consisted of addresses on subjects of academic study delivered to the

University of Glasgow. Mr. Andrew Lang translated, with his peculiar grace and skill, from the Abbé J. J. Bourrasse's edition of the *Fierbois Chapel Chronicles*, *Les Miracles de Madame Sainte Katherine* (*Nutt*); and an excellent translation of M. Brunetière's *Manual of the History of French Literature* (*Unwin*) was published in November. Mr. Edward Clodd, ex-President of the Folk-lore Society, traced the English variants of the story of Rumpelstiltskin in *Tom Tit Tot* (*Duckworth*); Mr. W. Ashton Ellis translated *Wagner's Prose Works* (*Kegan Paul*); and Mr. Vernon Blackburn included some excellent musical criticism in *The Fringe of an Art: Appreciations in Music* (*Unicorn Press*). The veteran Dr. A. R. Wallace reviewed the successes and failures, scientific and social, of *The Wonderful Century* (*Swan Sonnenschein*). Everything that Sir Richard Burton published had a unique fascination, and his studies of *The Jew*, *The Gypsy*, and *El Islam* (*Hutchinson*) were original and powerfully written. Mr. Havelock Ellis produced a clever book in his *Affirmations* (*Waller Scott*), being essays on, amongst others, Zola, Casanova, and St. Francis. Mr. Herbert Spencer collected several of his contributions to literary and philosophical controversies in *Various Fragments* (*Williams & Norgate*). Canon Gore edited a volume of *Essays on Church Reform* (*Murray*), expounding clearly what it is that Church reformers want, and the lines on which they propose to work. Two publications that may be noted here are the handsomely illustrated *The Homes and Haunts of Sir Walter Scott* (*MacLehose, Glasgow*), and the correspondence first published in full between Robert Burns and Mrs. Dunlop (*Hodder & Stoughton*).

#### POETRY.

Mr. William Watson's new work, it is not too much to say, is awaited more eagerly than that of any other of our present-day poets, and he added to his reputation by the little volume which he published in Dec. '97, entitled *The Hope of the World and other Poems* (*Lane*). The title-poem was severely philosophical and pessimistic; but one of the other poems, the "Ode in May," revealed a depth of passion of which Mr. Watson had hardly been suspected before. Mr. John Davidson's stage-play *Godfrida* (*Lane*) contained much stately and impassioned verse; and Mr. Stephen Phillips reprinted in his *Poems* (*Lane*) his powerful "Christ in Hades," and several other new and, some of them, fine poems—notably the lovely "Marpessa." Mr. Henley's "Book of Verses," "London Voluntaries" and some other poems, were collected and republished as *Poems* (*Nutt*). Dr. Conan Doyle put out a volume of dashing and spirited verse, entitled *Songs of Action* (*Smith, Elder*), which speedily became popular; and Mr. Bret Harte showed that he had not lost his old gifts in his characteristic *Some Later Verses* (*Chatto & Windus*).

There emerged from the crowd of minor poets some volumes of verse which attained and deserved prominence, such as Mr. Laurence Housman's *Spikenard* (*Grant Richards*), "a book of devotional Love Poems"; *The Revelation of St. Love the Divine* (*Lane*), by Mr. Money Coutts, containing many melodious passages; Miss E. Nesbit's *Songs of Love and Empire* (*Constable*), of which the love lyrics were by far the best; the interesting *Poems* (*Lane*), by

Mr. Ernest Hartley Coleridge, in great part religious, and always musical and sincere; the selection, made by Mr. Henley and Mr. George Wyndham, of *The Poetry of Wilfrid Blunt (Heinemann)*, distinguished by its strength and sincerity of feeling; Mr. Laurence Benyon's new volume *Porphyrion and other Poems (Grant Richards)*, of which the blank-verse poem "Porphyrion," with its many beautiful lines, was the most notable number; the scholarly and graceful *By Severn Seas and other Poems (Murray)*, by Mr. T. H. Warren; and Katharine Tynan's (Mrs. Hinkson's) book of country verse *The Wind in the Trees (Grant Richards)*. A tiny volume, but one that stirred many a reader, was Mr. Henry Newbolt's *Admirals All and other Verses (Elkin Mathews)*, each number in which seemed inspired with the right spirit and set to the right rhythm. Mr. Rennell Rodd's *Ballads of the Fleet and other Poems (Arnold)*, too, were full of vigour and animation. There may also be mentioned Miss Laurence Alma Tadema's *Realms of Unknown Kings (Grant Richards)*; Mr. S. J. Stone's *Lays of Iona (Longmans, Green)*; Mr. F. W. Bourdillon's *Minuscule (Lawrence & Bullen)*; Mr. Arthur L. Salmon's *Life of Life (Blackwood)*; Mr. R. C. Trevelyan's *Mallow and Asphodel (Macmillan)*.

A new revised and enlarged edition, with illustrations, letters, and journals, of *The Works of Lord Byron (Murray)*, was edited as to the poems by Mr. Ernest Hartley Coleridge, and as to the letters by Mr. Rowland E. Prothero. Canon Ainger judiciously edited in two volumes the *Poems of Thomas Hood (Macmillan)*, and Mr. W. M. Rossetti prepared and wrote an introduction for a charming edition of his brother's *The Blessed Damsel (Duckworth)*. An exceedingly good and scholarly translation of *The Odyssey of Homer (Methuen)* was made by Mr. Cordery, C.S.I., who chose blank verse as his medium, and accomplished something more than a translation. Three translations of the immortal *Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyam* were made by Mr. Richard Le Gallienne (*Grant Richards*), Mr. E. Heron-Allen (*Nichols*), and Mr. John Payne (privately printed for the Villon Society).

### FICTION.

Quite a number of new editions of old favourites appeared during the year, and it is best that they should be mentioned first. A *Biographical Edition of Thackeray's Works (Smith, Elder)* was prepared by the most capable person for such a task, Mrs. Ritchie, and in each of the volumes published much previously unpublished and extremely interesting material in the shape of letters, sketches, and comments by Thackeray himself upon his work was included. The *Edinburgh Edition of Stevenson's Works (Chatto & Windus)* was completed, an extra volume being given, containing many Stevenson fragments not included in the previous volumes. Later in the year a new edition of *The Works of Henry Fielding (Constable)* was commenced, and there were also the Thornton edition of *The Novels of the Sisters Brontë (Downey)* and a ten-volume edition of *The Novels of Jane Austen (Dent)*.

Mr. Francis Hope tried his skilled hand at a historical novel in *Simon Dale (Methuen)*, in which Charles II., Louis le Grand, Nell Gwynn, and others were introduced. The result was a brilliant and fascinating tale. Mr. Hope's other

book, *Rupert of Hentzau (Arrowsmith)*, was a daring but successful venture, and formed a sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda." It is not necessary, after that, to describe it more closely. Mr. Rudyard Kipling collected several of his characteristic short stories, published by him in various magazines, in his new book *The Day's Work (Macmillan)*. Mrs. Humphry Ward produced a powerful and tragic novel, *Helbeck of Bannisdale (Smith, Elder)*, wherein she opposed the austere devotion of a Catholic recluse to the wayward sweetness of a girl brought up with the fullest measure of intellectual and religious freedom, and out of the love of these two wrought a terrible conflict of passions. The book was one of the best Mrs. Ward has yet written. Mr. F. Marion Crawford's spirited tale of Sicily, *Corleone (Macmillan)*, was concerned with Don Orsino, one of the Saracinesca family, and his love for Violetta, and abounded in thrilling incident. Mr. Henry James again manifested his wonderful command of his art in *The Two Magics: the Turn of the Screw; Covering End (Heinemann)*, two widely contrasted stories, and in the romantic *In the Cage (Duckworth)*. A very interesting event was the appearance of Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton's long-expected and charming novel, *Aylwin (Hurst & Blackett)*. Mr. J. M. Barrie contributed a pleasant preface to *A Widow's Tale and other Stories (Blackwood)*, from the pen of the late Mrs. Oliphant. Mr. R. D. Blackmore late in '97 published *Daniel, a Romance of Surrey (Blackwood)*. Mr. Stanley Weyman came back to England for his *mise-en-scène in Shrewsbury (Longmans)*, a historical tale of the time of William III. The late Mr. Harold Frederic achieved a fine character-study in *Gloria Mundi (Heinemann)*. Mr. Henry Seton Merriman never wrote a better tale than *In Kedar's Tents (Smith, Elder)*, with its vivid pictures of the Spain of forty or more years ago. His *Roden's Corner (Smith, Elder)* was not quite so successful. Mr. Conan Doyle made use of his Egyptian experiences in a dramatic and spirited story, *The Tragedy of the Korosko (Smith, Elder)*. Mr. S. R. Crockett enhanced his reputation by *The Standard Bearer (Methuen)*, dealing once more with the Galloway Covenanters, and *The Red Axe (Smith, Elder)*, a tale of the Baltic lands. Mr. Gilbert Parker wrote a stirring and picturesque romance of Jersey in *The Battle of the Strong (Methuen)*. John Oliver Hobbes introduced Lord Beaconsfield and other celebrated men into her abode and somewhat fantastic story *The School for Saints (Fisher Unwin)*. Mr. Richard Le Gallienne's *Romance of Zion Chapel (Lane)* was very clever, and in parts exhibited true pathos and feeling. Mr. Grant Allen's *The Incidental Bishop (C. A. Pearson)* was breezy and almost flippant. On the other hand, Mr. George Moore's new novel *Evelyn Innes (Fisher Unwin)*, a study of the musical temperament, was elaborately carried out, with many passages of real power and insight, in spite of its many defects. Mr. W. D. Howell's sympathetic treatment and subtle art were displayed in *The Story of a Play (Harper)*, and Bret Harte's usual vigour and humour appeared in his *Tales of Trail and Town (Chatto & Windus)*. M. Zola's pessimistic but powerful novel *Paris (Chatto & Windus)* was translated by Mr. E. A. Vizetelly. Early in the year the last of William Morris's romances, *The Sundering Flood (Longmans)*, appeared.



Coming to the work of practised hands, Sir Walter Besant's new story, *The Changeling* (*Chapman & Hall*), must be characterised as ordinary. Mr. William Black limned another delightful heroine, *Wild Eelin* (*Sampson Low*), against a Highland background. Mr. W. E. Norris put his views on the Home Rule question into a not too successful story, *The Fight for the Crown* (*Seeley*), and wrote the very much more attractive *The Widower* (*Heinemann*). Mr. Zangwill's studies, *Dreamers of the Ghetto* (*Heinemann*), were of great interest. Mr. W. Clark Russell's new *Romance of a Midshipman* (*Fisher Unwin*) showed that he has not lost his love of the sea, nor his skill in picturing it. Mr. Barry Pain's stories of women, *Wilmay* (*Harper*), were very readable. Mr. Frankfort Moore's humour and some of his satire found vent in *The Millionaires* (*Hutchinson*). Mr. Douglas S'aden produced an admirable romance of Nelson, *The Admiral* (*Hutchinson*), and an amusing collection of sketches, *Trincolox and other Stories* (*Pearson*). Mr. David Christie Murray's *A Race for Millions* (*Chatto & Windus*) was a good detective story. *The Mutineer* (*Fisher Unwin*) was the old story of the *Bounty*, told by Mr. Louis Becke in collaboration with Mr. Walter Jeffrey. Mr. Becke also wrote another volume of vivid sketches, *Rodman the Boatsteerer* (*Fisher Unwin*). Mr. Silas Hocking's dramatic power and knowledge of Cornwall were illustrated in *In Spite of Fate* (*Warne*).

Good work was produced by lady novelists, notably by Miss Mary E. Wilkins in her volume of artistic stories, *Si'ence* (*Harper*), and Mrs. M. E. Francis in her delightful *The Duenna of a Genius* (*Harper*). "Iota's" witty dialogue and clever characterisation were displayed in *Poor Max* (*Hutchinson*). Miss M. E. Coleridge's historical romance *The King with Two Faces* (*Edward Arnold*) was brilliantly and vividly done. Miss Mémie Muriel Dowie's *The Crook of a Bough* (*Methuen*) was original and effective. Miss M. E. Braddon produced two stories, *Rough Justice* (*Simpkin*) and *In High Places* (*Hutchinson*). Miss Adeline Sergeant's *Miss Betty's Mistake* (*Hurst & Blackett*) was sad, but showed much insight; her other novels were, *A Valuable Life* (*White*) and *The Lady Charlotte* (*Hutchinson*). Miss Jane Helen Findlater showed much power and freshness in *A Daughter of Strife* (*Methuen*). Mrs. Hugh Fraser's whimsical *A Chapter of Accidents* (*Macmillan*) was excellently written, and so was *The Looms of Time* (*Isbister*), also by her. *A Creel of Irish Stories* (*Methuen*) came from Miss Jane Barlow's pen. Miss Mabel Quiller-Couch told with much art the stories of *Some Western Folk* (*Horace Marshall*). Miss Forbes Robertson's clever fantasy *The Potentate* (*Constable*) was a story of the Renaissance. Mrs. Walford told the pretty story of *Leddy Margaret* (*Longmans*). Mrs. Woods' *Weeping Ferry* (*Longmans*) contained one figure of rare strength and pathos. Maxwell Gray, the author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland," wrote *The House of Hidden Treasure* (*Heinemann*); and there may also be noted Mrs. Hugh Bell's sad *Miss Tod and the Prophets* (*Bentley*); Mrs. Atherton's *American Wives and English Husbands* (*Service & Paton*), and *His Fortunate Grace* (*Bliss, Sands*); a very successful and promising story—*Concerning Isabel Carnaby* (*Hodder & Stoughton*), by Miss Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler; *The Cedar*

*Star* (*Hutchinson*), by Miss Mary E. Mann; *Diek Rivers* (*White*), by Mrs. Pender-Cudlip; the realistic *A Low-born Lass* (*Hurst & Blackett*), by Mrs. H. Martin; *The Soul of Honour* (*Isbister*), by Hesba Stretton; *Meresia* (*Hurst & Blackett*), by Miss Winifred Graham; *A Storm-rent Sky* (*Hurst & Blackett*), by Miss Betham-Edwards; *The Strength of Two* (*White*), by Miss Esmé Stuart; *A Sensational Case* (*Ward, Lock*), by Miss Florence Warden; *Via Lucis* (*Heinemann*), by Cassandra Vivaria; *Sowing the Sand* (*Harper*), by Mrs. Henniker; *A Forgotten Sin* (*Blackwood*), by Madame de Longgarde; *Adrienne* (*Hutchinson*), by "Rita"; *Dead Selves* (*Bowden*), by Miss Julia Magruder; and *Within Bounds* (*Constable*), by Miss Ethel Coxon.

Some of the newer writers wrote admirable stories: for example Mr. Neil Munro, author of "The Last Pibroch," whose unique knowledge of the Gaelic temperament, and ability to depict character and nature, were seen to great advantage in *John Splendid* (*Blackwood*). The "Red Badge of Courage" was reprinted with other effective campaigning stories by Mr. Stephen Crane in *Pictures of War* (*Heinemann*), and another volume of realistic short stories by him, entitled *The Open Boat* (*Heinemann*), appeared. Mr. John Buchan's *John Burnet of Barns* (*John Lane*) was a spirited story of adventure in Scotland and the Netherlands; and of a similar character were Mr. W. McLennan's *Spanish John* (*Harper*), Mr. Charleton's *Netherdyke* (*Arnold*), Mr. F. Breton's *True Heart* (*Grant Richards*), Mr. J. Bloundell-Burton's *Across the Salt Seas* (*Methuen*), and Mr. L. Cope Cornford's *Sons of Adversity* (*Methuen*). Mr. Basil Thomson's misleading title *The Indiscretions of Lady Asenath* (*Innes*) was given to a fresh and vivid story of Fijian life and customs; the author of "Dodo," Mr. E. F. Benson, made a stirring narrative of the Greek War of Independence in *The Vintage* (*Methuen*); Mr. H. G. Wells excelled himself with his ingeniously terrifying scientific fantasy *The War of the Worlds* (*Heinemann*); Mr. Robert Hichens himself dubbed his farcical *The Londoners* (*Heinemann*) "an absurdity"; Mr. Hugh Clifford's *Studies in Brown Humanity* (*Grant Richards*) were pictures of life in the Malay Peninsula; Mr. Max Pemberton's *Kronstadt* (*Cassell*) was an imaginative but powerful story centring round the great Russian fortress; Mr. Benjamin Swift's new story *The Destroyer* (*Unwin*) was clever, but far from agreeable; and Mr. Guy Boothby's *The Lust of Hate* (*Ward, Lock*), and Mr. E. W. Hornung's *Young Blood* (*Cassell*), were good examples of their respective styles.

From the almost countless crowd of other works of fiction the following may also be mentioned as having achieved some success during the year: *The Datchett Diamonds* (*Ward, Lock*), by Mr. R. Marsh; *A Queen of Men* (*Fisher Unwin*), by Mr. W. O'Brien; *Children of the Mist* (*Innes*), by Eden Phillpotts; *God is Love* (*T. Burleigh*), by T. Mullett Ellis, which was boycotted by Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son on account, so it was affirmed, of its title; *A Philosopher's Romance* (*Macmillan*), by Mr. John Berwick; *A Woman worth Winning* (*Chatto & Windus*), by Mr. G. Manville Fenn; *The Yellow Danger* (*Grant Richards*), by Mr. M. P. Shiel; *A Russian Vagabond* (*Pearson*), by Mr. Fred Whishaw; *Sunlight and Limelight* (*Innes*), a novel of the stage by Mr. F. Gribble; *The Spirit*



is *Willing* (*Bliss Sands*), by Mr. Percival Pickering; *Meg of the Scarlet Foot* (*Harper*), by Mr. W. Tirebuck; *A Man from the North* (*Lane*), by Mr. E. A. Bennett; *Red-Coat Romances* (*Warne*), by Miss E. Livingston Prescott; *Broken Aros* (*Harper*), a West-country tale by Mr. Christopher Hare; *A Woman Tempted Him* (*Chatto & Windus*), by Mr. W. Westall; *Peace with Honour* (*Blackwood*), by Mr. Sydney C. Grier, author of "His Excellency's English Governess"; *A Fair Deceiver* (*Harper*), by Mr. George Paston; *The Forest Lovers* (*Macmillan*), a mediæval romance, by Mr. Maurice Hewlett; *The Caprice of Julia* (*Hurst & Blackett*), by Mr. Lewis Sergeant.

### SCIENCE.

Books of a scientific character included the first instalment of *The Scientific Memoirs of Thomas Henry Huxley* (*Macmillan*), edited by Professors Michael Foster and E. Ray Lankester; the last book of the late Mr. G. J. Romanes on evolution; *Post-Darwinian Questions: Isolation and Physiological Selection* (*Longmans, Green*), arranged by Professor Lloyd Morgan; *The Sun's Place in Nature* (*Macmillan*), by Sir Norman Lockyer, an able statement of the meteoritic as opposed to the old nebular hypothesis; an able and lucid volume of lectures on *Light, Visible and Invisible* (*Macmillan*), by Professor Silvanus P. Thompson; an admirably thorough *Text-book of Zoology* (*Macmillan*), compiled by Professors Parker and Haswell; Professor Milne's discussions of the phenomena and causes of earthquakes, contained in *Seismology* (*Kegan Paul*); Sir W. H. Flower's popular and pleasant *Essays on Museums and other subjects connected with Natural History* (*Macmillan*); Mr. Aflalo's *Sketch of the Natural History (Vertebrates) of the British Islands* (*Blackwood*); a charming and even fascinating "introduction to ethnology," by Dr. A. C. Haddon, entitled *The Study of Man* (*Sands & Co.*), being the first volume of "The Progressive Science Series"; and *The Purification of Sewage and Water* (*Sanitary Publishing Co.*), by Mr. W. J. Dibdin, containing much valuable information on the bacteriological system of sewage disposal. Mr. Hudson wrote a delightful account of the astonishingly numerous species of *Birds in London* (*Longmans*); and a translation by Dr. Porter, of Pennsylvania University, appeared of *A Text-book of Botany* (*Macmillan*), compiled by several learned Doctors of the University of Bonn.

### POLITICS AND ECONOMICS.

Two very able works which come under this heading were Mr. and Mrs. Webb's *Industrial Democracy* (*Longmans, Green*), in two volumes, being really a sequel to their "History of Trade Unionism," and containing an invaluable mass of information on the subject of Trade Unions; and Mr. W. H. Mallock's brilliant "study of the rights, the origin and the social functions of the wealthier classes," entitled *Aristocracy and Evolution* (*A. & C. Black*). By "aristocracy" Mr. Mallock explained in his preface that he meant "the exceptionally gifted and efficient minority, no matter what the position in which its members may have been born, or what sphere of social progress in which their exceptional efficiency shows itself." Mr. Mallock's argument was that it was to this

minority that the real progress of the race was due. Mr. and Mrs. Webb also dealt with a variety of social questions in their *Problems of Modern Industry* (*Longmans, Green*). Professor Nicholson's second volume on the *Principles of Political Economy* (*A. & C. Black*) appeared, and a posthumous work of Mr. Henry George may also be noted, *The Science of Political Economy* (*Kegan Paul*). Mr. Hobson, in his book *John Ruskin as a Social Reformer* (*Nisbet*), held up the great art critic as also the greatest social teacher of the age, declaring that he had "humanised" political economy. The first volume of a valuable and interesting series recording the great movements and developments of the age, called the "Victorian Era Series," was written by Mr. J. Holland Rose, M.A., the general editor of the series, and dealt in able fashion with *The Rise of Democracy* (*Blackie*) in England. Mr. Holman, an Inspector of Schools, wrote for the same series a useful sketch of the rise of public elementary schools in England, entitled *English National Education*. Lord Farrer's *Studies in Currency, 1898* (*Macmillan*), clearly and forcibly stated his well-known views on the gold standard, bimetalism, the Indian currency question, etc.

Colonial questions were dealt with in Mr. Henry de R. Walker's *Australasian Democracy* (*Fisher Unwin*); Mr. Michael Davitt's *Life and Progress in Australasia* (*Methuen*); the authoritative volume on *New Zealand* (*Hirace Marshall*), written by the Agent-General for New Zealand, the Hon. W. P. Reeves; a useful account of *The Yukon Territory* (*Downey*), with an introduction by Mr. F. M. Trimmer, F.R.G.S., an interesting and practical book; *The Pioneers of the Klondyke* (*Sampson Low*), by Messrs. Haynes (a member of the N.W. Mounted Police) and Taylor; several books on Africa, including *Raid and Reform* (*Macmillan*), by Dr. Hillier, a member of the Johannesburg Reform Committee; Captain Younghusband's *South Africa of To-day* (*Macmillan*); Major Mockler Ferryman's full and impartial account of *British West Africa* (*Imperial Press*). A translation of M. Coillard's *On the Threshold of Central Africa* (*Hodder & Stoughton*); a graphic account of the condition of the Barotse and other tribes in the Zambesi Valley; and Mr. Hugh Egerton's excellent *Short History of British Colonial Policy* (*Methuen*).

Books on India, naturally enough, dealt more particularly with the Frontier War. Captain L. J. Shadwell wrote a clear and businesslike account of *Lockhart's Advance through Tirah* (*Thacker*), and Colonel H. D. Hutchinson's letters to the *Times* were expanded into a valuable history of *The Campaign in Tirah* (*Macmillan*). Major Younghusband published a very able work on *Indian Frontier Warfare* (*Kegan Paul*), and General Sir John Aclay summed up the arguments against the "forward policy" in *Indian Frontier Policy* (*Smith, Elder*). Sir Richard Temple's *Bird's-Eye View of Picturesque India* (*Chatto & Windus*), was ably written and beautifully illustrated.

Mr. Benjamin Harrison, ex-President of the United States, discussed its *Constitution and Administration* (*Nutt*), with considerable frankness, and Mr. E. L. Godkin's *Unforeseen Tendencies of Democracy* (*Constable*), largely referred to American conditions. Mr. J. E. Courtenay Bodley published an elaborate inquiry into and description of the constitution and present condition of *France* (*Macmillan*).

Mr. James Y. Simpson's book *Side-Lights on Siberia (Blackwood)* appeared to be a trustworthy account of the railroad, the prisons and the exile system; Mrs. Bishop's *Korea and her Neighbours (Murray)*, contained a mass of information, interestingly recorded; and Mr. Demetrius C. Boulger published an enthusiastic account of the work done by Belgium in The Congo State (*Thacker*).

### HISTORY.

Mr. J. Hamilton Wylie, M.A., published the fourth and last volume of his comprehensive and valuable *History of England under Henry IV. (Longmans, Green)*, and Dr. James Gairdner a new edition of his *History of the Life and Reign of Richard III. (Clay)*, to which was added the story of Perkin Warbeck. Mr. G. P. Gooch was the author of the first volume of the "Cambridge Historical Essays," a suggestive *History of English Democratic Ideas in the Seventeenth Century (Cambridge University Press)*. Sir William Anson, the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, judiciously edited the autobiography of the third Duke of Grafton (*Murray*); Mr. W. J. Hardy, F.S.A., edited a second volume of the *Domestic State Papers (Queen's Printers)* of the reign of William and Mary; Mr. Martin A. S. Hume's study in Elizabethan statecraft, *The Great Lord Burghley (Nisbet)*, was excellently done; and a very beautiful volume on Charles I. (*Goupil*) was written by the late Sir John Skelton. A clever attempt to rehabilitate Judge Jeffreys (*Heinemann*) was made by Mr. H. B. Irving; Mr. J. S. Corbett, in *Drake and the Tudor Navy (Longmans, Green)*, minutely traced the rise of England as a maritime power; Lord Charles Beresford and Mr. H. W. Wilson collaborated in a handsome work on *Nelson and his Times (Eyre & Spottiswoode)*; and Mr. Laird Clowes and a distinguished band of writers, including Captain Mahan, made progress with an elaborate history of *The Royal Navy (Sampson Low)*. In the "Famous Scots" series Professor Murison contributed a vivid life of Sir William Wallace (*Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier*); Judge O'Connor Morris wrote a careful and useful history of Ireland from '98 to '98 (*Innes*); Mr. Thomas Hodgkin's monograph on *Charles the Great (Macmillan)*; Mr. H. C. Macdowall's admirable *Henry of Guise (Macmillan)*; the clear and authoritative account of *The Union of Italy, 1815-95 (Cambridge University Press)*; Professor Tout's concise *The Empire and the Papacy, 918-1273 (Rivingtons)*; and the able book on Mexico by Mr. Charles F. Lummis, *The Awakening of a Nation (Harper Brothers)*, must all be mentioned here.

In ancient history Dr. J. G. Frazer, of Glasgow, translated with fidelity and conspicuous ability *Pausanias's Description of Greece (Macmillan)*, in six splendid volumes, containing maps, plans, and above 200 engravings. *The Ramesseum and the Tomb of Ptah-hetep (Quaritch)*, by J. E. Quibell and Messrs. Paget and Pirie, was published under the auspices of the Egyptian Research Account; Professor Petrie expounded one of his most marvellous discoveries in *Syria and Egypt from the Tel El Amarna Letters (Methuen)*; Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt edited Part I. of *The Oxyrhynchus Papyri (Egypt Exploration Fund)*, of which so much has been heard; Messrs. L. W. King and T. G. Pinches edited various parts of *Cuneiform Texts from Babylonian Tablets in the British Museum (British*

*Museum Trustees)*; and Dr. Peters told the story of the second expedition sent out by the Pennsylvania University to Nippur (*Putnam's Sons*). A clear and interesting sketch of *Egypt in the Nineteenth Century (Smith, Elder)* was written by Mr. D. H. Cameron.

*The Later Renaissance of the Sixteenth Century (Blackwood)*, by Mr. David Hannay, in "Periods of European Literature," was rather sketchily done, save as to the literature of Spain; Dr. Garnett's contribution to another series, "Short Histories of the Literatures of the World," was a full and suggestive *History of Italian Literature (Heinemann)*; and to the same series Mr. Fitzmaurice-Kelly contributed a *History of Spanish Literature (Heinemann)*. Mr. R. W. Frazer took a comprehensive survey of a vast subject, treated with great ability, in his *Literary History of India (Fisher Unwin)*.

### RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY.

Mr. Andrew Lang's learning and some of his speculations were to be found in his ingenious and interesting book on *The Making of Religion (Longmans)*. He urged that savages had religious ideas which differed not so very widely from those of civilised man. Mr. Grant Allen, in *The Evolution of the Idea of God (Grant Richards)*, reviewed with skill and force the arguments as to the origins of polytheism, monotheism and Christianity. The Kerr lectures at the United Presbyterian College, Edinburgh, by the Rev. D. W. Forrest, were published as *The Christ of History and Experience (T. & T. Clark)*; the fourth volume of the translation of Professor Harnack's *History of Dogma (Willmans & Norgate)*, by Dr. Speirs and Mr. Millan, dealt with the Arian controversy; Professor Sayce wrote *The Early History of the Hebrews (Rivingtons)*, and Professor Cheyne *Jewish Religious Life after the Exile (Putnam)*. In the "International Theological Library" Professor Allen's impartial book on *Christian Institutions (T. & T. Clark)*, found a place; Canon Overton wrote of *The Anglican Revival (Blackie)*, in the "Victorian Era" series, and a more comprehensive work *The Church in England (Gardner, Dutton)*, in the "National Churches" series. Dr. Heron, of Belfast, published his lectures on *The Celtic Church in Ireland (Service & Paton)*, and Canon Mason, of Canterbury, contributed to the "Leaders of Religion" series, a *Life of Thomas Cranmer (Methuen)*. A new edition of *The Coptic Version of the New Testament (Oxford University Press)* was commenced, after long preparation. Two volumes of the "International Critical Commentary" on the New Testament dealt with *Ephesians and Colossians (T. & T. Clark)*, by Professor Abbott of Trinity College, Dublin, and *Philippians and Philemon* by Professor Vincent of New York. Canon Gore wrote a suggestive and attractive *Practical Exposition of the Epistle to the Ephesians (Murray)*. The Bishop of London's sermons during Holy Week appeared as *Lessons from the Cross (Nisbet)*. The Broad Church view of theology was set out in *Spiritual Apprehension (Macmillan)*, by the Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies. Dr. Sabatier, Dean of the Faculty of Protestant Theology at Paris, published a "study in religious philosophy," *The Vitality of Christian Dogmas (A. & C. Black)*. *Ministerial Priesthood (Murray)*, by Canon Moberly, was written from the ecclesiastical standpoint of the High



Church section of the Anglican Church. Archdeacon Cheetham, in *The Mysteries Pagan and Christian* (Macmillan), dealt with the supposed relationship between various Christian rites and the Pagan mysteries. Several books of *The Polychrome Bible* (James Clarke & Co.) appeared, edited by Paul Haupt, and aiming at showing the effect of the researches of modern scholarship on the Bible. A new *Dictionary of the Bible* (T. & T. Clark), to be completed in four volumes under the editorship of Dr. James Hastings, was commenced.

The Cardinal-Archbishop and the Bishops of the Province of Westminster published early in the year *A Vindication of the Bull "Apostolicæ Curæ"* (Longmans), to which in turn the Archbishops of Canterbury and York replied, and the Rev. R. E. Welsh, M.A., wrote a strong protest against the Romanising movement in the Church in his *The People and the Priest* (James Bowden). A notable book also was Mr. W. Walsh's *The Secret History of the Oxford Movement* (Sonnenschein).

Professor Sidgwick collected various addresses given by him to ethical societies in *Practical Ethics* (Swan Sonnenschein). The Rev. J. R. Illingworth's *Divine Immanence in Nature* (Macmillan) urged that all causation is spiritual, though often apparently mechanical, Mr. Sutherland accumulated much information and observation in his original and carefully reasoned *Origin and Growth of the Moral Instincts* (Longmans); Mr. Shadworth Hodgson discussed in four volumes *The Metaphysics of Experience* (Longmans), arguing that there is a philosophical basis for the ordinary man's view of the universe. Professor Carveth Read's *Logic Deductive and Inductive* (Grant Richards) was a useful manual mainly following the teaching of Mill.

### TRAVEL.

Mr. A. Henry Savage Landor's sufferings in Tibet made a thrilling and painful story as they were recorded, with an interesting account of the country and its people, in *In the Forbidden Land* (Heinemann). Dr. Sven Hedin told the story of his great journey *Through Asia* (Methuen), and of the important explorations and discoveries which he made in the course of his three and a half years in Central Asia, and Captain Wellby, of the 18th Hussars, gave a spirited account of his journey *Through Unknown Tibet* (Fisher Unwin). Sir Martin Conway described his '97 expedition to West Spitsbergen in *With Ski and Sledge over the Arctic Glaciers* (Dent & Co.). Lieutenant Peary's long-expected narrative of his work on the interior ice-cap of Northern Greenland in '86 and '91-7, appeared in two handsome volumes entitled *Northward over the 'Great Ice'* (Methuen). Mr. A. Trevor-Battye described his journey home from Kolguev across Arctic Russia in *A Northern Highway of the Tsar* (Constable); and Mr. Harry de Windt's account of his journey *Through the Gold Fields of Alaska to Bering Straits* (Chatto & Windus), contained, with much welcome information on Alaska, an account of painful experiences amongst the Indians. Mr. J. W. Tyrrel, a member of the Canadian Geological Survey, dealt with the region between Hudson's Bay and Athabasca in *The Barren Lands of Canada* (Unwin). Coming to warmer climes, Prince Henry of Orleans' travels *From Tonkin to India* (Methuen),

translated by Mr. Hamley Bent, must be noticed, with *Pioneering in Formosa* (Hurst & Blackett), by Mr. W. A. Pickering, C.M.G.; *Brown Men and Women* (Swan Sonnenschein), an account of travels in the South Sea Islands by Mr. Edward Reeves, M. Lionel Decle's splendid *Three Years in Savage Africa* (Methuen), with an introduction by Mr. H. M. Stanley, describing a journey from Cape Town to Uganda and thence to the Indian Ocean; and Mr. R. A. Freeman's *Travels and Life in Ashanti and Jaman* (Constable).

Accounts of hunting expeditions included Mr. Arthur H. Neumann's story of his three years' ivory hunting in East Africa, near Mount Kenia and Lake Rudolph, entitled *Elephant Hunting in East Equatorial Africa* (Rowland Ward), Mr. Gibbon's bright and exciting *Exploration and Hunting in Central Africa* (Methuen), Mr. E. North Buxton's brilliant second series of *Short Stalks* (Stanford), Prince Demidoff's *Hunting Trips in the Caucasus* (Rowland Ward), and Mr. H. L. Darrah's *Sport in the Highlands of Kashmir* (Rowland Ward). Mr. Harold Spender and Mr. H. Llewellyn Smith collaborated in a delightful account of mountaineering *Through the High Pyrenees* (Innes), and Mr. W. A. B. Coolidge fitly and ably edited and revised the late Mr. John Ball's book on *The Western Alps* (Longmans).

There may also be noted *Five Years in Siam* '91-6 (Murray), by Mr. H. Warington Smyth, formerly Director of the Department of Mines in Siam, Mrs. Bishop's *Korea and her Neighbours* (Murray), Mr. A. M. Knapp's *Feudal and Modern Japan* (Duckworth), and Mr. Henry Kirk's *Twenty-five Years in British Guiana* (Sampson Low). *The City of the Caliphs* (Fisher Unwin), by Mr. E. A. Reynolds-Ball, was a history of and a guide-book to Cairo and the Nile united in one volume, illustrated with remarkably good photographic reproductions.

### ART BOOKS

Amongst illustrated art books must necessarily be some already mentioned in other sections. In the English school the work of the year was the sumptuous one on Sir Joshua Reynolds (Graves & Co.), a monumental work of Algernon Graves, published in a very limited edition at 25 guineas. Next in merit was Lord Leighton's *Studies* (Fine Art Society). Other English artists were well treated in *Gainsborough* (Bell), by Mrs. Bell, *Historical Portraits* (Bell), by Wheatley, *The Pictures of Armitage*, R.A. (Chapman), *The Life of Northcote* (Unwin), by Gwynn, *Spielmann's Handbook on Millais* (Blackwood), also in two other works that dealt with the entire school, *Victorian Art* (Blades), by W. Temple, and *Master Painters of Britain* (Jack, Edin.). Italian art received much attention. *The Central Italian School* (Putnams), and the *Venetian Painters* (Putnams), were Berenson's contribution toward the harvest of books. *The Works of Maso Finiguerra* (Quaritch), by Professor Colvin, was a great work on a small and little-known man. *Leonardo da Vinci* (Hoppli), by Professor Uzielli, on the other hand, dealt with one of the greatest of men. Claud Phillips in the Portfolio Series took up the *Later Work of Titian* (Seeleys), and Selwyn Brinton produced an admirable guide to *The Renaissance in Italy* (Simpkins). Architecture was represented by Professor Fletcher's



**History of Architecture** (*Macmillan*), and Buckmaster's most useful **Handbook** (*Clarendon Press*). Classic art included Greek Landscape and Architecture, by John Fulleylove, Greek Vases (*Swan*), by Miss Horner, Greek Bronzes (*Seeley*), by Dr. Murray, and the Classical Sculpture Gallery (*Grevel*). The Sculptor came out during the year, ran to three numbers, and then vanished! Drawings always receive attention, and Mr. Binyon's Catalogue of Drawings in the British Museum (*B.M.*) deserves first mention. Mr. A. Rischgitz, in a magnificent volume which he published himself, reproduced the finest Drawings of Constable; and mention must be made of Charles Keene (*Unwin*), by Pennell. Pen Drawing (*Unwin*), by Pennell. Walter Crane on Bases of Design (*Bell*), Historic Ornament (*Chapman & Hall*), by Ward, and Rex Regum (*Bell*), by Sir W. Bayliss, dealing with the veritable likeness of Christ.

In foreign books Sizeranne on the English School (*Constable*), was easily first in importance, and next perhaps the first volume by Mantz of La Peinture Française (*Beaux Arts, Paris*), Meissonier (*Heinemann*), by Greard. Cruyer's superb book on Chantilly, and the Prussian Art Year Book. Rubens (*Seeley*) was well considered in the Portfolio Series by R. H. M. Stevenson (*Seeley*); and Richmond's Lectures on Leighton, Millais and Morris (*Macmillan*) were published. Cust's History of the Dilettanti Society (*Macmillan*), was a delightful work. Will Rothenstein's English Portraits (*Grant Richards*), the Song of Solomon (*Chapman & Hall*); by Fell, were all too beautiful to be forgotten.

The new issue of Ruskin's Works (*Allen*) progressed, and Walter Armstrong's great monograph on Gainsborough (*Macmillan*), was completed. Mr. Hartshorne's portly volume on Old English Glass (*Heinemann*), Millar's handsome book on Plastering (*Batsford*), Day on Windows (*Unwin*), Davenport on The Regalia (*Kegan Paul*), and Lord Bute's privately printed volume on Scottish Town Arms (*Morrison*), all deserve mention.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Bernard Shaw's Plays: Pleasant and Unpleasant (*Grant Richards*) were characteristically named, and contained seven plays of most unequal merit. Mr. Lawrence Irving published a mediæval play in one act, Godefroi and Yolande (*Lane*), written apparently before his "Peter the Great." Harrow School (*Arnold*), was a handsome volume written by several capable hands and edited by two Harrow masters, Messrs. Howson and Townsend Warner. The history, especially the early history, of Rugby School (*Duckworth*) was told by the Rev. W. H. D. Rouse. Mr. G. R. Parkin wrote a life of Edward Thring, Headmaster of Uppingham (*Macmillan*). Mr. Lydekker's Deer of all Lands (*Rowland Ward*), dealt exhaustively with its subject, and was most handsomely illustrated and printed. Mr. Charles H. Grinling's History of the Great Northern Railway (*Methuen*), was a valuable and able contribution to railway history. A new volume on Rowing (*Longmans, Green*), by Messrs. R. P. P. Rowe and C. M. Pitman, was added to the Badminton Library.

**Livery Companies of London.** See LONDON LIVERY COMPANIES.

**Llandaff, Bishop of.** See under PEERAGE.

**Lloyd, Edward**, the famous tenor vocalist, was b. in London 1845. When seven years old he entered Westminster Abbey choir. Afterwards he became solo tenor at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. He was engaged in '67 at Novello's Concerts, and in '71 at the Gloucester Festival, where he attracted much attention by his singing in Bach's "Passion" Music. In '88 he went on a tour in America, taking part in the Cincinnati Festival, and, in '90 and '92 he repeated his visit, being enthusiastically welcomed on each occasion.

**Lloyd's.** This world-famous institution takes its name and derives its origin from a coffee-house established in Tower Street by one Edward Lloyd about the end of the 17th century, and removed in 1692 to the corner of Lombard Street and Abchurch Lane. There were numerous rival houses in existence then, but Lloyd's was distinguished above all others, especially by his news of the movements of vessels received from various correspondents at home and abroad, in which may be found the germ of "Lloyd's List." In 1696 *Lloyd's News* was commenced and published three times a week. But after seventy-six numbers had appeared the proprietor was so foolish as to insert a paragraph about the proceedings in the House of Lords. For this he was summoned to the bar of the House, and then he stopped the print, substituting handwriting for printing, till 1721, when *Lloyd's List* appeared, and has continued even unto this day. Besides being a news centre Lloyd's began to be used as the centre of Marine insurance, and this business rapidly increased. In 1771 the brokers and underwriters frequenting the house, to the number of 79, resolved to find fresh and more commodious quarters, and in 1773, chiefly through the energy of a Mr. Angerstein, rooms were taken on the north-west side of the Royal Exchange, where ever since this great institution has been established. A subscription of £20 a year was required of members, and rules were laid down for the conduct of business. During the forty years of war, from 1775 to 1815, Lloyd's grew and flourished amazingly, and business flowed in from all over the world, the reorganisation of the whole institution, accomplished in 1811, adding to the general confidence in its security. In 1870 an Act of Incorporation was applied for, and obtained in '71, notwithstanding considerable opposition. The objects of the Institution were described as being (1) the carrying on of the business of marine insurance by members of the society, (2) the protection of the interests of members of the society in respect of shipping and cargoes and freight, and (3) the collection, publication, and diffusion of intelligence and information. To carry out the third object Lloyd's has a staff of about 1500 agents in all parts of the world constantly reporting to headquarters, where clerks are employed both day and night. Then a "Captains' Register" is kept, consisting of a biographical dictionary of all the certificated commanders of the British mercantile marine, about 24,000 in all. The record of losses is kept in the "Loss Book." Lloyd's is of course open only to members and subscribers. These may take their friends in and show

**Liverpool, Bishop of.** See under PEERAGE.

them round, through the underwriting rooms, the reading room, the captains' room, used for luncheon purposes, and the committee room, full of relics. **Members of Lloyd's** may be either underwriting or non-underwriting members. There are also annual subscribers and associates. All members must be recommended by six members and then elected by ballot: subscribers and associates can recommend gentlemen for election to their own grades. Underwriters are required to deposit with the committee at least £5000 (for which they receive interest), and to pay an entrance fee, and an annual subscription of £21. But those members elected prior to Dec. 31st, '92, only pay an annual subscription of £16 16s. Non-underwriting members are exempted from the deposit, but pay an entrance fee, and an annual subscription of £7 7s. Subscribers pay an annual subscription of £7 7s. and associates of £5 5s. "**Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping**" is published annually. See **MERCANTILE MARINE**.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

It is only within a comparatively recent period that the system of Local Government administration in England has been completely established, and even now there is much that requires to be done to bring all the parts into harmony with one another.

The earliest institutions which exercised powers of local administration were the Municipal Boroughs created by charter from the Crown, some of which date back to the earliest Saxon times. Towards the close of last century a system was begun of creating Lighting, Paving and Improvement Commissioners for populous towns which had no municipal government; and in course of time it became necessary to deal with the many anomalies that had arisen—such, for example, as the fact that many of the largest towns in the kingdom were governed by Paving and Improvement Commissioners, whilst some places that had dwindled into mere villages possessed all the important functionaries, such as Mayor, Aldermen, Jurats, Reeves, and the like, which belonged to the municipal institutions of past centuries. These matters were all dealt with by the **Municipal Corporations Act, 1835**, which swept away a large number of the smaller corporations and created machinery by which every borough would be governed by a corporation consisting of a Mayor and Town Council, the latter being elected by the rated inhabitants on the burgess roll. The powers of these Corporations are derived from the Act of 1835 and from other statutes which were passed from time to time, and all of which were consolidated into the **Municipal Corporations Act, '82**. In addition to the general law, however, many local Acts have been passed by Parliament giving to various Corporations such special powers in excess of the general law as have been found to be necessary for particular towns, and in this way the foundations were laid for that development of the sanitary law which has been one of the great features of the progressive legislation during the past half-century. A commission was appointed by Sir Robert Peel to investigate the sanitary condition of the great towns of the country, and ultimately the **Public Health Act of 48** was

passed. This was the first statute to set up Boards of Health; and the stimulus that was given to the movement for improving the general sanitary condition of the country by the terrible havoc that had been made by the epidemics of cholera resulted in the expansion of the system by the **Local Government Act, '58**, under which extensive powers of local government were given to existing corporations and to every populous place in the land. Under these statutes Municipal Corporations became the Public Health authorities for their boroughs, and Improvement Commissioners and Local Boards of Health were empowered to act for the areas under their control. Thus sanitary authorities were set up in every populous urban district, but the rural parts of the country remained subject to no control whatever from a sanitary point of view. After another decade a Sanitary Commission was appointed to deal with this matter, and the **Public Health Act, '72**, was ultimately passed, by which the Guardians of every Poor Law Union were made the Rural Sanitary Authority for the whole Union other than such part as was comprised in an urban district already constituted. This Act and a large number of other sanitary Acts were repealed and consolidated by the **Public Health Act, '75**, which is now in force. The constitution of the local authorities created under the Acts above mentioned and their relations to other authorities have undergone considerable change since '75. Many administrative powers have in the past been exercised by Courts of Quarter Sessions in counties, and a growing feeling of dissatisfaction with that system of government culminated in various proposals from both sides of the House of Commons for County Boards of some sort or other. Ultimately the **Local Government Act, '88**, was passed, by which County Councils, to be elected by county electors, whose qualification was practically that of the borough burgesses, were established. Under that Act what was termed administrative business was transferred from the Courts of Quarter Sessions to the County Councils, and the Justices were left in possession of all their judicial functions, but very few of their administrative duties remained to them—such, for instance, as the granting of licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors. The control of the police was taken from them and vested in a Joint Committee consisting of the whole of the County Justices and the County Council. The County Councils that were thus set up for counties have no jurisdiction in any borough which, prior to the passing of the Act, had a population of 50,000 or upwards, as these boroughs were formed into counties by themselves and all the powers of the County Council were given to the Corporations.

The scheme of Local Government reform begun with the Act of '88 was completed by the **Local Government Act, '94**, under which the constitution of local governing bodies under the Public Health Acts and under local acts was rendered uniform. These bodies became Urban or Rural District Councils. In rural districts Parish Councils were established in every parish with a population of three hundred, and in place of the old Vestry there was set up the Parish Meeting, which is an assembly of the parochial electors of the parish. Very few administrative functions have as yet been given to these bodies, as it was deemed

undesirable at the outset of their career to burden them with many responsibilities. The great change that was effected by the Act of '94 was the abolition of all the old and complex systems of election and the assimilation of the system to that already in operation for County Councils and Municipal Corporations. The effect is that the local government franchise for all purposes is now practically the same, and consists of what is known as the Burgess qualification, which is based on occupation and residence, and differs from the Parliamentary franchise to the extent that for local government purposes ownership of property as such does not confer a right to vote; and women whether married or single are eligible as electors.

In the following matter the system of Local Government in England and Wales, the historical growth of which has thus been briefly traced, is explained in detail, from the Local Government Board, downwards to the Parish Meeting. The various administrative powers which may be exercised by each authority are also described, and their relations to one another are shown wherever necessary. The powers of raising money are also dealt with, and some particulars are given from the latest report of the Local Government Board as to the sources of local revenue and the objects of local expenditure. The constitution and some account of the operations of the Local Government Board for Scotland will be found under SCOTLAND LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD; and in the article SESSION, sect. 63, the provisions of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, '98, by which the local government of that country was closely assimilated to that of England and Wales, are summarised.

### **Local Government Board.**

This department was established by the Local Government Board Act, '71, and superseded the Poor Law Board. It became the central department for Poor Law, Public Health, and other Local Government matters, and many duties were transferred to it that had previously been carried out by departments of the Home Office and the Privy Council. The year after the Board was established considerable changes were made by the Public Health Act, '72, and new duties of a very extensive character were imposed on the department. From that date to the present no session has passed without further additions being made to its work, so that there is not a local authority of any kind whatever that is not now to some extent subject to its control. Poor Law Guardians now stand in the same relation to it as their predecessors did to the Poor Law Board and Poor Law Commissioners under the Poor Law Act of '34. County Councils, Town Councils, Urban and Rural District Councils, as well as Parish Councils, all have to obtain the Board's sanction to their proposals to borrow money, to make bye-laws, and to do many other things; and Municipal Corporations, in common with Urban District Councils, have to subject their proposals for private Bills in Parliament to the criticism and opposition of the Board in the House of Commons committees; so that exceptional legislation, however good or useful its aim may be, is now rarely effected if the report of the Board to the House is opposed to it. The Board is represented throughout

the country by a large staff of resident **General Inspectors**, who attend meetings of Boards of Guardians and inspect all Poor Law institutions; by travelling **Engineering Inspectors**, who inquire into all proposals for sewage disposal works, water supply schemes, street improvements, and other undertakings that involve the raising of loans; by **Medical Inspectors**, who visit districts in which any epidemic disease breaks out, and report upon it and advise as to the steps needed to prevent its recurrence; by **Poor Law Medical and Vaccination Inspectors**, whose duties extend to the medical supervision of workhouses, infirmaries and Poor Law schools, and of all public vaccinators; and by **County and District Auditors**, who audit the accounts of all local authorities other than Municipal Corporations and Burial Boards, and have power to disallow and surcharge against individual members all items of expenditure which in their opinion are illegal. The Board is not, as might be supposed from its name, a body consisting of so many members, who act collectively at periodical meetings similarly to popularly elected Councils; but the whole of the functions of the Board are vested in the President, who is generally a member of the House of Commons. Everything that the Board does is done in his name, though only in a very few instances with his actual authority, as under an order of the Board issued in '77 the President delegates his powers to the Permanent Secretary and Assistant Secretaries; and thus, though democratic in name, "the Board" is in reality a bureaucracy. To this cause may be attributed the loss of prestige which this department has been gradually undergoing in the mind of the public during recent years, owing to its failure to keep in touch with progressive movements. This fact has been brought out very strikingly in connection with the attitude which the Board has taken up on such questions as the bringing up of pauper children, the administration of relief, and compulsory vaccination, on all of which questions the department has had to give way to opposition arrayed against it in Parliament and elsewhere.

### **Local Administrative Bodies.**

The various local administrative bodies that now exist in England are as follows:—County Councils for administrative counties, Municipal Corporations for county boroughs and non-county boroughs, Urban District Councils for urban districts other than boroughs, Rural District Councils for rural districts, Parish Councils for parishes having a population of 300, or if with a less population by special grant from the County Council, and Parish Meetings for every rural parish—that is, for every parish not comprised in an urban district or borough. These bodies are intimately related to one another, and are practically all concerned in what may be described as the general good government of the country from the points of view of highways, sanitary, and general health conditions. Besides these there are Boards of Guardians which administer the Poor Laws, School Boards to administer the Education Acts, and Burial Boards to administer the Burial Acts, all of which have the power of raising moneys to meet their requirements from the rates.



### **Powers of Local Authorities.**

**County Councils.**—By the Local Government Act '88 the administrative powers which were transferred from the Quarter Sessions to County Councils relate to the basis or standard for raising the county rate, raising the police rate, borrowing money for county purposes, the erection and maintenance of county buildings, the provision of asylums for county lunatics and the maintenance of reformatory and industrial schools, erection and maintenance of bridges, regulation of locomotives, the division of the county into polling districts for election purposes, the execution of the Acts relating to the contagious diseases of animals, destructive insects, fish conservancy, weights and measures, wild birds, and other minor matters. Powers were also transferred from the Local Government Board as to the issue of provisional orders for various local matters, such as the purchase of land for allotments and the creation of new urban districts. From urban authorities and other highway authorities there was transferred the control of the whole of the main roads in the county, and the burden of their maintenance was made a county charge. Under the Local Government Act, '94, other powers were conferred upon the County Council in reference to the establishment, dissolution, and control of Parish Councils, the regulation of local government election expenses, fixing or altering the number of members of Boards of Guardians and Rural and Urban District Councils, allotments, the dealing with complaints as to the default of District Councils in respect to their obligations under the Public Health Acts and other matters. County Councils may also make bye-laws for the good government of the county, and under these powers many useful enactments which the general law does not provide for have been brought into operation. The most important exercise of these powers has been the requirement that all vehicles shall carry lights at night-time. This regulation has now been adopted over about a third of the entire area of the country.

**Borough Councils.**—Every Municipal Borough is invested with the powers conferred by the Municipal Corporations Acts, which are the most extensive powers of local government possessed by any local authority; and in many respects—such, for instance, as the power to promote Bills in Parliament—a Municipal Corporation has greater power than a County Council. In addition, every Municipal Corporation is the urban sanitary authority for the borough, and exercises all the powers of the Public Health Acts and of all the many statutes incorporated therewith. Indeed, the only important matters that do not come under their control are the administration of the Poor Laws and the Education Acts. In county boroughs, of course, the whole of the powers of the County Council, so far as they are applicable to a borough, are vested in the Corporation; but non-county boroughs are, for general county purposes—such, for example, as police, lunatic asylums, and main roads—deemed to be merged in the county, and have to pay their contribution towards the county rates.

**Urban District Councils.**—These may be said to be the public health and highway authorities

in urban districts, and their powers are wholly derived from the Public Health Acts, supplemented by minor statutes, by certain provisions of the Local Government Act of '94, under which some few powers were transferred to them, and in some districts by local Acts specially obtained from Parliament for each particular district. These Councils have power to maintain, widen and improve streets, to suppress nuisances, to promote works of sewage disposal and for the supply of water, gas, and electricity to the town. They may establish baths and wash-houses, hospitals, markets, pleasure grounds, and public abattoirs. Their powers of regulation extend to the licensing of common lodging-houses, slaughter-houses, of hackney carriages, dealers in game, explosives, petroleum, and persons carrying on offensive trades. They make bye-laws regulating the construction of new streets and buildings, the management of common and other lodging-houses, of slaughter-houses, of hackney carriages, of bathing, as to nuisances, and many other matters, all of which are directed towards the improvement of the sanitary condition of the district.

**Rural District Councils.**—Prior to the Local Government Act, '94, the Guardians of the Poor of every Union were the rural sanitary authority for the whole of the area comprised in the Union, except any parts which were boroughs or urban districts; and as Poor Law Unions were formed for the convenience of administration from a Poor Law point of view, they overlap county boundaries to a very great extent, and the rural sanitary districts were consequently not limited to one county. The Local Government Act altered this, and directed that rural districts should henceforth be divisions of counties and should not extend into more than one county, so that such a district may now be defined as a group of rural parishes, all of which belong to the same county. Each of these districts is governed by a Rural District Council, whose members are elected for a term of three years, and whose general powers are similar to those of an Urban District Council except that they are not so extensive. The Council is the sanitary authority under the Public Health Acts, and the highway authority under the Highway Acts, but its powers of dealing with nuisances and similar matters are very limited, and before it can exercise such powers as are required for any populous parts of its district an order of the Local Government Board has to be obtained conferring upon it in respect of those places the powers of an urban authority. In this way a Rural District Council can acquire the power of making bye-laws as to new streets and buildings and many other important matters, such as the right to take over private streets, the power to light and water streets, and to regulate slaughter-houses: but only such limited powers are conferred in this way as are deemed suitable—as, if all the powers of an urban authority are desired for any parish these can be obtained by constituting the place an urban district and giving it a separate council. This is done by means of an order of the County Council. As regards highways the Rural District Council has all the powers of the surveyor of highways under the Highway Acts, and is the highway authority for its district as regards every carriage road, bridle-way and footway which is a highway other

than any main road under the control of the County Council. Under the Act of '94 it was made the duty of the Rural District Council to protect all public rights of way and to prevent the obstruction or stopping up of any highway and the encroachment on the roadside waste.

**Parish Councils.**—These bodies are elected for all parishes which had, according to the census of '91, a population of 300. If a parish has less population than that it can obtain a Parish Council by petitioning the County Council to issue an order directing one to be elected. At present the general powers of a Parish Council are limited to a few matters, such as the appointment of overseers of the poor, the repair of footpaths, the purchase of fire engines, the management of recreation grounds and allotments, and the control of parochial charities. But where what are termed the "Adoptive Acts" are in force the council has power to establish a burial ground, to light the streets of the parish, to set up a free public library and public baths and wash-houses. The moneys required by a Parish Council are obtained by means of precepts served on the overseers, whose duty it is to raise the money either out of the poor rate or by means of a special rate, according to the purpose for which it is required.

**Parish Meeting.**—In every rural parish—that is, in every parish which is not in a municipal borough or in any other urban district—there must be a parish meeting at least once a year during the month of March, at which those persons who are registered as parochial electors of the parish and no others may attend. If the parish is entitled to have a Parish Council the Parish Meeting is required to elect it in accordance with the rules comprised in the Parish Councillors Election Order, '98, issued by the Local Government Board. If the parish is not entitled to have a Parish Council then the Parish Meeting must appoint overseers of the poor, trustees of charities, and otherwise exercise all the powers of the old vestry which it supersedes and those new powers which are conferred upon it by the Local Government Act, '94. In every parish, however, whether there is a Parish Council or not, the power of adopting the "Adoptive Acts"—namely, the Lighting and Watching Act, the Baths and Wash-houses Acts, the Burial Acts, the Public Improvement Acts, and the Public Libraries Acts—vests exclusively in the Parish Meeting.

### **Rating Powers.**

The most generally levied rate is the Poor Rate, for raising which Overseers of the Poor are annually appointed in every parish under a statute passed in Elizabeth's reign. County Councils raise their funds by levying the county rate upon Boards of Guardians of the various Unions in the county. These Boards in their turn raise the money which they require for Poor Law purposes, and for the purpose of meeting the county-rate precepts, by issuing contribution orders on the Overseers for the sums to be raised by means of the **Poor Rate**. This rate was originally raised as a voluntary contribution from well-to-do persons by the clergy and churchwardens

in order to provide means of relief for "the impotent, feeble, and lame, which are the poor in very deed"; but by the statute of 5 Elizabeth the voluntary aspect of this levy was put an end to, for it is enacted that after due exhortation and persuasion, first by the parson and churchwardens of the parish and next by the bishop, "if any person of his froward or wilful mind shall obstinately refuse to give weekly to the relief of the poor according to his ability, the bishop shall have authority to bind him under a penalty of ten pounds to appear at the next sessions, when the justices are again to charitably and gently persuade and move the said obstinate person to extend his charge towards the relief of the poor." And if he will not be persuaded therein by the said justices, "they may sesse, tax, and limit upon every such obstinate person so refusing, according to their discretion, what sum the said obstinate person shall pay, and commit him to prison until he pay the sum, together with the arrearages thereof, if any such shall fortune to be." It was not until the statute of 43 Elizabeth that Overseers of the Poor with clearly defined duties were directed to be appointed regularly from year to year for the purpose of raising the Poor Rate. For over two centuries that rate was practically raised for and limited to the maintenance of poor persons unable through sickness or otherwise to maintain themselves or their families; but by degrees it became convenient to graft upon it other charges, and now County Councils, Boards of Guardians, Burial Boards, Municipal Corporations as regards their expenditure under the Municipal Corporations Act only, School Boards, Rural District Councils, Parish Councils and Parish Meetings raise their funds for their various purposes out of this rate, either indirectly or by precept addressed to the Overseers. A different mode of raising money is, however, prescribed in respect of moneys required by Municipal Corporations when acting as sanitary authorities under the Public Health Act and by Urban District Councils. In both these cases a special rate called the General District Rate is levied, and this is assessed at a lower rate upon land than that which is charged on buildings and other properties. Rural District Councils have power to raise moneys for expenses chargeable to any particular parish by requiring the Overseers to levy a special sanitary rate, and Parish Councils have power by means of precepts upon the Overseers to require special rates to be raised for lighting and for public libraries.

### **Local Taxation.**

In the 27th annual report of the Local Government Board, '97-8, the following particulars were given as to the local taxation returns for the financial year '95-6, the latest that are available in this analytic form. The returns include summaries of the accounts of no less than 32,264 Local Authorities, including 62 County Councils, 305 Municipal Boroughs, acting as Corporations and as Urban Sanitary Authorities or Urban District Councils, 766 Urban Sanitary Authorities or Urban District Councils, 704 Rural District Councils, 6966 Parish Councils, 797 Parish Meetings, 769 Burial Boards, 659 Boards of Guardians, and 2452 School Boards, besides a host of minor miscellaneous Authorities.

## RECEIPTS (EXCLUDING LOANS). £

Public Rates . . . . .	35,898,042
Treasury Subventions and Payments From Local Government Board out of Local Taxation Account . . . . .	3,198,524
Tolls, Dues, and Duties . . . . .	6,041,535
Revenue from Real and Funded Property . . . . .	3,603,720
Sales of Property . . . . .	1,670,422
Fines, Penalties, Fees, and Licences . . . . .	411,416
Waterworks . . . . .	687,283
Gasworks . . . . .	3,039,413
Other undertakings producing Revenue . . . . .	4,718,528
Repayments in respect of Private Improvement Works . . . . .	1,284,845
Receipts from other sources . . . . .	1,008,548
Receipts from other sources . . . . .	1,681,348
Total . . . . .	£63,243,624

## EXPENDITURE (EXCLUDING LOANS). £

Relief of the Poor . . . . .	7,921,604
Pauper Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums . . . . .	1,910,820
Police . . . . .	4,724,988
Education . . . . .	6,919,217
Highways and Street Improvements . . . . .	7,492,240
Gasworks . . . . .	3,624,533
Public Lighting . . . . .	1,162,797
Waterworks . . . . .	1,218,484
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal . . . . .	1,429,111
Harbours, Piers, Docks, and Quays . . . . .	1,537,718
Other Public Works and Purposes . . . . .	7,049,624
Private Improvement Works . . . . .	734,549
Principal and Interest of Loans (in- cluding Payments to Sinking Funds) . . . . .	13,241,941
Salaries and Superannuation Allow- ances . . . . .	1,952,163
Establishment Charges . . . . .	670,590
Election Expenses . . . . .	87,254
Other purposes . . . . .	548,720
Total . . . . .	£62,226,353

The receipts from loans during the year amounted to £12,208,262, and the expenditure out of loans to £13,449,173.

The outstanding loans of Local Authorities at the end of the year amounted to £243,209,862, obtained in respect of the following works and purposes. A sum total of £6,169,148 remained in sinking funds at the end of the year, to provide for the repayment of a portion of these loans. The outstanding loans at the end of the year '86-7 amounted to £186,821,642.

Waterworks . . . . .	£	45,144,657
Harbours, Piers, Docks, and Quays . . . . .		32,898,399
Highways, Street Improvements, and Turnpike Roads . . . . .		30,277,678
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal . . . . .		25,302,903
Schools . . . . .		24,930,434
Gasworks . . . . .		17,162,143
Poor Law purposes . . . . .		8,136,457
Markets . . . . .		5,808,700
Advances to Manchester Ship Canal Company . . . . .		5,127,980
Parks, Pleasure Grounds, Commons, and Open Spaces . . . . .		5,238,610
Public Buildings, Offices, etc. (not included under other headings) . . . . .		5,082,029
Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvements . . . . .		4,487,573
Bridges and Ferries . . . . .		4,369,106
Lunatic Asylums . . . . .		4,391,072

Land Drainage and Embankment, River Conservancy, and Sea De- fences . . . . .	£	2,942,772
Cemeteries and Burial Grounds . . . . .		2,734,962
Baths, Washhouses, and Open Bathing Places . . . . .		1,568,843
Tramways . . . . .		1,604,412
Electric Lighting and Supply . . . . .		1,942,773
Police Stations, Gaols, and Lock-up Houses . . . . .		1,297,674
Private Improvement Works . . . . .		1,150,299
Hospitals . . . . .		1,285,653
Public Libraries, Museums, and Schools of Science and Art . . . . .		805,995
Fire Brigades . . . . .		737,966
Slaughter-houses . . . . .		167,932
Allotments . . . . .		57,591
Public Lighting . . . . .		30,778
Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, '66 . . . . .		13,544
Small Holdings . . . . .		4,421
Other purposes . . . . .		8,504,509
Total . . . . .	£	243,209,862

A Royal Commission was appointed August 15th, '96, "to inquire into the present system under which taxation is raised for local purposes, and report whether all kinds of real and personal property contribute equitably to such taxation, and if not, what alterations in the law are desirable in order to secure that result." The commissioners are: Lord Balfour of Burleigh, chairman; the Earl of Cawdor; Rt. Hon. J. B. Balfour, M.P.; Rt. Hon. Sir John Tomlinson Hibbert; Rt. Hon. Charles B. Stuart-Wortley, M.P.; Sir Edward W. Hamilton; Cornelius N. Dalton, Esq., C.B.; Charles A. Cripps, Esq., Q.C., M.P.; Harcourt E. Clare, Esq. (town clerk of Liverpool); Thomas H. Elliott, Esq., C.B.; Arthur O'Connor, Esq., M.P.; Edward O. Smith, Esq. (town clerk of Birmingham); James Stuart, Esq., M.P.; Rt. Hon. James Lloyd Wharton, M.P.; Geo. H. Murray, Esq.

By the Local Government Act, '88, there was established for England and Wales at the Bank of England a Local Taxation Account, to which were to be paid by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue the proceeds of the duties on certain specified licences (beer, spirits, game, tobacco, etc.), henceforth described as local taxation licences; and the amount of these licences ascertained to have been collected in each county is paid out of the Local Taxation Account to the council of such county. There was also to be paid by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to the same account such sum as might be ascertained to be four-fifths of half of the proceeds of the probate duty; and this grant was to be distributed among the counties in proportion to the share which the Local Government Board certified to have been received by each county during the financial year '87-8 out of the grants previously made in aid of local rates, which would cease to be granted after the passing of the Act; such probate duty grant to be used in relief of local taxation. And by other statutes there were assigned to Scotland and Ireland their respective shares of the remaining fifth of the probate duty grant. The shares so paid to the several Local Taxation Accounts of the three countries are accordingly—England and Wales 80 per cent., Scotland 11 per cent., and Ireland 9 per cent. of one-half of the proceeds of the probate duty; and these proportions have been observed in the case of



other grants made under subsequent statutes to the three countries. Particulars regarding the taxation transferred to the local authorities or charged upon imperial funds will be found under FINANCE, NATIONAL. For **Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, '98**, see SESSION, sect. 64. See also **SCOTLAND LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.**

**Local Government (Ireland) Act, '98.** See SESSION, sect. 63.

### LOCAL OPTION.

This is the phrase which is applied to indicate such legislation as would enable the inhabitants of districts to reduce or extinguish the sale of intoxicating liquors in their midst. The Local Option resolution was first moved by Sir Wilfrid Lawson on March 11th, 1879, and again on March 5th, '80, being rejected by majorities of 88 and 114. But on June 18th, '80, he again brought it on in the Parliament then recently elected, and it was carried by a majority of 29. In '81 another motion was carried by a majority of 42, and a third motion in '83 by a majority of 87. Sir William Harcourt, on Feb. 27th, '93, brought in his **Liquor Traffic (Local Control) Bill**, establishing local control over the liquor traffic. The main project and plan of the Bill was, that the question whether any houses should be licensed for the retail sale of intoxicating liquors on or off the premises within certain limited areas should be determined by a direct vote of the ratepayers taken at stated intervals. A full summary of the Bill will be found in the '94 and '95 eds. On April 8th, '95, Sir William Harcourt brought in the **Intoxicating Liquor Traffic (Local Control) Bill**, which varied in some degree the provisions of the '93 Bill. A full summary of this measure, which afterwards had to be dropped, appeared in the '96 ed. under SESSION, sect. 58. By very many, both of his supporters and of his opponents, it was alleged that his advocacy of this measure cost Sir William Harcourt his seat at Derby at the General Election; and it was also stated that the Liberal party largely owed their defeat to the objection to the measure existing amongst the working classes. On the other hand, there were those who strenuously denied this. In British dependencies the following progress has been made on this question: In Nova Scotia the Act of '86 requires that any application for a license must be signed by two-thirds of the local ratepayers. In Prince Edward's Island applications are decided by the majority vote of householders. In British Columbia the applicant must secure a petition of two-thirds of the local residents. In Manitoba (except in Winnipeg) applications must be supported by four-fifths. In Cape Colony the Act of '83 gives a majority of voters power to prevent any additional license. In South Australia the Act of '80 enables two-thirds of the voting inhabitants to prevent the grant of any new licenses. In Victoria an Act of '76 gives a bare majority of voters power to prohibit additional licenses in their respective districts. In New South Wales an Act confers a like power in each section of its metropolis. In Queensland the Act of '85 gives a similar power to the majority of voters in each locality. In New Zealand the same thing was secured by the Act of '81. In Queensland the Act of '85 proposes that a majority of the voters may decide that the existing licensed houses shall be reduced by not more than one-third. The

Canadian "Temperance Act, '78," enacts that a majority of the electors of any city or county can by vote prevent the issue or renewal of licenses. The Legislature of Newfoundland, and also that of the Bahamas, have each passed an Act conferring a like power upon a majority of voters of each polling area; and the Queensland Act of '85 gives the same right to two-thirds of the electors in any polling district.

A correspondent of the *Times* contributed to that journal (April 13th, '98) a careful account of the working of the system of local option in Norway. By an Act passed in '94 it was enacted that in all towns where a Samlag (or company entrusted under the Gothenburg system with the monopoly of the sale of spirits) existed, a vote should be taken to determine whether the Samlag should continue to exist, or should be suppressed, its suppression, of course, involving the abolition of all retail sale of spirits. All men and women over 25 years of age were qualified to vote, and it was provided that a certain number of towns should be polled each year. The first year's polling, for the year '96, resulted in the suppression of the Samlags in 16 towns out of 22 polled. In '97 there were 15 towns polled, and in only 5 were the Samlags suppressed. Up to the date of the article 11 towns had been polled in '98, and in 4 the Samlags were suppressed. Inquiries made of the police authorities in the towns where the Samlags had been abolished, moreover, revealed the fact that a notable and general increase in the number of arrests for drunkenness had followed the abolition. It was suggested that greater watchfulness on the part of the police partly accounted for this; but it appeared also that when the sale of spirits was stopped, a great impetus was given to the sale of wine and beer. Moreover, illicit distillation of spirits was at once reported, after having been unknown for fifty years. See CANADA for details of the popular vote on the question of prohibition taken in '98.

**Local Parliaments, The National Association of**, has its offices at 298, Regent Street, W. The Hon. Secretary is Mr. F. Bindon.

**Locomotives on Highways Act, '96.** Before this Act came into operation all self-propelled vehicles were subject to the various laws regulating the traffic of locomotives on roads. The result was that all sorts of carriages propelled by mechanical power—whether by steam, electricity, or any other force—suffered from such restrictions that their use on highways was practically prohibited. In '94 a Bill to remedy this state of things was introduced into Parliament, but was withdrawn. The Act of '96 permitted the use on roads of light locomotives. Vehicles weighing, when unladen, less than 3 tons, and which are not used for drawing more than one vehicle (the two must not weigh more than 4 tons when unladen) come within the term "light locomotive" in the Act, and are exempted from the old locomotive laws. In calculating this weight, the weight of any water, fuel or accumulators on the vehicle, used for propulsion, is not to be included. The following conditions are imposed by the Act on horseless carriages:—The vehicle must emit no smoke or visible vapour. A bell must be carried to give warning of the approach or position of the vehicle. A lamp must be carried during the period between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise. Further conditions as to the use and construc-

tion of a light locomotive are prescribed by regulations of the Local Government Board, which apply generally in England and Wales. These are chiefly as follows:—The light locomotive must be able to back (where its weight is over 5 cwt.); its width must not exceed  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ft.; its tyres must be smooth (except where a pneumatic tyre is used) and of certain specified widths; it must have two independent brakes; the weight of the locomotive and the name and address of the owner must be painted distinctly on the off side of the vehicle, where it weighs  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons, or is used for the carriage of goods, or for drawing another vehicle; the lamp carried must be on the off side, and show a white light in front and a red light behind. These conditions, except as to brakes, apply generally to the vehicle drawn by a light locomotive. The maximum speed of a light locomotive is not to exceed 12 miles an hour. The light locomotive is required to observe the ordinary rules of the road, and must be stopped at the request of a police constable or of a person in charge of a restive horse. Besides the above, there are general regulations relating to the causing of obstruction, danger, or damage by the use of the light locomotive. With slight modifications these requirements apply to bicycles or tricycles where propelled by mechanical power. A breach of these regulations is punishable by a fine not exceeding £10. The storage and use of petroleum and other inflammable liquids on a light locomotive are subject to special regulations made by the Home Office. These require, *inter alia*, that the petroleum, etc., shall be kept in vessels containing not more than 20 gallons each, and not more than two of such vessels must be on a light locomotive at the same time. County councils and councils of county boroughs may make bye-laws restricting the use of light locomotives on bridges which are considered dangerous. The statutory enactments relating to light locomotives are very numerous, as a "light locomotive" is brought within the term "carriage" as used in any Act of Parliament or any byelaw or regulation made under any such Act, and, if used as a carriage of a particular class, is deemed a carriage of that class. For instance, if a horseless carriage is used as a "hackney carriage," the law as to hackney carriages will apply to it. Light locomotives are thus subject to provisions in the general Highway Acts, the Town Police Clauses Act, the London Acts as to stage carriages, besides provisions in various Acts as to conveyance of voters, infectious disease, etc. A light locomotive is liable, as a "carriage" or a "hackney carriage," to the ordinary carriage duty, which varies from £2 2s. to 15s.; in addition to which it is subject to a special duty as a light locomotive, if it exceeds 1 ton in weight unladen. This additional duty is £2 2s. where the weight does not exceed 2 tons unladen, and £3 3s. where the weight is over 2 tons. A light locomotive, as such, is not liable to licence fee. The alteration of the law as to horseless carriages applies to Scotland and Ireland as well as England. For Locomotives Act, '98, see SESSION, sect. 65.

**London and North-Western Railway.** See under RAILWAYS.

**London, Bishop of.** See under PEERAGE.

**London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.** See under RAILWAYS.

**London Chamber of Arbitration.** The City Corporation and the London Chamber of Commerce, acting in concert, decided in '92 to establish a body to be called the Tribunal of Commerce or the London Chamber of Arbitration, for the settlement of trade and commercial difficulties. The Chamber was inaugurated by a luncheon at the Mercers' Hall (Nov. 23rd, '92), with the President of the Board of Trade as the chief speaker. The Chamber of Commerce and the Corporation nominate each year a number of experts, amounting in all to about 1400, who amply represent the various trades likely to avail themselves of the Chamber's intervention. The procedure is as follows:—An agreement of reference is signed, on payment of a fee of one guinea at the Guildhall, by those wishing to settle any commercial dispute. Option is then given to the parties to refer the case to a single arbitrator, to three arbitrators with a majority vote, or to two arbitrators and an umpire. The arbitrator, or arbitrators, or umpire, has power to examine witnesses on oath, and to call for any documents necessary. Any party to an arbitration who so desires may be represented by a barrister or solicitor. The Chamber has prepared a model clause for insertion in trade contracts providing for the submission of disputes arising in connection with such contracts to the Chamber. A moderate scale of fees to be charged for arbitrators and umpires is arranged, yet high enough to secure the services of the best experts in the City. In ordinary cases the minimum is put at £2 2s. for the first hour and £1 1s. per hour subsequently. In complicated cases two legal officers, appointed by the Corporation, are open to consultation. These are the legal assessor—a prominent Q.C. specially retained for the purpose—and the registrar. The scale of fees for consulting the legal assessor is £5 5s. for three hours, or £10 10s. per day of more than three hours.

**London Chamber of Commerce, The.** Incorporated under the Limited Liability Act, Oct. '81. First President, Mr. Chas. Magniac (then M.P.); Second President, Mr. J. Herbert Tritton; Third President, Rt. Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., P.C., M.P.; Fourth President, Sir Albert K. Rollit, D.C.L., LL.D., M.P.; Fifth President, Mr. Albert S. Sandeman. The L. C. C. takes cognisance of, and action in regard to, all questions affecting the good of the community at large, which from time to time occupy the attention of the mercantile world. The affairs of the Chamber are governed by a Council. From its first formation the Chamber has adopted the principle of dividing itself into sections, each dealing with subjects of interest to particular classes of business men, and forty-one trades have already been organised in this way. The Chamber has on its premises the nucleus of a valuable commercial library, and through its Information Department inquiries on an immense variety of matters connected with commerce, tariffs, new markets, trade statistics, etc., are conducted. The Chamber issues certificates of origin for goods exported to Italy and Russia, both to members and non-members; special certificates on Trade Customs and usages as required; also Commercial Travellers' Certificates for Switzerland and Russia, by means of which British travellers visiting that country obtain their "licences to travel" on the most advantageous terms. The scheme of Commercial Education, on



which the Chamber has been engaged for twelve years past, was further extended by schools and teaching institutions; the ninth examination for junior commercial certificates, and the fifth examination for senior commercial certificates took place during '98, when 397 candidates presented themselves, of whom 202 were successful. Partly as a consequence of the granting of these certificates, and the necessity for a medium through which employers and certificated youths may be brought in contact, the Chamber has an **Employment Department** in active operation. A special feature of the proceedings of the Chamber is the delivery of addresses by specialists on a variety of subjects. The addresses delivered in this way are reported in *The Chamber of Commerce Journal* (issued monthly, price 1s., annual subscription 10s., post free), of which a new series was started in April '94. **President**, Mr Albert S. Sandeman. **Office**, Botolph House, E.C. **Secretary** and **Editor**, Mr. K. B. Murray.

**London Congregational Union.** This, the only society representing the interests of London Congregationalists, was formed in March 1873. The limits of its operations are comprised within the area known as Greater London, including the whole of Middlesex, and such portions of Surrey, Kent, Essex and Herts as are within twelve miles of Charing Cross, these being divided into ten districts. The objects of the Union are to promote the spiritual intercommunion of the Congregational churches of the Metropolis, to aid such of them as are weak, to advance their common religious and social interests, and further to promote church extension. An annual average of about £4000 is expended in aiding churches to support their ministers and in extending and consolidating mission work. In addition, grants are made in aid of **Chapel Building**, and Free Loans are granted for a term of years from a fund amounting to £11,050. About £28,500 has been raised during the last nine years for children's breakfasts, and other philanthropic work. Upward of 250,000 garments have been distributed. The membership of the Union consists of the representatives of affiliated churches and of ministerial, personal and honorary members. The **Council** consists of sixty members; thirty ministerial and thirty non-ministerial elected by the Districts, and not more than twenty co-opted by the Council, together with the **Chairman**, ex-Chairmen, vice-Chairman, **Treasurers**, and **Secretary**. Each District Committee is entitled to nominate for the Council in the proportion of one member for every seven affiliated churches in the district. The **Chairman** for '99 is Chas. W. Toms, Esq. **Offices**, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. **Secretary**, Rev. A. Mearns.

### LONDON CORPORATION.

The Corporation of the City of London consists of the whole body of the citizens or freemen, under the style of "the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens." The small portion of this great Metropolis which is comprised within the City and its liberties is divided into 27 wards, including Bridge Without. There is an alderman for this ward, but no freemen and no common councillors. Each of the other wards, with the exception of the two Cripple-gate wards (which return an alderman jointly), elects one alderman and a number of common councillors varying from 4

to 16, but amounting in all to a total of 232; or, in other words, 26 aldermen and 202 commoners. An alderman is elected when a vacancy occurs, and holds office for life; the councilmen are elected on St. Thomas's Day, and hold office for one year, but are of course eligible for re-election. The electors are in each case freemen, who may have obtained their freedom by birth, apprenticeship, purchase, or gift; but who must be rated householders before they can vote at a ward-mote, as a meeting of the ward is termed. A **liveryman** is a freeman who, by payment of a fee, has entered the livery of one or other of the City companies or guilds, and was first so called because he was entitled to wear the livery of his company. He has the right to vote at the elections of Lord Mayor, sheriffs, chamberlain, and other Corporation officers, and also for M.P.'s for the City. The Lord Mayor is elected on Sept. 29th by the liverymen of the several companies assembled together at the Guildhall, and as it is termed in Common Hall, and to be eligible he must have served as sheriff of London. The Livery may select any alderman thus qualified, but they almost invariably accept the names of the two senior aldermen who have not passed the civic chair. A poll, to be taken by ballot, may however be demanded, if necessary. The names of the two selected aldermen are then submitted to the general body of the aldermen, who choose usually the first, but sometimes, for a special reason, prefer the second. The Lord Mayor elect is presented to the Lord Chancellor to receive the assent of the Crown to the election; he is sworn before the retiring Lord Mayor and aldermen on Nov. 8th, and on Nov. 9th he is escorted by the citizens in procession to the Royal Courts of Justice to be presented to the Lord Chief Justice and again sworn. The mayoralty thus commenced lasts a year, but the same alderman has in some instances been re-elected for a second, and in ancient times for even a third period of service. His public duties absorb every moment of the Lord Mayor's time, and the £10,000 annually voted by the Corporation does not anything like cover his expenses while in office. He is expected to preside during the day over meetings for public or benevolent objects, and to take part in many important ceremonies: to open schools, distribute prizes, initiate subscriptions for relief of distress; and by night to entertain eminent and distinguished personages at his official residence, or to preside at Charity Festivals. As head of the Corporation he presides at Common Hall, the Court of Aldermen, and the Court of Common Council; he presides at the justice room of the Mansion House, and is first commissioner of the Central Criminal Court; he is a trustee of St. Paul's and a governor of the Royal Hospitals and other institutions, and several charities. He is head of the City Lieutenancy. He is styled "right honourable," and, although not actually of the Privy Council, he attends when, on the demise of the Crown, the new sovereign is proclaimed; and at the coronation he is present as chief butler, receiving therefor a golden cup and cover. [The Lord Mayor's private secretary is W. J. Soulsby, Esq., C.B., Mansion House.] The alderman of the ward, or (in his absence) the Lord Mayor, presides over the annual ward-mote for the election of common councilmen. At a bye-election during the year the deputy may preside in the absence of the alderman. Each



alderman is a justice of the peace, and may preside at the Guildhall or Mansion House justice rooms. Each is a commissioner of the Central Criminal Court. The present Lord Mayor is Alderman Sir John Voce Moore, and the Sheriffs are Aldermen Frederick Prat Alliston and Colonel Clifford Probyn. The aldermen are the bench of magistrates for the City, the visiting justices to the prisons; they admit freemen, and decide disputes at ward elections. When a vacancy in the aldermanic representation of the ward of Bridge Without occurs, as it did last in '95, they choose one of their number, usually the senior alderman, to fill it, whose successor in the ward he retires from is elected in the usual manner. They sit in the Court of Common Council, the full title of which is "Lord Mayor, Alderman, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled," and no business can be done unless some of each body be present. The Common Council manages the financial and general affairs of the Corporation, has charge of its own police (see POLICE, CITY OF LONDON), lets its lands, has full power over its funds, and has charge of certain of the Thames bridges. The work until then done by the Commission of Sewers was given to the Corporation in '98, the Commission being dissolved. To cope with this new work a Public Health Department was formed by the Corporation. The Recorder (Sir Charles Hall, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P., salary £4000, and £57 as steward of Southwark) presents the Lord Mayor elect to the Lord Chancellor and to the Lord Chief Justice, is principal adviser of the Lord Mayor, and attends him on all occasions of State ceremony. He tries cases in the Lord Mayor's Court, is one of the judges in the Central Criminal Court, and is chairman of quarter sessions for the City. This officer is appointed for life by the Court of Aldermen, but he may not exercise any judicial functions unless he is appointed by Her Majesty to exercise such functions. (The necessary confirmation was of course given by the Crown in the case of Sir C. Hall, who was appointed in '92.) The Chamberlain (Sir William James Richmond Cotton, who was Lord Mayor in '76, salary £2000) is elected by the Livery on Midsummer Day, and comes up annually for re-election. He receives the revenues of the Corporation or City cash, pays all salaries, charges, and outgoings, and has the custody of accounts, admits all duly qualified persons to the freedom, and is custodian of the records relating to freemen. He has also jurisdiction to punish refractory City apprentices, whom he sometimes commits to Bridewell. The Common Serjeant (Sir Forrest Fulton, Q.C., salary £3000) is now appointed by the Crown; he attends the Lord Mayor on all state occasions, and is present at meetings of the Court of Aldermen or Common Council; he is a legal adviser of the Corporation, one of the commissioners at the Central Criminal Court, a judge of the Mayor's Court, and acts on certain occasions as Deputy Recorder. The Town Clerk or Common Clerk (Sir J. B. Monckton, F.S.A., salary £3500) keeps the charters and records of the City, and attends all courts held before the Lord Mayor and aldermen. He has the special privilege of signing documents with his surname only. The Remembrancer (Mr. G. P. Goldney, salary £2000) attends the Lord Mayor on certain days, puts the Corporation in mind of the business to

be transacted, attends the Parliament House during session, and watches the interests of the Corporation in all legislative matters. The Sword Bearer (Mr. Winzar) carries the sword, being the emblem of justice, before the Lord Mayor. The last three are appointed by the Common Council. There are a number of other officers—legal, ceremonial, and official. See LONDON LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

## LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

### I. THE COUNCIL UP TO DATE.

The fourth General Election took place on Thursday, March 3rd, '98. Under the County Electors Act, '83, women householders and peers may vote at the County Council election, but lodgers and those on the service franchise list may not, and no elector can legally vote more than once in the county. There were elected 70 Progressives and 48 Moderates, as against 59 Progressives and 59 Moderates in '95, 84 Progressives and 34 Moderates in '92, and 71 Progressives and 47 Moderates in '89. The results in the various constituencies are given below. The names of the unsuccessful candidates are printed in italics. An asterisk denotes that the candidate was a member in the former Council. The list has been corrected up to Nov. '98.

**Battersea.** \*W. Davies (P), 5284; \*John Burns, M.P. (P), 5126; \*Earl of Denbigh (M), 3715; *A. P. Quick* (M), 3670.  
**Bermondsey.** \*Dr. Cooper (P), 2977; \*J. Thornton (P), 2843; *W. W. Tyler* (M), 2028; *F. St. John Morrow* (M), 1993.  
**Bethnal Green (North-East).** \*C. Freake (P), 2733; \*F. A. Cornwall (P), 2580; *J. Nix* (M), 1611; *Sir E. Sassoon* (M), 1599.  
**Bethnal Green (South-West).** \*J. Branch (P), 2275; \*B. F. C. Costelloe (P), 2155; *P. Braby* (M), 1397; *H. H. Finch* (M), 1374; — *Jones* (I), 54.  
**Bow and Bromley.** \*W. W. Bruce (P), 3782; \*B. Cooper (P), 3018; *V. Walsh* (M), 2112; *A. Terrell* (M), 1992.  
**Brixton.** \*W. Haydon (M), 2944; \*C. Jerome (M), 2863; *Rev. J. W. Horsley* (P), 2339; \**S. B. Heward* (P), 2323.  
**Camberwell (North).** \*R. Strong (P), 3477; \*Alderman Taylor (P), 3318; *G. Lushington* (M), 1834; *F. R. Anderton* (M), 1773.  
**Chelsea.** \*J. Jeffery (P), 4344; E. J. Horniman (P), 3675; \**C. Chapman* (M), 3673; *E. L. Meinertzhagen* (M), 3315.  
**City of London.** \*Sir J. C. Dimsdale (M), 5893; Duke of Leeds (M), 5785; \*B. L. Cohen (M), 5780; \*H. Clarke (M), 5780; *Hon. A. T. Brassey* (P), 2413; *N. Buxton* (P), 2396.  
**Clapnam.** \*Lieut.-Col. Rotton (M), 4785; \*T. L. Corbett (M), 4757; *D. Martineau* (P), 3929; *J. Gosling* (P), 3842.  
**Deptford.** \*Sidney Webb (P), 4512; R. C. Phillimore (P), 4487; *H. Foy* (M), 3218; \**J. Humphreys* (M), 2866; *J. Yallop* (S), 233.  
**Dulwich.** \*W. Matthews (M), 3698; \*Capt. Middleton (M), 3673; *G. Hardy* (P), 2461; *H. E. Ramsey* (P), 2447.  
**Finsbury (Central).** P. J. Rutland (M), 2392; \*Alderman Beachcroft (M), 2286; \**Dr. Blake* (P), 2267; *Sir A. Hayter* (P), 1987; *J. Wollacott* (ILP), 382.  
**Finsbury (East).** \*J. A. Baker (P), 2114; J. Benson (P), 2038; *W. Smith* (M), 1391; *W. W. Grantham* (M), 1338.

- Fulham.** Lord Wolverton (M), 4494; E. G. Easton (M), 4407; T. Sadler (P), 4048; B. Morice (P), 4043.
- Greenwich.** R. S. Jackson (P), 3898; J. Peppercorn (P), 3249; Lord Skelmersdale (M), 3194; Dr. Ball (M), 319; T. McCarthy (ILP), 689.
- Hackney (Central).** \*T. M'K. Wood (P), 3162; James Stuart (P), 3125; T. B. Westcott (M), 2369; Hon. Claude G. Hay (M), 2291.
- Hackney (North).** \*Dr. Forman (M), 3507; J. G. Lampard (P), 2783; M. Shaw (P), 2566; J. V. Fitzgerald (M), 2274; E. Reynolds (I), 1779.
- Hackney (South).** \*A. Smith (P), 3360; E. Browne (P), 3174; C. Steel (M), 2484; B. Oldfield (M), 2452; J. R. Macdonald (ILP), 379.
- Haggerston.** \*Lord Monkswell (P), 2067; \*Rt. Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre (P), 2063; S. Boulter (M), 862; C. F. Stallard (M), 839.
- Hammersmith.** \*W. J. Bull (M), 4168; \*E. A. Goulding (M), 4121; Earl Russell (P), 3197; Sir R. Head (P), 3164.
- Hampstead.** \*J. S. Fletcher (M), 2344; \*E. Bond (M), 2277; F. Debenham (P), 1878; H. Wilberforce (P), 1873.
- Holborn.** \*J. F. Remnant (M), 3117; Sir J. Dickson-Poynder (M), 3011; \*A. Hoare (P), 1325.
- Hoxton.** \*H. Ward (P), 2179; H. T. Sawell (P), 2157; A. Arter (M), 1567; T. Shaw (M), 1545.
- Islington (East).** \*A. M. Torrance (P), 3015; \*J. Laughland (P), 2717; G. Mortimer (M), 2495; Col. Alt (M), 2306.
- Islington (North).** \*T. B. Napier (P), 3525; \*W. C. Parkinson (P), 3228; B. Clough (M), 2880; Lord A. Thynne (M), 2801.
- Islington (South).** \*G. S. Elliott (P), 2377; Howell J. Williams (P), 2172; F. K. Bull (M), 1543.
- Islington (West).** \*W. Goodman (P), 2456; \*G. H. Radford (P), 2361; G. J. Chatterton (M), 1431; D. H. Kyd (M), 1361.
- Kennington.** \*T. A. Organ (P), 2672; \*J. W. Benn (P), 2661; J. Dixon (M), 2526; J. R. Cousins (M), 2471; N. Palmer (I), 68.
- Kensington (North).** G. E. S. Fryer (M), 2319; \*J. B. Porter (M), 2293; J. Lloyd (P), 2265; R. B. Doake (P), 2209.
- Kensington (South).** \*C. H. Campbell (M), 3078; \*R. A. Robinson (M), 3556; S. Mayer (P), 648; J. A. Symmons (P), 639.
- Lambeth (North).** \*Lt.-Col. Ford (P), 1849; F. Smith (P), 1557; C. Ansell (M), 1252; R. Mortimer (M), 1072.
- Lewisham.** G. E. Dodson (M), 4061; \*T. W. Williams (M), 4025; J. E. Mathews (P), 3037; A. C. Arnold (P), 3221.
- Limehouse.** \*W. Pearce (P), 2336; \*A. L. Leon (P), 2142; J. R. Pascoe (M), 1726; Sir W. Porter (M), 1553.
- Marylebone (East).** \*Lord Farquhar (M), 2182; \*E. Boulnois (M), 2089; Dr. F. Little (P), 1516; E. T. Slater (P), 1419.
- Marylebone (West).** \*Earl of Hardwicke (M), 3035; \*E. White (M), 2892; Sir A. West (P), 2228; Hon. J. Wallop (P), 2015.
- Mill End.** J. Renwick Seager (P), 1711; B. Straus (P), 1669; Major Darwin (M), 1535; \*G. Bicker-Caarten (M), 1492.
- Newington (West).** J. D. Gilbert (P), 2639; J. Piggott (P), 2508; Dr. Lansdale (M), 1383; A. A. Bethune (M), 1368; — Langley (S), 194.
- Norwood.** \*F. Campbell (M), 3373; \*J. White (M), 3354; A. A. Allen (P), 2784; H. de R. Walker (P), 2781.
- Paddington (North).** \*W. Urquhart (M), 2142; \*H. P. Harris (M), 2088; A. White (P), 1842; W. Stevenson (P), 1816.
- Paddington (South).** \*Sir G. D. Harris (M), 2189; H. A. Harben (M), 2146; C. G. Paddon (P), 615; H. Biron (P), 614.
- Peckham.** Goddard Clarke (P), 3201; F. Verney (P), 2849; W. Scott (M), 2664; W. L. Downton (M), 2356; J. E. Dobson (ILP), 268.
- Poplar.** \*W. Crooks (P), 3632; \*J. McDougall (P), 3310; J. R. Atley (M), 1585.
- Rotherhithe.** A. Pomeroy (P), 2778; H. J. Glanville (P), 2659; \*W. H. C. Payne (M), 2427; W. H. Radford (M), 2344.
- St. George's (Hanover Square).** \*R. C. Antrobus (M), 1343; \*Col. Hon. H. Legge (M), 3086; L. V. Biggs (P), 1038; C. L. Heywood (P), 1032. Mr. W. H. C. Payne now sits as one of the members for this constituency, vice R. C. Antrobus, chosen Alderman.
- St. George's-in-the-East.** C. Barratt (P), 1510; C. Balian (P), 1458; J. Abrahams (M), 1232; D. Williams (M), 1227.
- St. Pancras (East).** \*N. Robinson (P), 2952; F. Purchase (P), 2741; E. W. Sinclair-Cox (M), 1698; A. F. Calvert (M), 1575.
- St. Pancras (North).** \*T. H. W. Idris (P), 2334; D. S. Waterlow (P), 2112; \*W. Welenhall (M), 2001; R. J. Willis (M), 1607; J. Leighton (I), 144; A. Lucas (S), 65.
- St. Pancras (South).** \*Sir John Hutton (P), 2036; \*Sir J. Blundell Maple (M), 1830; J. Macdonald (S), 494.
- St. Pancras (West).** \*Dr. Collins (P), 2404; \*Earl Carrington (P), 2236; G. Barham (M), 2017; Lord Elcho (M), 2002.
- Southwark (West).** \*T. Hunter (P), 2578; \*E. Bayley (P), 2575; W. C. Copeland (M), 1193; O. Berry (M), 1281.
- Stepney.** \*W. C. Steadman (P), 1955; \*W. B. Yates (P), 1855; Major Gordon (M), 1648; H. Chidgey (M), 1543.
- Strand.** \*Lieut.-Col. Probyn (M), 2697; \*T. W. L. Emden (M), 2343; Rev. W. A. Oxford (P), 1664; C. Charrington (P), 1356; E. Keevil (I), 327.
- Walworth.** \*R. Spokes (P), 2172; \*R. Parker (P), 2166; H. Hole (M), 1299; B. Hitching (M), 1292.
- Wandsworth.** \*Dr. Longstaff (M), 6378; \*Earl of Dunraven (M), 5493; R. Steven (P), 4583; A. R. Gridley (P), 3951.
- Westminster.** \*Louis H. Hayter (M), 2212; R. W. Granville-Smith (M), 2193; T. Bremner (P), 789.
- Whitechapel.** \*H. L. W. Lawson (P), 1917; W. C. Johnson (P), 1768; Campbell-Johnston (M), 1322.
- Woolwich.** \*Col. Hughes (M), 5133; \*A. Penfold (M), 4661; D. Marsh (P), 4365; Dr. Lindow (P), 4241.

The Aldermen are as follows, those with (†) retiring in 1901, and those with (I) in 1904: †R. C. Antrobus, †Sir Arthur Arnold, †J. A. Baines, †W. F. Blake, †G. Dew, †W. H. Dickinson, †H. Gosling, †A. Hoare, †N. W. Hubbard, †Earl of Meath, †Earl of Onslow, †Sir H. B. Poland, O.C., †Earl Russell, †Lord Tweedmouth, †Lord Welby, G.C.B., †Sir Algernon West, †T. B. Westcott, †C. A. Whitmore, M.P., †Rev. C. Fleming Williams.

At the first meeting of the new Council, Mr. T. M'Kinnon Wood was elected Chairman, Lord Welby, Vice-Chairman, and Mr. H. P. Harris, Deputy-Chairman.

The chief Officers are:—Clerk, C. J. Stewart; Chief Engineer, Sir A. R. Binnie; Superintending Architect, Thomas Blashill; Valuer, Andrew Young; Solicitor, W. A. Blackland; Comptroller,

H. E. Haward; Statistical Officer, G. L. Gomme; Medical Officer of Health, Shirley F. Murphy; Chemist, F. Clowes; Public Control, Alfred Spencer; Parks and Open Spaces, J. J. Sexby; Manager of Works, W. Adams; Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, Commander L. de L. Wells, R.N.

## II. THE COUNCIL'S WORK.

### The Council's Budget.

Lord Welby, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented a report (May 3rd) showing the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Council for the year '98-9. The total gross estimated expenditure on the general and special county accounts was as follows:—

General county account .. .. .	£2,084,544
Special county account .. .. .	408,182
Total .. .. .	£2,492,726

This expenditure was to be met by—  
Actual balances brought forward on April 1st, '98, less estimated balances carried to the year '99-1900 .. £157,369  
Sundry receipts, amounting to .. .. 108,830  
Tramway, transfer of .. .. . 31,000  
Exchequer contribution, transfer of .. 106,668  
Grant under the Agricultural Rates Act, '96, amounting to .. .. . 931  
County Contributions, amounting to .. 2,087,028

Total .. .. . £2,492,726

The most noticeable feature of the exchequer contribution account was the continued growth of the statutory charges, which had to be met out of the sums receivable by the Council from the local taxation account. First of all, the amount retained out of London's share of the local taxation licences and estate duty in respect of the Metropolitan police had grown, automatically with the increase of rateable value, from £457,765 in '89-90 to about £524,000 in '97-8. Then the grants to guardians and others, which amounted to £151,438 in '89-90, were estimated at upwards of £240,000 in '98-9, the pauper lunatic grant alone having increased by 50 per cent. On the other hand, the growth in the receipts was much less than that shown by the payments. The local taxation licences collected within the county amounted to £417,689 in '89-90, and had gradually increased to £451,969 for '96-7. The beer and spirit duties had shown only a small increase, and were now almost wholly absorbed by the appropriation for technical education. The receipt from estate duty (formerly probate duty) had varied between £493,825 in '91-2 and £358,538 in '94-5, and was, in consequence of its liability to such variation, a most difficult source of income to deal with. The assessable value of the County of London, under the valuation which came into force on April 6th, '98, subject to appeals, was £36,574,812. A penny rate over the whole county produced to the Council in '97-8 £150,411; it was estimated to produce in '98-9 £152,395. The rate for the financial year '98-9 was 1s. 2d. in the £ for general county purposes and 2 1/4d. for special county purposes. The rate for the past year was 1s. 2d., and there was therefore no increase. A rate of 1s. 2d. in the £ in '98-9, however, was estimated to produce about £25,000 more than the same rate in '97-8, owing to the increase in the assessable value of property in the county. The total estimated

requirement in '98-9 might be compared with that of '97-8 as follows:—The estimated expenditure on the various services chargeable on the general and special county rate showed a net increase over the estimates of '97-8, allowing for a decrease of £6997 in the charge for debt, of £51,112. To that should be added the following reductions in the amounts of estimated receipts:—Exchequer contribution surplus, £20,630; transfer from tramways account, £14,000 (the previous tramway transfer of £49,000 covering a period of more than one year); and sundry receipts, £3910—making a total increase in the estimated amount required of £89,652. This was met partly by an improvement in the balances brought into account and partly by the increased produce of the 1s. 2d. rate. The gross debt of the Council on March 31st, '97, was £37,301,000, and on March 31st, '98, £39,378,000, showing an increase of £2,077,000. The net debt of the Council in March '98 was £20,094,000, or an increase of £928,000 over the previous year. By far the larger part of this increase represented the loan raised for the purchase of the tramways—that was to say, for reproductive expenditure. The sinking fund was almost entirely employed on loans to other bodies or capital expenditure.

### Chairman's Annual Address.

The Chairman, Mr. McKinnon Wood, on July 26th, '98, reviewed the work of the year ending March 31st, '98. He said that they had been engaged for some time past in experiments in the filtration of sewage through a coke filter. At the southern outfall the raw untreated sewage had been passed through a 4-ft. coke filter for several weeks. A purification of 65 per cent. had been obtained, and better results were anticipated as the condition of the filters became more matured. A small experiment conducted on the principle of double filtration gave a purification of 95 per cent., producing an effluent incomparably purer than the river itself. At the northern outfall, where a large 6-ft. filter was being used, an average purification of 80 per cent. had been effected. Should the experiments prove successful on a sufficiently large scale, they would result in producing a thoroughly satisfactory effluent, and in effecting considerable economies.

With regard to street improvements, the chairman said there appeared to be a general consensus of opinion that the proposal as to the new thoroughfare from Holborn to the Strand would result in a magnificent boulevard which would add to the dignity and beauty of the capital at a minimum of cost to the ratepayers. The total estimated cost of the street improvements for which Parliamentary powers would be sought in the next Session amounted to £1,100,000. This sum included the cost of improvements in Shoreditch, St. George's-in-the-East, Kensington, and Lambeth, and also of the widening of Southampton Row, in addition to the street from Holborn to the Strand. From March '89 to this date the Council had voted an expenditure of £3,500,000 on street improvements, apart from the clearance of insanitary areas. To this account 0 improvements should be added the new bridge at Vauxhall, which was to be constructed of concrete faced with granite.

In another direction the Council had resolved



unanimously to increase its expenditure—namely, in adding to the number of its **fire stations**, and otherwise improving its appliances for the protection of the Metropolis from fire. For this purpose it had sanctioned an additional expenditure of £197,000 on capital account; and the increase in annual maintenance was roughly estimated at about £30,000 a year. The Theatres Committee had introduced a Bill requiring a licence to be obtained from the Council before buildings might be used for bazaars. New rules had also been made for the prevention of accidents in the use of the limelight and cinematograph in places of entertainment. The Public Control Committee had investigated 301 cases of lamp accidents, in which 36 lives were lost.

The Water Committee had been engaged during the year chiefly in presenting evidence to the Royal Commission. In consequence no steps had been taken by the Council for the acquisition of the water supply. Unfortunately, the truce did not extend to the companies, and the Southwark and Vauxhall Company had strengthened its position by legalising its overdraft upon the Thames and by increasing its rights of drawing water from the river at a point nearer London than was recommended by the last Royal Commission. The Council succeeded in obtaining the insertion of a provision that no increased claim should be admitted on account of these new powers in the event of purchase within ten years. An early settlement of this question would be in the interests of the ratepayers and water consumers of London. See separate article LONDON WATER SUPPLY.

The Works Department had been carried on under the new management for a little more than a year. Of the work for which the new management was solely responsible, the amount which had been completed, passed by the committees, and reported to the Council was not yet large. In fact, some of the works commenced under the old management were not yet completed and reported. So far (according to the standards of comparison adopted by the Council), the cost of the estimated and jobbing works carried out entirely under the new management showed a balance below the estimates and the schedule values respectively, and the quality of the work had been satisfactory.

#### The Taxation of Ground Values.

Mr. Dickinson moved (July 12th) "That, in view of the large expenditure sanctioned by the Council on the report of the Improvements Committee, dated May 25th and June 15th, '98, it be referred to the Parliamentary and the Local Government and Taxation Committees to prepare and submit to the Council a Bill to be introduced in the forthcoming session of Parliament, whereby owners of ground values in London can be called upon to contribute directly towards the local taxation of the county." Dr. Cooper seconded the resolution, which was carried *nem. con.*

#### Telephone Service in London.

The Highways Committee reported (Feb. 8th) that complaints had been made as to the high charges prevailing in the telephone service in London, and the inadequacy of the telephone system to the requirements of the public. They recommended, "That, with the view of obtaining an investigation with regard to the telephone service in London, similar to the

inquiry recently held as regards that service in Glasgow, the Council do make an application under the Telegraph Act, '92, to the Postmaster-General for a licence empowering the Council to provide an independent municipal telephone service for the County of London." The recommendation was carried by 44 votes to 31. In October the Council sent a letter to the Postmaster-General, expressing the opinion that the Post Office should enter into competition with the National Telephone Co. in London. The reply made was that the Government were considering the report of the Select Committee on Telephones, and that if they adopted its suggestions, Parliament would be asked to legislate. The Council then resolved to send a further letter (Nov. 8th), pointing out the extreme urgency of the matter, and the desirability of the Government promptly arriving at a decision.

#### The Purchase of Tramways.

The Highways Committee brought up a report with reference to the purchase by the Council by agreement of the whole of the undertaking of the London Tramways Company, following on negotiations which had gone on for some time previously. The committee recommended "that the Council do approve the estimate for £860,000 submitted by the Finance Committee, and that the Council do enter into an agreement with the London Tramways Company for the purchase by, and transfer to, the Council on Jan. 1st, '99, of the whole of the company's undertaking (other than the 2½ miles of tramways and the Lawson Street depot, already purchased by the Council) for the sum of £850,000; and also for the payment by the Council of a sum to be agreed upon between the Council and the Company, or, failing agreement, to be settled by arbitration, in respect of the provender and other consumable stores in hand at the date of transfer, and the unexpired terms of licences, excise duties, insurance policies, and other outgoings, in connection with the Company's undertaking." The recommendation was adopted, and the committee was authorised to settle the precise terms of agreement, to give effect to the resolution, and to report to the Council. The General Purposes Committee recommended (Oct. 25th) that a head of the new Tramways Department should be appointed at a salary of £1500 a year. The Chairman of the Highways Committee (Mr. Benn) said that the Council had 74 miles of tramways under its immediate supervision; 24 miles would be added in a few weeks; and they had grave responsibilities as to another 50 miles of the North Metropolitan Tramway service. The recommendation was adopted.

**London Electric Lines.** See ENGINEERING.

#### LONDON LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The movement for the transformation of a number of Metropolitan parishes from their existing status as Vestries into local self-governing bodies, as Municipal Boroughs, has made considerable progress of late. Twenty of the parishes—viz., the Vestries of Bermondsey, Camberwell, Chelsea, Clerkenwell, Fulham, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Islington, Kensington, Lambeth, Marylebone, Mile End Old Town, Paddington, Plumstead, Rotherhithe, St. George (Hanover Square), St. James (Picca-

dilly) with St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Pancras, Westminster, and St. Paul (Deptford)—represented by a Conference of their representatives, under the presidency of Lord Onslow, presented a petition to the Prime Minister and the Lord President of the Council on Feb. 2nd, '98, praying that effect might be given by means of a Bill introduced into Parliament to their aspirations, subject to such qualifications as, in the peculiar circumstances of the Metropolis, should reserve to the existing central authorities *i.e.* the Police, the Thames Conservancy, the Port Sanitary Authority, the London School Board, the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and the London County Council, the management of such matters as affect London as a county and the capital of the Empire. Of these twenty "Concurring Parishes," as they are termed, fourteen were amongst those indicated by the Royal Commission of '94 as being fit to be "styled councils and invested with the privilege of choosing a mayor, so that . . . the mayor and council would be its governing body."

The petition set forth, amongst other things, "That owing to its enormous area, population, and rateable value, the Metropolis has long ceased to be an ordinary town capable of being governed by one corporation, but has become an Administrative County containing a congeries of large towns, each of which is entitled to a dignified form of Municipal Government corresponding to that of the Corporate Boroughs in the provinces, as well in respect of the status and powers of the governing bodies, as of their relationship to the Council of the Administrative County with regard to such matters as affect all parts of the county in common." An interview was granted by the Marquis of Salisbury and the Duke of Devonshire to a deputation representing these Concurring Vestries on Feb. 23rd, '98, and afterwards the views of the deputation were formulated and forwarded to the Duke to be laid before the Government.

The Conference further prepared the following statement showing the population and rateable value of twenty-five of the parishes, with a view to giving an idea of the responsible position occupied and the important duties performed by their authorities. It was also pointed out that, with the exception of Plumstead and St. James', Piccadilly, all the Concurring Parishes were Parliamentary Boroughs or electoral divisions of such Boroughs.

	Rateable	
	Population, 1896.	Value, 1897.
Battersea .. ..	165,115 ..	900,602
Bermondsey .. ..	85,475 ..	416,909
Bethnal Green .. ..	130,000 ..	450,625
Camberwell .. ..	253,076 ..	1,158,315
Chelsea .. ..	96,646 ..	803,458
Clerkenwell .. ..	66,000 ..	393,910
Fulham .. ..	113,781 ..	500,955
Hackney .. ..	213,044 ..	1,077,541
Hammer Smith .. ..	104,199 ..	598,207
Hamstead .. ..	75,000 ..	824,666
Islington .. ..	340,000 ..	1,799,633
Kensington .. ..	170,465 ..	2,107,991
Lambeth .. ..	295,033 ..	1,701,786
Marylebone .. ..	141,188 ..	1,605,427
Mill End .. ..	111,000 ..	399,458
Newington .. ..	121,000 ..	491,901
Paddington .. ..	124,506 ..	1,330,505
Plumstead .. ..	59,252 ..	200,127
Rotherhithe .. ..	40,379 ..	216,658

St. George, Hanover Sq. ..	79,123 ..	1,988,437
St. James, Piccadilly ..	23,000 ..	801,458
St. Pancras .. ..	234,379 ..	1,664,543
Shoreditch .. ..	122,348 ..	692,113
Stoke Newington .. ..	33,485 ..	208,651
Westminster .. ..	52,231 ..	882,762

£3,249,728 £23,276,648

A Committee was then appointed by the Concurring Vestries to consider draft bills introduced by Sir Blundell Maple, M.P., and Mr. Thomas Lough, M.P.; and it drew up a draft Bill based upon the principle that Local Government London is an Administrative County containing a number of large towns taking rank amongst the largest in the country, or indeed in Europe. The Bill proposed that the twenty Concurring Parishes should be incorporated into municipal boroughs without the necessity for further petition to Her Majesty's Privy Council, while affording facilities for other local authorities to petition the Queen in Council to be raised to a corresponding level. The Committee in their report to the Conference declared that the Government were pledged to settle the question, and pointed out that the Duke of Devonshire, in receiving the deputation in Feb. '98, assured them that the Government were extremely anxious to take some steps in the direction indicated. The promise in the Queen's Speech that a measure for facilitating the creation of municipalities in the administrative county of London would be laid before Parliament was also quoted; and though the exigencies of public business had necessitated the abandonment of the promised measure, the Government were bound to give it a primary position in the Queen's Speech of the '99 Session. There were several noteworthy features of the draft Bill which the Conference approved (Aug. 5th, '98). One clause provided that there should be no aldermen, and another that the mayors should be *ex-officio* members of the London County Council and Justices of the Peace for the County of London. All powers, duties, etc., of the Vestries and Boards of Works, Commissioners of Baths, Washhouses, Libraries, Paving, Overseers of the Poor, etc., Cemeteries and Burial Grounds, were by the Bill transferred to the Municipal Councils. It was also laid down that the Councils should be the authorities within their respective areas for the performance and exercise of the powers and duties relating to the maintenance of streets and bridges, the user of streets, control as to new streets, buildings, sky signs, storing of wood and timber, offensive businesses, slaughter-houses, etc., registration of dairies, common lodging-houses, open spaces, electric lighting, overhead wires, shop hours, bye-laws and regulations; and that the jurisdiction of the authority now charged with the performance of such duties (the London County Council) should, except in the case of certain powers and duties to be performed concurrently by the Municipal Council and the London County Council, cease and determine. Power was given for the Municipal Councils to appoint their own assessment Committees, and they were made the rating authorities for their areas. The Hon. Sec. to the Conference of Concurring Parishes is Mr. J. E. Smith, Town Hall, Westminster, S.W.

The Royal Commission appointed in '93, with

Mr. Courtney as chairman, to consider the proper conditions under which an amalgamation of the City and County of London could take place, and to make specific and practical proposals for the purpose, reported, it will be remembered, in Sept. '94, and expressed the opinion that the government of London must be entrusted to one body, exercising certain functions throughout all areas covered by the name, and to a number of local bodies exercising certain other functions within the local areas which collectively make up London, the central body and the local bodies deriving their authority as representative bodies by direct election, and the functions assigned to each being determined so as to secure complete independence and responsibility to every member of the system. The Commissioners recommended that the whole area of the present administrative County of London, including the City, should be called the City of London, and should be a county in itself. The governing body should be incorporated under the name of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of London, and should succeed to the present Corporation and the London County Council. The new Corporation should be relieved of all administrative details for which its intervention was not necessary, these being entrusted to the local authorities. A scheme of the construction and functions of these local authorities was propounded, and their relations to the new Corporation were dealt with at the close of the report.

The Vestry of Islington, later in the year '98, issued a letter to the other Vestries and the district boards in London, inviting them to send delegates to a conference on the subject of the proposed municipalities for London, on the ground that the Westminster Conference and its draft Bill did not fairly represent the views of London as a whole.

**London. Livery Companies of.** There have been 109 companies founded, but the latest return only gives a total of 76, as follows:—The Worshipful Companies of Apothecaries, Armourers and Brasiers, Bakers, Barbers, Basket-makers, Blacksmiths, Bowyers, Brewers, Broderers, Butchers, Carmen, Carpenters, Clockmakers, Clothworkers, Coachmakers, Cooks, Coopers, Cordwainers, Curriers, Cutlers, Distillers, Drapers, Dyers, Fanmakers, Farriers, Feltmakers, Fishmongers, Fletchers, Founders, Framework Knitters, Fruiterers, Gardeners, Girdlers, Glass-sellers, Glaziers, Glovers, Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers, Goldsmiths, Grocers, Gunmakers, Haberdashers, Horners, Inholders, Ironmongers, Joiners, Leather-sellers, Loriners, Makers of Playing Cards, Masons, Mercers, Merchant Taylors, Musicians, Needle-makers, Painters, Patten-makers, Pewterers, Plasterers, Plumbers, Poulterers, Saddlers, Salters, Scriveners, Shipwrights, Skinners, Spectacle-makers, Stationers, Tallow-chandlers, Tylers and Bricklayers, Tinplate-workers, Turners, Upholders, Vintners, Wax-chandlers, Weavers, Wheelwrights, and Woolmen. The liverymen of the Guilds who reside within twenty-five miles of the City borders have a vote in the parliamentary elections for the City. The number of voters in '93 was 7687. The twelve principal companies are those of the Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant Taylors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, and Clothworkers; but two of the

largest liveries are those of the Loriners and Spectacle-makers, both of which, however, like most of the minor companies, have scarcely any income except such as arises from the fees and fines paid by the members. Nearly thirty of them are without halls. In '80 it was estimated that the trust and corporate income of the livery companies of London was between £750,000 and £800,000, and the capital value of their property £15,000,000. The value of their plate and furniture was returned at about £270,000. On the whole it is estimated that the trust income is about £200,000 a year, and the corporate income from £550,000 to £600,000. Several of the companies possess a considerable amount of real property in the county of Londonderry. The total rent of the real property is above £600,000, and there is a further source of income exceeding £100,000 a year from investments. The contributions of existing members are from £15,000 to £20,000 a year. Of the £200,000 which forms the charitable or trust income, about £75,000 a year is expended on the support of almshouses and the relief of poor members, another £75,000 on education, and about £50,000 on charitable objects of a general character. Many of the charities of the companies are for the benefit of the inhabitants of provincial towns and villages where they possess land. The cost of the hospitality annually given by the companies is estimated at £85,000. Technical education has within the last few years been taken up by the Guilds. The Clothworkers' Company has promoted the establishment of Yorkshire College, at Leeds, where instruction is given in the manufacture of woollen goods, and similar institutions at Bradford, Huddersfield, and other places. The City and Guilds of London Institute (*q.v.*), for the advancement of technical education, has also been formed. There is a technical college at Finsbury and a central institution at South Kensington. The Leather-sellers Company have been instrumental in establishing the Leathersellers' Tanning School (*q.v.*), and the Leather Trades School for affording technical education in leather manufacture and boot and shoe-making. On May 28th, '84, a Royal Commission, appointed to inquire into the foundation and objects of the companies, issued a report, in which it recommended that the companies should be placed by Act of Parliament under such restrictions as regards the alienation of their real and personal estate as would remove all danger of the loss of any portion of their property; that the accounts of the companies should be open to public inspection; that no future admission to the livery of a company should confer the parliamentary franchise; the appointment of a commission which should undertake the allocation of a portion of the corporate incomes of the companies to objects of acknowledged public utility, the better application of the trust incomes, and, should it prove practicable, the reorganisation of the constitution of the companies. A dissenting report was, however, issued by three members of the Commission. No action has yet been taken on this report.

**London Parochial Charities.** See CHARITIES, LONDON PAROCHIAL.

**London Reform Union.** Inaugurated Oct. '92. A non-party organisation having branches in most of the Metropolitan parliamentary con-



stituencies. Its object is to improve the municipal government of London, the administration of its public affairs, and the collective organisation of its civic life. The London Municipal Reform League and the United Committee for the Taxation of Ground Values are merged in the London Reform Union. The Union is in general agreement with the progressive policy of the London County Council. It has instituted an annual "Citizen Sunday" in London, and "Citizens' Visits" to places of interest in and around London, and does much educational work. The President of the Union is Mr. J. Passmore Edwards, the Chairman Mr. T. Lough, M.P., and the Secretary Mr. J. Herbert Bolton. Offices, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross, W.C.

**London Salvage Corps.** This corps was first established in 1866 by the Fire Insurance Companies on the transfer of the London Fire Establishment to the Metropolitan Board of Works, when the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was organised. The Corps is maintained by contributions from the principal Insurance Companies. There are five stations, all in connection by telephone, and also in communication with the Fire Brigade, in various parts of the Metropolis, and the men and plant are highly efficient. The number of fires attended by the Corps during '97 was as follows: Inside the Metropolitan area, 1999; outside, 136; total, 2135. At nearly all of these, services of a valuable character were rendered on behalf of the Offices interested. The staff of the Corps consists of 1 chief officer, 5 superintendents, 9 foremen, 17 1st-class men, 20 2nd-class men, 41 3rd-class men, and 8 coachmen. Only men of the Royal Navy are taken. The following is a list of the stations: Commercial Road, E., Supt. Ford; Southwark Bridge Road, S.E., Supt. Bridges; Shaftesbury Avenue, W., Supt. Ordway; Upper Street, Islington, Supt. Allen; and Watling Street, City, Supt. Adams. The Watling Street Station is the Headquarters of the Corps, and the Chief Officer, Major Fox, resides there.

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

The Elementary Education Act of 1870 specially provided that a school board should be formed for London. The first board was accordingly elected only a few months after the passing of the Act (Nov. '70). Its educational progress since '70 will be seen by the following table, and also the "rate" at the end of each triennial period:—

BOARD SCHOOLS.

	Rate at end of each Triennial Period.	School places provided.	No. on the Roll.	Average attendance.
	d.			
1870	—	—	—	—
1873	'89	58,581	59,606	40,481
1876	3'0	146,074	146,031	114,380
1879	5'15	219,291	233,480	185,518
1882	6'15	280,275	295,833	238,205
1885	8'0	357,298	304,140	290,099
1888	8'37	407,636	420,914	328,578
1891	10'70	428,035	450,981	347,857
1894	10'20	468,300	488,038	390,812
1897	12'34	512,025	520,877	421,960

VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS.

	School places provided.	No. on the Roll.	Average attendance.
1870	261,158	221,401	173,406
1873	282,936	259,543	195,662
1876	287,116	259,436	199,605
1879	271,314	235,084	182,728
1882	263,617	223,297	174,723
1885	262,175	211,711	168,712
1888	262,022	207,887	162,349
1891	258,329	210,516	162,525
1894	257,652	226,163	177,579
1897	256,896	227,568	178,257

The curriculum is as follows (with one or two exceptions), as prescribed by the Code of the Education Department: reading, writing, and arithmetic, drawing (and needlework for girls), of course take precedence over all other subjects. The class subjects last year were English, geography, elementary science, history, object lessons, and suitable occupations for the lower standards; and needlework and domestic economy for girls. Besides these there are specific subjects for the upper standards: namely, algebra, Euclid, animal physiology, book-keeping, botany, chemistry (domestic economy for girls) and domestic science, French, German, hygiene, mechanics, mensuration, physics, shorthand, and the theory and practice of cookery and laundry-work, each child being restricted to two specific subjects. The curriculum also includes singing, recitation, and physical exercises; and also (for boys) manual training in woodwork. Taking advantage of the Elementary Education Act, '91, which came into operation on Sept. 1st, '91, the Board resolved that all the day-schools under their control should be free. No fees have therefore been charged at any such Board school since the week ended Aug. 28th, '91. The number of teachers employed at Lady Day, '98, was 9742. There were also 1676 pupil teachers and probationers. The Board for many years have provided efficient instruction for blind, deaf, and dumb children; but, acting under the powers of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, '93, the Board have now, where necessary, arranged for the admission of such children in suitable homes or institutions. The Board have also made special arrangements for the instruction of physically or mentally defective children. The Board have availed themselves of the provisions of the Industrial Schools Acts and the Education Acts, relating to children wandering or not under proper control, or begging or not under proper guardianship, or persistently truanting from school, or charged with felony, etc., with a view to such cases being sent to industrial schools (a) under voluntary management, or (b) under the management of the Board. There are sixty-two of the former schools with which the Board have agreements. There are also six of the latter schools: (1) a training-school ship on the Thames; (2) an industrial school at Brentwood, chiefly for boys not suitable for other industrial schools, and an Industrial School for girls at Isleworth; (3) two truant schools for boys, one at Homerton and the other at Highbury; and (4) a Day Industrial School (mixed) in Drury Lane. Evening

continuation schools have now been established in every part of the Metropolis. The total number of pupils admitted during the session '97-8 was 57,611; average number on rolls, 30,730; and average attendance, 19,712. The subjects taught are classed under the following heads:—Elementary, English, commercial, languages, science and art; Euclid, etc.; vocal music; cookery, laundry-work, etc.; manual training and wood-carving. Instruction in some form of physical exercises is given in every school; in the summer months swimming is taught; social gatherings and entertainments are held; and the libraries of the schools are open for the free use of the students. No less than 74 scholarships were offered in '98, 46 for boys and 28 for girls. Sixty-three of them were tenable at Christ's Hospital and the rest elsewhere. The expenditure in the financial year ending March 25th, '98, was £2,497,926, and the revenue amounted to £2,714,740, leaving a surplus in hand of £216,814. For the year '98-9 the estimated expenditure was £2,670,400.

The election for the new Board—the tenth—was held on Nov. 25th, '97, and the contest was rendered particularly interesting by the split in the Moderate party, which had resulted from the disagreement of several of its members with Mr. Diggle's policy. In the list of elected members given below the \* prefixed to various names indicates that these candidates were members of the last Board. The various capital letters placed after the names indicate the parties to which the candidates were understood to belong. Thus P stands for Progressive, M for Moderate (in agreement with Mr. Diggle), I M Independent Moderate, V M Moderates supported by the Voluntary Schools Defence Union, I P Independent Progressive, I Independent, L Labour, and S Socialist.

#### City of London (Four Members)—

Mr. Leveson-Gower . . . . .	P . 8,725
Miss M'Kee . . . . .	P . 7,385
*Mr. W. H. Key . . . . .	M . 7,052
*Canon Ingram . . . . .	M . 6,932

#### Chelsea (Five Members)—

*Mr. Frederick Davies . . . . .	M . 14,973
*Mr. Thomas Huggett . . . . .	M . 14,906
*Mrs. Maitland . . . . .	P . 14,839
*Viscount Morpeth . . . . .	P . 13,292
Mr. Leslie M. Johnson elected on appeal, Feb. 21st, 1898.	

#### Finsbury (Six Members)—

*Miss Eve . . . . .	P . 22,576
Mr. C. Bowden . . . . .	P . 18,951
Mrs. R. W. Dibdin . . . . .	V M . 18,399
Earl Beauchamp . . . . .	P . 16,842
*Mr. J. W. Sharp . . . . .	M . 12,805
Rev. R. F. Hosker co-opted by Board in place of Rev. J. H. Rose deceased.	

#### Greenwich (Four Members)—

*Mr. G. S. Warmingtton . . . . .	P . 21,855
*Rev. J. Wilson . . . . .	P . 20,571
Rev. F. S. Clark . . . . .	M . 15,026
Mrs. Bridges Adams . . . . .	L . 14,366

#### Hackney (Five Members)—

Miss Honnor-Morton . . . . .	P . 29,206
*Rev. Stewart D. Headlam . . . . .	P . 21,506
*Mr. Graham Wallas . . . . .	P . 17,862
Mr. W. C. Bridgeman . . . . .	V M . 14,153
Mr. John Lobb . . . . .	I . 11,928

#### East Lambeth (Four Members)—

*Rev. A. W. Jephson . . . . .	P . 15,549
*Mr. G. Crispe Whiteley . . . . .	P . 14,353
Mr. H. C. Gooch . . . . .	M . 13,777
*Mr. Thomas Gautrey . . . . .	P . 13,520

#### West Lambeth (Six Members)—

*Mr. T. J. Macnamara . . . . .	P . 29,793
*Rev. William Hamilton . . . . .	P . 29,636
Mr. M. Mayhew . . . . .	P . 28,646
Mr. John Sinclair . . . . .	P . 26,053
*Rev. Allen Edwards . . . . .	M . 22,370
*Mr. W. H. Kidson . . . . .	M . 20,881

#### Southwark (Four Members)—

Rev. J. S. Lidgett . . . . .	P . 13,913
*Rev. W. Copeland Bowie . . . . .	P . 10,921
Rev. W. F. Brown . . . . .	I . 10,461
*Mr. J. M. T. Dumphreys . . . . .	M . 6,637

#### Marylebone (Seven Members)—

*Mr. E. Barnes . . . . .	I . 30,652
*Mr. Evelyn Cecil . . . . .	V M . 20,776
*Hon. Lyulph Stanley . . . . .	P . 18,511
Rev. H. R. Wakefield . . . . .	P . 15,898
*Mr. A. J. Shephard . . . . .	P . 15,277
Mr. J. A. M. Macdonald . . . . .	P . 15,029

W. W. Thompson, Esq., co-opted by Board in place of General Moberly deceased.

#### Tower Hamlets (Five Members)—

*Mrs. Ruth Homan . . . . .	P . 25,622
*Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.S.I. . . . .	V M . 21,277
*Rev. Ed. Schnadhorst . . . . .	P . 19,593
Mr. B. F. C. Costelloe . . . . .	I . 17,456
Mr. E. Fower, M.P. . . . .	V M . 15,569

#### Westminster (Five Members)—

Mr. H. Morgan-Browne . . . . .	P . 13,454
Mrs. Patey . . . . .	P . 13,304
*Major C. L. A. Skinner . . . . .	V M . 7,072
*Mr. W. Winnett . . . . .	V M . 6,564
*Mr. D. H. Kyd . . . . .	V M . 6,024

At the first meeting of the Board, on Dec. 2nd, '97, Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., was elected Chairman, and Mr. Lyulph Stanley, Vice-Chairman.

**Chief Officers of the Board.**—These are as follow: Clerk, Geo. H. Croad, B.A.; Assistant Clerk and Principal Clerk of the School Accommodation and Attendance Department, C. W. Isitt; Accountant of the Board, G. Attenborough; Principal Clerk General Purposes Department, E. H. Bramley; Principal Clerk of the Works Department, G. C. Harcourt; Principal Clerk School Management Department, F. Wiles; Principal Clerk Industrial Schools Department, A. E. Garland; Solicitor, C. E. Mortimer, 22, Surrey Street, Strand; Medical Officer, Professor W. R. Smith, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S. Ed.; Architect, T. J. Bailey. Offices, Victoria Embankment.

**London Shipping Exchange,** the meeting-place of the principal shipowners and shipbrokers. Nearly every shipbroker in London belongs to the Exchange, which has over 1500 members. Shipping information of every kind can be obtained here, and shipping auction sales take place periodically. The business of the old Jerusalem, where shipping transactions were formerly carried on, has been transferred to the Exchange, which is located in Billiter Street, E.C.

**London, The University of,** is an examining body with the power of conferring degrees, which it does under its 4th royal charter, dated 1863. In '78 it received an additional charter admitting women to all degrees without exception.

Besides holding examinations in London, the University extends them when required to the provinces and the colonies. From its foundation, in '36, to '97 inclusive, it had examined 117,974 candidates. Lord Herschell, formerly Lord High Chancellor of England, is the Chancellor, and Sir Henry Roscoe the Vice-Chancellor. Parliamentary representative, Sir John Lubbock, Bart. The degrees conferred are: LL.D., LL.B., M.D., M.S., M.B. and B.S., D.Sc., B.Sc., D. Lit., M.A., B.A., D. Mus., B. Mus. A necessary preliminary to proceeding in any faculty is the passing of the **Matriculation Examination**, no exemption from this being granted on account of examinations passed elsewhere. For the regulations of this and other examinations apply to the Registrar, Mr. F. V. Dickens, M.B., B.Sc., Univ., Burlington Gardens, Piccadilly. Consult *London University Calendar*. As to the proposed Teaching University of London, for the history of the movement see previous eds., and for provisions of the London University Act passed in the '98 session, see **SESSION**, sect. 96.

### LONDON WATER SUPPLY.

The Metropolis is supplied with water by eight companies—viz., the New River, East London, Southwark and Vauxhall, West Middlesex, Lambeth, Chelsea, Grand Junction, and Kent Waterworks. The companies supply an area consisting of the whole of the Metropolis and of parts of Middlesex, Her's, Essex, Kent, and Surrey, which is termed the Metropolitan Water Area. The supply is drawn from the rivers Thames and Lea, from springs in the Lea Valley, and from wells in the chalk formation in and around London. The principal intakes from the Thames are at Hampton, West Molesey, and Sunbury, and from the Lea at Ware and Chingford Mill. The total volume of water supplied from all sources during '97 amounted to 73,767,000,000 gallons, and of this about 41,000,000,000 were drawn from the Thames, 20,000,000,000 from the Lea, and the rest from springs and wells. The average daily supply per head of population from all the companies was about 35½ gallons. Of the Companies, the East London supplies the largest population, and the Chelsea the smallest. The subject of the water supply of the Metropolis has for the last 30 years been dealt with by numerous Royal Commissions, and much legislation has been proposed with a view to controlling the Water Companies or providing for the transfer of their undertakings to some public body. Royal Commissions have considered the question of obtaining a supply from Wales or the Lake District, but they have rather favoured the existing sources of supply, which by Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Commission in '93 were regarded as sufficient to render a daily supply of 35 gallons per head to 12,000,000 persons, a number largely in excess of the estimated population for 1931. Doubts have, however, recently been entertained as to whether this estimate of population was not too low, and also as to whether the supply from the Thames and Lea during periods of dry weather would suffice to meet the requirements of the increased population. Bills were introduced in '71 and '78, with a view to vesting the control of the Water Companies in the Metropolitan Board of Works (the predecessor of the London County Council), or enabling them

to purchase the interests of the companies. Both were withdrawn. Objection was raised that the Metropolitan Board of Works was not sufficiently representative of the area to which water was supplied; and in '80 the Metropolitan Water Bill was introduced providing for the purchase of the undertakings of the companies and the vesting of them in a water trust. This was not proceeded with, the terms of purchase being unsatisfactory, but a committee in the same year recommended the constitution of a representative water authority to have control. Under the Local Government Act, '88, the London County Council succeeded to the powers of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and soon commenced negotiations with the Water Companies. Two Bills were introduced in '91 for the constitution of a water trust which was to acquire and control the companies' undertakings; they were referred to a committee, presided over by Sir M. W. Ridley, who reported adversely to them and recommended that the London County Council should be empowered to promote legislation constituting themselves the water authority to take over the undertakings and duties of the companies. In '92, Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Commission was appointed in accordance with the request of the London County Council. This Commission, as above stated, recommended the retention of the present sources of water supply with the construction of new storage reservoirs.

In '95 the London County Council introduced eight separate Bills for compulsory purchase of the undertakings of the companies, the price to be settled, failing agreement, by arbitration. Great opposition was raised to the Arbitration Clause, which provided that the arbitrators should have regard to certain specific circumstances and claims; and the local authorities generally of the district outside London which were supplied by the Companies opposed the principle of the London County Council obtaining complete control. Two of the Bills were read a second time and referred to a committee, who decided against the proposed clause. They were, however, willing to amend the clause in order to make it clear that the arbitrators should not be precluded by any legal objections from entertaining all the circumstances which they might think it right to take into consideration, and the London County Council had agreed to this amendment when Parliament was dissolved. In March '96 a Government measure was introduced into the House of Lords by Lord James of Hereford, termed the **Metropolitan Counties Water Board Bill**. This Bill proposed the constitution of a Water Board for the purpose of dealing with the question of water supply. The Board was to consist of 30 members—16 appointed by the London County Council; two each by the City of London, the Middlesex County Council, the Essex County Council, and the Town Council of West Ham; and one each by the Kent, Surrey, Herts, and Croydon Councils, and the Lea and Thames Conservators. The Water Board was to have transferred to it all the powers of the Metropolitan authority under the Water Act of '71, and the powers of the London County Council as to the supply of water. The Bill met with considerable opposition on the part of the London County Council, and of the local authorities outside London, and though it



passed the Lords it was not proceeded with in the House of Commons.

The Staines Reservoirs Act was passed in '96 providing for the construction of larger reservoirs for the use of certain of the Companies. The Select Committee inserted clauses to the effect that in the event of a sale of any of the undertakings of the companies interested within seven years from the passing of the Bill, the value of the undertakings should not be deemed to be enhanced by the advantages conferred by the Bill. Their report stated, among other things, that as no large new source of water supply for the constantly increasing wants of the districts concerned could be made available within 13 or 14 years, the population would have to be supplied from sources at present available for at least that period, and that in the meantime it was necessary that greatly increased provision should be made for the storage of water to meet present and future requirements. Meanwhile, in April '96, the London County Council had approved of a scheme for obtaining a supply from Wales at an initial cost of £17,500,000.

In consequence of the Government Bill of '96, the County Council had made no progress with their Bills of that session, but in '97 they again introduced eight Bills for the acquisition of the companies' undertakings, each Bill containing an arbitration clause similar to that settled by the Committee of '95. The Government considered that if they agreed to these Bills the interests of the ratepayers in the water area would not be sufficiently safeguarded, and that in the first place a full inquiry should be made into the arrangements for the distribution of water, and into the question as to what were the best governing bodies for the London district and the outside areas. Accordingly, in March '97, a **Royal Commission** was appointed, with Lord Llandaff as chairman, the terms of reference being as follows: (1) To inquire and report whether, having regard to financial considerations and to present and prospective requirements as regards water supply in the districts within the limits of supply of the Metropolitan Water Companies, it is desirable in the interests of the ratepayers and water consumers in those districts, that the undertakings of the water companies should be acquired and managed either (a) by one authority, or (b) by several authorities, and if so, what should be such authority or authorities; to what extent physical severance of the works and other property and sources of supply of the several companies and the division thereof between different local authorities within the limits of supply are practicable and desirable, and what are the legal powers necessary to give effect to any such arrangements: (2) If the undertakings are not so acquired, whether additional powers of control should be exercised by local or other authorities, and if so, what those powers should be: (3) Whether it is practicable to connect any two or more of the different systems of supply now administered by the eight Metropolitan Companies, and if so, by whom and in what proportions should the cost of connecting them be borne, and what are the legal powers necessary to give effect to any such arrangement. The other members of the Commission were the Right Hon. J. W. Mellor, M.P., Q.C., Sir John Dorington, Bart., M.P., Sir George Barclay Bruce, Alfred de Bock Porter,

Esq., C.B., Major-Gen. Alex de Courcy Scott, H. W. Cripps, Esq., Q.C., Robert Lewis, Esq. Secretary, Cecil A. Owen, Esq.

Pending the settlement of this larger question, the Government introduced a Bill for the purpose of providing water consumers with a means of complaint against the companies. Under this Bill, which became the **Metropolis Water Act, '97**, any water consumer or any local authority within the area supplied by the Metropolitan Water Companies, was empowered to complain to the Railway and Canal Commission of any failure of duty by one of the companies or as to the quantity or quality of water supplied, and the Commission were empowered, if they thought fit, to order the company to remove the ground of complaint. In view of this action on the part of the Government, the London County Council Bills of '97 were withdrawn.

The chief feature of '98 was the partial failure of the supply in the district of the East London Water Company. This Company, which has to provide for a population of about 1,300,000, derives its supply mainly from the River Lea. The New River Company also takes the greater part of its supply from the Lea, but is empowered to draw from the river much higher up than the intakes of the East London Company. A period of excessive drought (which lasted from the middle of '97 to Oct. '98) gradually reduced the flow of the Lea to such a point that, in Aug. '99, after the New River Company had taken the water it was entitled to, there was practically none left for the East London Company. The latter Company, supplying daily over 43,000,000 gallons, had to draw on its reservoirs (which have a capacity of 1,200,000,000 gallons) to make up the deficiency; and on Aug. 22nd, when the water in reserve was reduced to one-seventh, it was found necessary to stop the constant supply and limit the service to two periods of three hours each, which subsequently were reduced to two hours each. Help was forthcoming from some of the other companies. The New River Company, by making connections with the Grand Junction and West Middlesex Companies, was enabled to pass on several million gallons daily down the Lea for the use of East London; and water was brought through subways under the Thames from the Southwark and Vauxhall and the Kent Companies. No other connections for supplying water could be made to be of use at the time, and the additional supplies obtained were insufficient to allow a constant service in the East London district, where the situation was aggravated by the absence of cisterns or other receptacles for water in many of the houses. The lack of water during months of extreme heat caused much inconvenience and suffering. Indignation meetings were held, and popular feeling became very strong against the East London Company and the system of supply in the Metropolis generally. It was noteworthy that the other Companies, which drew their supply almost entirely from the Thames, always had water enough and to spare. So far the Thames has never failed in its supply; although at times during the drought its volume, after the abstraction of the necessary amount by the Companies, was perilously small. A deputation from the East End waited on Mr. Chaplin, President of the Local Government Board, on

Sept. 24th, complaining of the state of things, and asking that the mains of the different Companies should be connected, and that the water supply of London should be put under public ownership and control. Mr. Chaplin stated that he was strongly in favour of connecting the systems of the Companies, and he hoped shortly to have a special report from the Royal Commission, who were considering the subject. As regards the proposal that the property of the Water Companies should be transferred to some public body, Mr. Chaplin said that there were great difficulties in the way of giving effect to this proposal, which was known as the policy of purchase: that the case of London was very different to that of other great towns where the water supply is in the hands of a representative body, for there was a large area within the limits of supply of the London Water Companies which was beyond the jurisdiction of the London County Council, and the ratepayers of that area had evinced the strongest objection to their water supply being placed under the control of the Council, and claimed to have the control themselves: that the main question was whether the works, plant, machinery, and undertakings of the eight Companies could be separated, so that the two different classes of ratepayers—those within and those outside the County of London—could have control of their own water supplies, and that this question was now engaging the attention of the Royal Commission.

The Royal Commission began its sittings in '97, and had by November '98 reached the last class of witnesses—viz., those representing the Water Companies. The Chairman of Commission on Nov. 7th intimated that he proposed to make an interim report on the subject of intercommunication of the mains of the different Water Companies. On behalf of the Companies it was stated that they had come to the conclusion that intercommunication would be a convenience, and that they would undertake to promote a Bill in Parliament next session for the purpose. It was stated that the Companies with their present powers had a surplus of 24,000,000 gallons of water per day, which, if connections were made, could be placed at the disposal of any of the Companies.

The Bill agreed on between the Companies was generally to the effect that they should consider what works were necessary to carry out intercommunication, and submit them to the Local Government Board, who should be empowered to approve with or without modification the proposed works or order further works. The Board were also to have power to authorise the supply of water to any other company, or the taking of additional water from the Thames by any company. The expenditure for the purpose was to be deemed capital expenditure, and debenture stock was to be issued; and a standing arbitrator was to be appointed by the companies to decide matters of difference between them.

In the meantime the whole question had been under the consideration of the **London County Council**. At their meeting on Nov. 1st the following recommendations were agreed to:—

1. That a Bill be promoted in the coming session of Parliament for the purchase by the Council of the undertakings of the eight metro-

politan water Companies by agreement, or, failing agreement, by compulsion.

2. That, subject to such provision as may be made by Parliament as to the ultimate authority or authorities, provision be made for the undertakings of the Companies vesting in the Council at a date not later than six months after the passing of the Act.

3. That the Bill contain provisions authorising the Council to proceed forthwith with the connecting and laying of mains and other works necessary in order to enable it to protect any part of the Metropolis from want of water.

4. That the arbitration clause be so framed as to render it certain that in the case of each company the arbitrator will have regard to all such circumstances as may be brought before him, and that no allowance shall be made in respect of compulsory sale except for cost of reinvestment (if any).

5. That, subject to further negotiation thereon with the local authorities, the clauses with respect to the supply of outside areas should follow the principle of the Bills promoted by Council in '95.

6. That the understanding with the Corporation of the City of London with regard to their representation on the Water Committee be adhered to if they so desire.

7. That a Bill (or Bills) be promoted in the coming session of Parliament for the purpose of empowering the Council to bring an additional supply of water to London from the watersheds of the Wye and Towy, on the general lines of the report of the Water Committee approved by the Council, April 21st, '96, in so far as it applies to the Wye section of the engineer's scheme.

8. That it be referred to the Parliamentary Committee to prepare and present to the Council the necessary Bills for carrying out the above resolutions.

Lord Onslow moved an amendment to the first recommendation, urging delay until the Royal Commission had issued its report. The amendment, however, was lost by 101 votes to 15. To the third recommendation Mr. Beachcroft moved an amendment to ask the Government to bring in a Bill to ensure that immediate steps should be taken to secure such connections of mains and reservoirs and interchange of water between the several companies as may be necessary to protect all parts of the metropolis from actual want of water. This amendment was rejected by 70 votes to 28. The other recommendations were agreed to without a division.

**Lord Chamberlain.** The Lord Chamberlain of England has the control of the establishment attached to the chapels royal; of officers and servants attached to the royal chambers, except of those of the bedchamber; and over the medical men of the household. The royal tradesmen are appointed by him. He directs all great royal ceremonies, receives all applications to attend levées and drawing-rooms, superintends the royal wardrobe and the jewel house at the Tower, and licenses theatres and plays, his power extending to the cities of London and Westminster, and certain other parts of the Metropolis, as well as to those places within which the sovereign may reside occasionally. The power of licensing theatres elsewhere belongs to the justices. Theatres licensed by letters patent from the Crown do not, even in the foregoing places, require



the Lord Chamberlain's licence. One copy of every new play, prologue, or epilogue,—or new addition to an old play, prologue, or epilogue,—intended to be produced at any theatre in Great Britain, must be sent to the Lord Chamberlain at least seven days before it is first acted or produced. An account of the theatre where, and the time when, it is to be acted or produced, must be signed by the manager. In the event of its being disallowed by the Lord Chamberlain, either before or after the expiry of the seven days, it must not be presented. It is lawful for the Lord Chamberlain to disallow it, if he considers it fitting for him so to do, "for the preservation of good manners, decorum, or the public peace." A fine of £50 may be levied on any person who presents a piece either before it has been allowed, or subsequent to its being disallowed, while the licence of the theatre where it was presented becomes void. The Examiner of stage plays is Mr. George Alexander Redford.

**Lord Chief Justice of England.** See Russell under PEERAGE.

**Lord Great Chamberlain.** A State office of great antiquity entirely distinct from that of Lord Chamberlain of the Household. The Lord Great Chamberlain assists, with the Earl Marshal, at the ceremony of the introduction of new peers; he issues tickets for the opening and prorogation of Parliament, and orders of admission for viewing the House of Lords when Parliament is not sitting. He arranges the preparation of Westminster Hall for a coronation, the trial of a peer, or for any other ceremony taking place therein. He walks on the right of Her Majesty when she opens Parliament in person. The office is hereditary, and at present is held by the Earl of Ancaster.

**Lord Mayor.** See MOORE, SIR J. V.

**Lords, House of.** See PEERAGE.

**Lords of Appeal.** See JUDGES and PEERAGE.

**Lorenzo Marques.** See EAST AFRICA, PORTUGUESE, and TRANSVAAL (map).

**Lorne, John George Edward Henry Sutherland, Marquis of, K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G.** See under COMMONS.

**Lubbock, Sir John, M.P.** See under COMMONS.

**Lunacy Returns, '98.** The fifty-second report of Her Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy showed that on Jan. 1st, '98, there were, in England and Wales, 101,972 lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind under their cognisance, as compared with 99,365 on Jan. 1st, '97. This total was made up as follows: Of the private class, that is, those supported from their own or friends' resources, there were 8442, of whom 4076 were males and 4366 females. In this class there was an increase of 124 as compared with '97. Of the pauper class, that is, those chargeable to or maintained wholly or in part by any parish, union, county, or borough, there were 92,760, of whom 41,692 were males and 51,068 females, giving a total increase of 2648 on '97. Of the criminal patients, that is, those detained under orders of the Secretary of State, there were 770, of whom 586 were males and 184 females, showing a decrease of 3 on the figures of '97. The net increase for the year was 2607. The average annual increase in the total number of lunatics for the ten years '88-97 was 1933. The recovery rate for the year ending Dec. 31st, '97, was 38'35 per cent. of the total admissions, or 0'18 below that for the previous year. Taking

the total number of lunatics, the proportion per 10,000 of the population was 32'48 on Jan. 1st, '98, as compared with 32 on Jan. 1st, '97. Turning to the assigned causes of insanity, hereditary influence appeared in the report as the most potent cause, but "intemperance in drink" was put down as responsible for 21'6 per cent. of the male and 8'9 per cent. of the female cases. Old age was stated to account for an increasing number of cases.

The fortieth annual report of the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland showed that on Jan. 1st, '98, there were 14,906 persons of unsound mind in Scotland, of whom 2295 were maintained from private sources, 12,555 by parochial rates, and 56 at the expense of the State. The total increase, as compared with the previous year, was 406, 73 in the private class, and 333 in the pauper class. This was considerably above the average.

The forty-seventh report of the Inspectors of Lunatics in Ireland showed that on Jan. 1st, '98, there were 19,590 persons of unsound mind in Ireland, including 10,127 males and 9463 females, as compared with 9824 males and 9142 females in '96. The total increase was thus 624, which was much above the average for the previous ten years; but the number of first admissions decreased, and the total number of admissions also decreased by 44, showing that the increase in the number of lunatics in the asylums was the result of a low death-rate, and of a diminished number of discharges. The number of the insane per 10,000 of the population was 43 in '97. For Lunacy Bill, see SESSION, sect. 67.

**Lunn, Dr. Henry S.,** who originated the series of Conferences on Reunion which met at Grindelwald, '92-'95, was b. in '59, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where, in view of his intention to become a missionary, he qualified himself by graduating in arts, medicine, and surgery. He also won the essay prize in the University Divinity School, and the Oratory medal of the Theological Society of his college. Dr. Lunn was invalided home after a short period of missionary work in India, and resigned the ministry in consequence of a controversy resulting from articles on "A New Missionary Policy for India," contributed to the *Methodist Times*. After acting as Chaplain to the Polytechnic for eight years, he resigned this position to assist the Rev. H. Price Hughes in the West London Mission during his year of office as President of the Wesleyan Conference. He was Editor of the *Review of the Churches* '91-'96, and has since founded *Travel*, which he edits.

**Luxemburg.** The King of the Netherlands, William III., was Grand Duke of Luxemburg until his death in Nov. 1890, when Adolph, Duke of Nassau, succeeded him. The Grand Duke was b. July 24th, 1817, and in '51 married Adelaide, Princess of Anhalt. The heir-presumptive is Prince Wilhelm, born April 22nd, '52, and married in '93 to Marie Anne, daughter of the Duke of Braganza. By the Treaty of London, '67, Luxemburg is declared neutral territory. For commercial purposes the Grand Duchy is included in the German Zollverein. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 45 members, elected directly by the cantons for six years (half retiring every three years). Area, 998 sq. m.; pop. 217,583. Capital, Luxemburg, pop. 20,000.



## M

**McCarthy, Justin, M.P.** See under COMMONS.

**Macdonald, Sir Claude M., K.C.M.G.,** the British Minister at Peking, is the son of Major-General J. O. Macdonald, and was b. in 1852. He was ed. at Uppingham and Sandhurst. Entering the 74th Highlanders in '72, he served through the Egyptian campaign of '82, and in the Soudan of '84, attaining the rank of major. His first active diplomatic work was done at Zanzibar as Agent and Consul-General there in '87. In '88 he was appointed H.M. Commissioner on the West Coast of Africa, and afterwards became Commissioner and Consul-General in the Oil Rivers Protectorate. He was made a K.C.M.G. in '92. In Jan. '96 he was appointed H.M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Peking. See CHINA.

**Mace of the House of Commons.** At the meeting of a new Parliament this symbol of authority is brought into the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms and placed under the table, but is moved on to the table immediately the Speaker has been elected and has seated himself in the chair. Thenceforth, when the Speaker enters and leaves the House at the beginning and end of every sitting, he is accompanied by the Sergeant bearing the mace. While the House is sitting it is placed on the table. When the Speaker leaves the chair and the House goes into Committee it is placed under the table, to be replaced on the House resuming. At all State ceremonies at which the Speaker is present, there too is the mace. When a witness or other person is in custody at the bar the Sergeant removes the mace from the table, and bearing it upon his shoulder, stands near to the witness. According to a note in Sir T. May's valuable work on the law proceedings and usage of Parliament, the mace now in use dates from the restoration of Charles II.

**Macintyre, Margaret,** the popular vocalist, is a daughter of General Macintyre, late of the Royal Artillery. She received her musical training at Dr. Wylde's branch of the London Academy of Music, at Brighton, afterwards studying with Signor Garcia in the London Academy of Music. The bronze medal of the Academy was won by her in '83, the silver medal in '84, and the gold medal in '85. She is the holder of an Associate's diploma. On the occasion of the Abbé Liszt's visit, Miss Macintyre sang the soprano music in his oratorio "St. Elizabeth" to the great satisfaction of the composer. Her immediate success as Michaela in "Carmen" (May '88) was followed by speedy recognition of her high vocal talents in opera as well as in oratorio. As Rebecca she sang in "Ivanhoe" at the Royal English Opera-House. A unique compliment was paid to her by the management of La Scala, Milan, who selected her as *prima donna*, a position she retained for some time. In '94 she visited South Africa; and took part in the Bayreuth Festival of '96.

**Mackenzie, Sir Alexander Campbell,** Mus.D. St. Andrews, Cambridge and Edinburgh, was b. at Edinburgh 1847. He studied as violinist in Germany from '57 to '62, and then

became King's Scholar at the Royal Academy of Music, London. His compositions of late years have been very numerous, and include many orchestral works, rhapsodies, and overtures, the last of which is "Britannia," besides works for the violin. Of these latter perhaps the best known are his "Pibroch," composed for Sarasate, his "Benedictus," a set of Scottish pieces entitled "From the North," and a violin concerto, brought out and very favourably received at the Birmingham festival of '85. Among his other compositions may be mentioned three operas, "Colomba," "The Troubadour," and "His Majesty," the two former produced at Drury Lane by Mr. Carl Rosa, and the latter at the Savoy Theatre by Mr. D'Oyley Carte. "The Story of Sayid," a cantata produced at the Leeds festival in '86, "The Dream of Jubal," first heard at Liverpool, "The Rose of Sharon," an oratorio written for the Norwich festival, "Veni, Creator Spiritus," first given at Birmingham in '91, the oratorio "Bethlehem," written for the Chicago Exhibition and first heard in England at the Albert Hall in '94, a "Scottish Concerto" for the pianoforte, and the music to "Ravenswood" and "The Little Minister," performed at the Lyceum and the Haymarket. Sir A. C. Mackenzie was elected Principal of the Royal Academy of Music in Feb. '88, and in '92 was appointed conductor of the Philharmonic Society's concerts, in succession to Mr. Cowen. Knighted '95. Address: R.A.M., 4, Tenterden St., Hanover Square, W.

**M'Kinley, William,** was b. of Scotch parents at Niles, Ohio, Feb. 26th, 1844, and ed. at the Poland Academy, Ohio. When the Civil War broke out in '61 he entered as a private in the Union army, and rose to the rank of major. He then entered the legal profession, and was admitted to the bar in '68, practising at Canton, Ohio. Entering the House of Representatives in '77, he soon made his mark as a zealous and able Protectionist, and ultimately became chairman of the Ways and Means Committee which framed the tariff measure known as the M'Kinley Act of '90. In November of that year he was defeated in the Congress election, but in '93 he was elected Governor of Ohio by a tremendous majority. From that date onwards he was regarded as a possible candidate for the Presidency, and his chances grew more and more favourable till he was nominated in '96. The circumstances of the contest made him practically the champion of a sound currency, his opponent, Mr. Bryan, standing on a silver and Populist platform. Consequently many Democrats voted for Mr. M'Kinley, and at the election in November he was returned by a very large majority. His term of office commenced in March '97. During '98 he had a difficult task to perform in regard to the war with Spain, but he rather strengthened his position with his countrymen than otherwise. See UNITED STATES.

**Maclaren, Ian** (Rev. J. Watson, M.A., D.D.). Born in 1850 at Manningtree, Essex, of Scottish parents, who removed to Perthshire four years later. Ed. at Edinburgh University, where he graduated '70. Studied theology at New College (Edin.) and Tübingen. Ordained

minister of the Free Church, Logiealmond, Perthshire, in '75. Called to Free St. Matthew's, Glasgow, in '78. Translated in '80 to Sefton Park Church, Liverpool, one of the most important congregations of the Presbyterian Church of England. Received Hon. D.D. in '95 from St. Andrews University, and a similar degree in '97 from Yale University, where he lectured on preaching '96. Till '93 Dr. Watson was known as a popular preacher and able minister; but in that year he acquired additional distinction and wider fame by writing a series of Scottish idylls for the *British Weekly*. When collected and published in book form under the title of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," they became widely popular, and have now reached a circulation of 80,000 in Great Britain and a larger figure in America. The *nom de plume* "Ian Maclaren" did not long conceal Dr. Watson's identity, and the Drumtochty of his idylls was soon identified with Logiealmond, his first charge. "The Days of Auld Lang Syne," a second series of idylls, published in '95, has already reached a circulation of 60,000. Dr. Watson's religious publications include "The Upper Room," "The Mind of the Master," '96, warmly welcomed by some, but much criticised by conservative theologians, "The Cure of Souls" and "The Potter's Wheel," '97, a book on the discipline of life. A novel from Dr. Watson's pen, "Kate Carnegie and those Ministers," was published in Oct. '96.

**MacLaren, Rev. Alexander, B.A., D.D.**, ex-President of the Baptist Union, was born in 1826 at Glasgow, where his father was a merchant, and at the same time pastor of the Baptist Church in John Street. In '41 he removed with his family to London, and entered Stepney (now Regent's Park) College. Dr. Maclaren took his B.A. at London when scarcely twenty years of age, and in '46 accepted the Pastorate of Portland Chapel, Southampton, before he was twenty-one. In '58 he removed to Union Chapel, Manchester, where, after a pastorate of over forty years, he still ministers to one of the largest congregations in the North of England, and is regarded by many as one of the greatest of living preachers. He takes very little part in public questions, but wields great influence nevertheless. In '77 the University of Edinburgh conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D. In May '96, on the completion of his ministerial jubilee, an address of congratulation was presented to him by representative men of all the great evangelical denominations. In Jan. '97 his portrait was presented to the City of Manchester, and a testimonial to himself, by a committee of citizens, including leading representatives of all churches and parties. Dr. Maclaren has written several books on religious subjects. Address: Union Chapel, Manchester.

**Macleod, Very Rev. Donald, D.D.**, is son of Rev. N. Macleod of Campsie, an eminent Gaelic scholar, and brother of the well-known Dr. Norman Macleod and Sir George Macleod, surgeon to the Queen. Ed. at Glasgow University, Dr. Macleod was ordained in '58 minister of the parish of Lauder, being subsequently translated to St. Michael's Linlithgow, and then to Park Church, Glasgow, in succession to Dr. Caird. In '72 he succeeded his brother Norman in the editorship of *Good Words* and in his chaplaincy to the Queen. In '95 he was Moderator of the General Assembly, being the fourth of

his family to receive that honour within two generations, a circumstance without precedent in the Church of Scotland. Dr. Macleod's works are, "Life of Norman Macleod" and "Christ and Society." Address: 1, Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow.

**Madagascar.** A large island separated by the Mozambique Channel from south-eastern Africa. Prior to '95 the Government was an absolute monarchy under Queen Ranavalona III. A French Resident, however, with a military escort, resided at the Court and controlled foreign relations, so that the country was virtually a French Protectorate. Much friction prevailed during '93 and '94 between the Government and the French authorities, and finally France decided to make her protectorate of the island effective. An expedition easily overcame the resistance of the Hova troops, and after some changes in the formation of the administration the island was made a French colony, and General Gallieni was appointed Resident-General and Commander-in-Chief (September '96). His vigorous and determined policy has made a great improvement in the condition of the country, especially in the direction of opening up trade routes between the capital and the coast. The Queen was exiled to Réunion in March '97. Area 228,500 sq. m., pop. 3,500,000. Capital, **Antananarivo**, a striking and well-built town, pop. 100,000, upon a lofty hill about two hundred miles inland. Ports are **Tamatave**, pop. 10,000, on E.; **Majunga**, on N.W., pop. 14,000. The Hovas are the predominant tribe in the island, and long held the other Malagasy tribes in a condition of practical slavery. A great deal of missionary work has been done in the island, principally by the London Missionary Society, and a large majority of the natives were adherents of the Society till '95. Since then, however, it is alleged that the whole weight of French influence has been thrown on the side of the Catholic missions, and it is a fact that very many of the Mission Churches connected with and regarded as the property of the Society have been transferred to Catholic hands. The natives are terrorised into professing Catholicism, and then the church property is taken from Protestant and British hands and placed under French and Catholic control. An enormous mountain mass traverses the island from north to south. The soil on the eastern slopes is fertile, and the island has rich deposits of gold, copper, iron, and salt, and magnificent forests of valuable timber. Coal is found in the north-west; rice, cattle, hides, gum, india-rubber, wax, cotton, sugar, vanilla, lard, and coffee are exported to Mauritius, Réunion, and Europe. Climate very hurtful to Europeans, especially on the east coast, though inland it is far more healthy. Cattle herding and agriculture are the principal occupations.

**Madeira Islands.** A group off N.W. African coast, belonging to Portugal, and regarded as an integral part of the kingdom. Area, 505 sq. m.; pop. 134,623. Capital and port, **Funchal**, a fine town of 20,000 inhabitants.

**Madras.** See INDIA. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

**Malacca.** See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

**Malta.** Anciently **Melita**. Situated in the Mediterranean, 56 miles south of Sicily. Is a British Crown colony and stronghold. With smaller islands, Gozo and Cumino, area 117



sq. m., pop. 176,231, including the garrison of about 10,000. Malta itself contains about 158,000 inhabitants. Capital, **Valetta**, pop. 50,000, a fine city, impregably fortified, commanding a noble harbour. It is a great naval station, with dockyards and arsenals, and is the seat of some commerce. Executive in the hands of a military Governor and Executive Council. The Legislative Council consists of 6 official and 14 elected members, and chooses its own president. The elected members control finance and local matters, the Governor, however, having the right of veto. The Maltese are nearly all Roman Catholics, and the Government schools, which provide free primary education for children, are Roman Catholic also. For financial statistics see **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table); and for Governor, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC**.

**Manchester, Bishop of.** See under **PEERAGE**.

**Manchester College**, founded in Manchester 1786, now at Oxford, "exists for the purpose of promoting the study of Philosophy, Theology, and Religion, without insisting upon the adoption of particular doctrines." No subscription or doctrinal statement is required either of trustees, professors, or students. Exhibitions and free admission to lectures and classes are given to students for the ministry, without restriction as to the sect in which they will minister. The lectures are open to all members of Oxford University without payment of fees. The new buildings at Oxford, which have cost £55,000 in all, were opened by the President, Mr. H. R. Greg, in Oct. '93. Principal, Rev. James Drummond, M.A. (Oxon.), LL.D., D.Litt. (Dublin).

**Manchester Grammar School.** Founded in 1515 by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, and others. The school consists of 160 foundationers (free) and about 600 capitation scholars, and has three main branches—classical, modern, and scientific. It is governed by a Board of Governors, under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners. The school has a number of close scholarships at Wadham and Brasenose College, Oxford, and St. John's College, Cambridge, ranging in annual value from £50 to £60. There are 23 scholarships for classics, mathematics or physical science, tenable at the Universities, ranging in value from £17 to £50 each per annum; also 29 scholarships, tenable at the school, ranging in value from £14 to £35 each per annum, together with numerous prizes. **High Master**, J. E. King, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Lincoln College, Oxford; **Receiver**, Owen W. Cox. **Motto**, *Sapere aude*. **Alumni**: De Quincey, Harrison Ainsworth, John Bradford (the Manchester martyr), James Bradshaw (the Jacobite), General Drinkwater, John Byrom, Prebendary Smith, Bishop of Carlisle, Dean of Manchester, Sir Frank Lockwood, Q.C., M.P.

**Manchester Ship Canal.** See **ENGINEERING**.

**Manila.** Capital of the Philippine Islands (q.v.); pop. 270,000.

**Manitoba.** A province of the Dominion of Canada, formerly known as the **Red River Settlement**; entered the Dominion in 1870. It takes its name from Lake Manitoba, which is situated 60 miles S.W. of Lake Winnipeg. **Area**, 73,956 sq. m.; **pop.** 193,425. Capital, **Winnipeg**, at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red rivers. The district of **Keewatin**,

formerly belonging to the N.W. Territories, is now a separate government under the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. Climate healthy, but great extremes of temperature. Soil very fertile, and yields abundantly. The chief crops are wheat, oats, barley, flax, rye, and peas, potatoes, and roots. Large numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are raised. Coal abounds throughout the province. Executive vested in a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General of the Dominion, and a Ministry, consisting of 5 members, with a Legislative Assembly, numbering 40 members, elected by districts for four years. Four members are called to the Dominion Senate, and seven elected to the House of Commons. Until May '90 the Roman Catholics of the Province enjoyed separate schools for the education of their children, but by an Act passed in that year they were abolished. An agitation for their restoration was commenced, and reached a crisis in '95. Ultimately the Government settled the matter on the following lines (Nov. '96):—All schools are to be national, under provincial control, and subject to the same regulations and inspections. The same text-books are to be used, and all teachers must be properly qualified by passing the provincial examinations and taking the prescribed normal school course. School work of a purely secular character will occupy the whole of the school day except the last half-hour, when representatives of any religious denominations will be allowed to come in and instruct the children belonging to their own denominations, providing that the parents are willing to have them remain. In cases where the parents decide not to have this religious instruction, the regular school work will continue till the close of school hours. A proviso intended to make the schools satisfactory to the minority is that in districts having an average attendance of twenty-five Roman Catholics the children shall be entitled to have teachers of their own denomination, who must be fully qualified according to provincial or national school standards. For Ministry see **DIPLOMATIC**.

**Manns, August**, the famous musical conductor, was b. 1825 at Stolzenburg, in Prussia. From '49 till '51 he was conductor at Kroll's, Berlin, and from '51 to '54 Musical Director at Cologne. He was Sub-conductor '54-5, and since October '55 has been Musical Director at the Crystal Palace. Under his skillful guidance the winter and spring Saturday afternoon concerts there have for over 42 years attracted exceptional attention. To him is primarily due the intimate acquaintance of English amateurs with several of the modern German, French, and other foreign masters, and his services in regard to the works of British composers have been very great. In '83, owing to the failing health of Sir Michael Costa, he became conductor of the Handel Festival, which he has directed on every subsequent occasion with unqualified success. Address: Crystal Palace.

**Mansfield College, Oxford.** Established for the education of men for the Nonconformist ministry, but its classes are open to all persons possessed of the requisite academic qualifications. It is purely theological, and its students must, before entering on its distinctive studies, be graduates of some recognised university. It has two kinds of Scholarships: (1) Arts value £60 a year, tenable by undergraduates,



at any of the older colleges in Oxford. The men who hold these are scholars, but not students, of the College. They become the latter only after they have taken their degree. (2) Theological, value £60 a year, with tuition free, tenable during the course at Mansfield, which extends over three years. These can be held only by graduates in honours who have distinguished themselves in the entrance examination. The College buildings were opened on Oct. 15th, '89. A Settlement in connection with the College has been formed at Canning Town, E., and is called "Mansfield House." The staff of the College consists of: Principal, Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, D.D.; Vice-Principal, Mr. J. Massie, M.A.; Lecturers, Mr. J. V. Bartlett, M.A., G. B. Gray, M.A., and G. W. Thatcher, M.A.; Bursar, Mr. N. H. Smith, M.A.

**Marchand, Major,** was born in 1863 at Thoissey, in the Department of Aisne; and after a brief experience as clerk to a notary, he entered the army in '83. He spent some time in a military school, and was then sent to Africa, where later he so much distinguished himself. His first service was in Senegambia, and as early as '90 he was despatched on exploring expeditions to the sources of the Niger and other districts, where he did useful work. When France obtained control of French Congo she sent M. Liotard to the Upper Ubangi region to look after French interests in the north-east; and Captain Marchand, as he then was, was afterwards appointed as one of his subordinates, with special instructions apparently to push on towards the Nile. These instructions he carried out with the utmost gallantry and success, and in '98 arrived at his goal, Fashoda, after having established French posts along his route through the Bahr-el-Ghazal province. For fuller details see EGYPT and FRENCH CONGO.

**Marine Insurance, '98.** See INSURANCE.

**Marines, Royal.** See NAVY.

**Mark Twain.** See CLEMENS.

**Marlborough College, Wiltshire.** Founded 1843, incorporated by royal charter '45, received additional charter '53. Exhibitions to Universities, one each of £50, £40, and £30 for three years, offered annually, and every three years the "Old Marlburian," £50, the Council Exhibition £30, and Leaf Exhibition £22 10s., fall vacant alternately. Also 2 Modern School Exhibitions of £25 and £20 each, offered annually. Scholarships filled annually: 16 "Foundation," for sons of clergy, £30; 3 "Senior," £40; 6 "Junior," £30; 1 "House," £80, all open; Minor Scholarships for Modern Languages, etc. Pupils, 590. Master, Rev. G. C. Bell, M.A.

**Marriage Regulations.** In Great Britain marriage can be had in four ways—by special licence, by common licence, by publication of banns, and before a registrar, or (as provided in the Marriage Act of '98, which comes into force on April 1st, '99) some other "authorized person." The effect of the '98 Act is to enable marriages to be solemnized at Nonconformist places of worship without the attendance of a registrar. In the case of a licence, one of the parties must have resided at least fifteen days in the parish or district where the ceremony is to be performed. (1) The common licence can be obtained at the registry office of the bishop of the diocese, or from any

surrogate of such bishop. One of the parties must personally apply for the licence, and make affidavit that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. The fees amount to from £2 2s. 6d. to £3 3s. The common licence fixes the time and place of the ceremony. (2) The special licence can only be obtained by one of the parties attending at the Faculty Office, Doctors' Commons. The granting of special licences rests solely with the Archbishop of Canterbury, who considers each application on its merits. On an average about 40 per annum are issued. The fees amount to about £30, and the licence empowers the parties to be married at any time, in any place. (3) In the case of banns, they must be published in the church of the parish in which both parties or each of them reside for three consecutive Sundays, and the ceremony must be performed within three months of the final publication in one of the two churches, a certificate of the publication in the other church being given to the minister performing the ceremony. (4) If the marriage is to be before a registrar, or some other authorized person, one of the parties must give notice to the registrar of the district, in which he must have dwelt for seven days. If the parties are in two districts, notice must be given to the registrar of each district. Notice will then be placed on the notice board of the office for twenty-one days, after which the certificate issues and the marriage may be celebrated (a) at the superintendent registrar's office without a religious ceremony, or (b) in any building registered for marriage in presence of the district registrar. The fees for the marriage are 2s. to the superintendent registrar, and 5s. to the registrar before whom the marriage is solemnized, and 2s. 7d. is charged for each certificate of marriage. If desired, the presence of the registrar may be dispensed with in registered buildings, other than Church of England churches, certified to the Registrar-General as places of religious worship, and for him may be substituted any "authorized person" certified as having been duly authorized for the purpose by the trustees or other governing body of the building, or of some registered building in the same registration district. In such a case a fee of 4s. is to be paid to the superintendent registrar on the issue of a certificate for a marriage, or if the marriage is by licence an additional fee of 6s. 6d. The registrar may also issue a licence which dispenses with some of the above formalities. The fees are, for the licence, £2 4s. 6d. to the superintendent registrar, and 10s. to the registrar. All marriages, except those by special licence, must be performed between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m., in buildings with open doors. All marriages must be registered, if performed by a clergyman of the Church of England, by the clergyman, who transmits a copy to the superintendent registrar; in other cases by the district registrar, or the registering officer of the Quakers, or the secretary of the synagogue among the Jews. In Scotland the regulations for a Regular Marriage are very much the same as in England. The old idea that Consent makes Marriage has been very much altered by the necessity for the registration of the marriage, which was formerly unnecessary. But there is no marriage by special licence in Scotland. See DIVORCE, JUDICIAL SEPARATION, RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS, and SESSION, sect. 68.

### Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister.

Before 1533 marriages of consanguinity and affinity were wholly governed by Canon Law. Such marriages were voidable (1533—1835). In the latter year Lord Lyndhurst's Act made past marriages of affinity valid, future marriages void. The House of Commons rejected the prohibitory clause as regards marriage with a deceased wife's sister, but afterwards were persuaded to accept it temporarily. In 1847 a Royal Commission was appointed to examine the marriage laws, and from '49 up to the present day, a period of more than fifty years, attempts have been made, both in the Lords and the Commons, to carry the Bill making marriage with a deceased wife's sister legal, but eventually they have always failed. As a rule, especially from '75 to '93, the Commons have carried the Bill by a large majority, but it has been thrown out in the Lords. In '96, however, the Bill was carried by the House of Lords, but went no further. The Colonial Bill passed in the House of Commons more than twenty years ago, and in the House of Lords during the session of '98, to make marriages of this class legally contracted in the colonies legal also in England, and the Scotch Bill, having a similar object, have also never been carried, though there are not wanting high authorities who pronounce such marriages legal in Scotland even now, without any special permissive legislation. It may be added that marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been specially legalised under the sanction of the Crown in all the Australian colonies, in Canada, Barbados, Ceylon, Mauritius, New Zealand, South Africa, and Jersey. Bills similar to the English Bill have also been passed in Natal. These were, however, refused ratification (by the Crown) for special or technical reasons. Throughout India marriages of this kind are universally legal among all sects and creeds, except European Protestants. In all the colonies not here named they become legal in all respects on the death of the husband or wife; or, as in Lagos and elsewhere, by the sanction of the Governor, which means, of course, the permission of the Crown. In every Christian country in the world, except the United Kingdom, they are legal. The headquarters of those opposed to the existing law are the offices of the **Marriage Reform Association** (Secretary, Mr. T. Paynter Allen), 2 Dean's Yard, Westminster. Defending the law as it stands is the **Marriage Law Defence Union** (Secretary, Mr. G. J. Murray), 1, King Street, Westminster.

**Married Women (Maintenance in case of Desertion) Act, '86.** This Act provides that it shall be lawful for any married woman deserted by her husband to summon him before two justices in petty sessions or a stipendiary magistrate. If satisfied that the husband, being able partly or wholly to maintain his wife, or wife and family, has wilfully neglected to do so, and has deserted his wife, the justices or magistrate may order him to pay to her such weekly sum not exceeding £2 as may be considered to be in accordance with his means and any means the wife may have for her support, the payment to be enforced in the same way as the payment of money under an affiliation order. The order may be varied by the justices or the magistrate upon proof given that the means of husband or wife have varied since the order was made.

No order for payment shall be made in favour of a wife proved to have committed adultery, unless such adultery has been condoned; and any such order may be discharged upon proof that the wife since the making thereof has committed adultery. The Act does not extend to Scotland.

**Martineau, Rev. James, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L.,** comes of an old Huguenot family. He is a brother of the late Harriet Martineau, and was b. at Norwich 1805. Educated at Norwich Grammar School, Dr. Lant Carpenter's School at Bristol, and Manchester New College (g.v.). He entered the ministry in '28, ordained by the Dublin Presbytery of the Synod of Munster. In '32 he commenced his larger pastorate of twenty-five years in Liverpool, uniting with it after '40 the duties of Lecturer on Mental and Moral Philosophy at Manchester New College, '41. In '57 he followed the College to London, retiring from the pulpit; but in '59 he became, in conjunction (for two years) with his friend Principal J. J. Tayler, responsible for the services in Little Portland Street Chapel; succeeding to the College Principalship in '68. Many eminent men, including Lyell, were occasional or habitual worshippers at Little Portland Street Chapel during his pastorate. He retired from the ministry in '72, and from the College in '85. Dr. Martineau is a voluminous writer on ethical and theological questions, and is master of a most lucid and graceful style. Amongst the best known of his works are "Endeavours after the Christian Life," "Hours of Thought on Sacred Things," "Studies of Christianity," "The Seat of Authority in Religion," "A Study of Spinoza," "Types of Ethical Theory," "A Study of Religion" ('88), "Essays, Reviews, and Addresses" ('90). He is hon. LL.D. Harvard, D.D. Leyden and Edinburgh, D.C.L. Oxford, '88, and Litt. D. Dublin, '92. Address: 35, Gordon Square, W.C.

**Martinique.** A West Indian island of the Windward group. It is a French colony administered by a Governor with a General Council. Area, 381 sq. m.; pop. about 190,000. **Fort Royal** (or Fort de France) is the seat of government; **St. Pierre**, pop. 25,500, the principal town. It is represented at Paris by a senator and two deputies. The chief products are sugar, coffee, tobacco, and cotton. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

**Mashonaland.** See RHODESIA.

**Massingham, H. W.,** editor of the *Daily Chronicle*, was b. at Catton, near Norwich, and was a pupil of Dr. Jessopp at Norwich Grammar School, of which he was the head at the time of his leaving. He early entered the journalistic profession, and after some work at Norwich on the *Norfolk News* came to London, and was appointed one of the editors of the National Press Agency. On the retirement of Mr. T. P. O'Connor he became editor of the *Star*, of which journal he was assistant editor from its foundation, and on leaving that paper proceeded to the *Chronicle*, acting as leader-writer, conductor of the literary department, and later on as assistant editor. From '92 to '95 he specially represented the *Chronicle* in the House of Commons, and was appointed to the editorship in succession to Mr. A. E. Fletcher. Mr. Massingham has also been a contributor to many magazines, and has written a book on the "London Daily Press." He is a Commander of the Order of the Saviour.



**Massowah.** See ERYTHREA, and COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

**Master and Servant, Law as to.** In the case of domestic servants the hiring is subject to a month's notice (from any date), or the payment of an extra month's wages (not beard wages). A governess or tutor is usually entitled to three months' notice. It may generally be taken that if a servant is paid by the day, week, or month, he is entitled to a day's, week's, or month's notice. A servant may, however, be dismissed without notice or compensation for (1) being absent without leave, (2) utter incompetency, (3) wilful disobedience to reasonable orders, or (4) gross moral misconduct. The death of the master puts an end to the hiring. A master is not bound to give a character to a servant, but if given it must be truthful, and if given *bonâ fide* it is privileged, and not actionable. A master is liable for the acts of his servant, as, for instance, where a coachman, through careless driving, causes damage to another person or their property, though he would not be liable if the servant were acting without his knowledge or authority. Apart from special arrangement, a servant cannot be compelled to pay for accidental breakages. A master is not liable for any medical attendance unless he actually authorises it. See LAW '98.

**Matabeleland.** See RHODESIA.

**Mattei Remedies, The,** were discovered by the late Count Cæsar Mattei, a native of Bologna, who was born in 1810, and died at Bologna in '96, leaving his formulæ to his adopted son Count Mario Venturoli-Mattei. He was made count by Pope Pius IX. on July 20th, '47, in recognition of the loyalty and generosity displayed in his gift to His Holiness of an estate on the Austrian borders at a time when there had been a serious breach between Austria and the Vatican. After a brief political career, the Count retired into private life, and devoted himself chiefly to the study of medicine, discovering several remedies. In '66 Professor Pascucci, who held the Chair of Medicine at the University of Bologna, tested these remedies at the Military Hospital of San Theresa, at Rome. His report, afterwards published, declared that many cures of varicose veins, fistula, heart disease, gout, rheumatism, etc., had been effected, and that Mattei's febrifuge was better than quinine as a remedy for fevers. The chief medicines discovered by the Count are Scrofoloso for disorders of the lymph, Angioitico for disorders of the blood, and Canceroso for degeneration of the tissues, and certain nerve-stimulating waters to which he gave the name "Electricities." In '90 Lady Paget published articles on Mattei's remedies in the *National Review*. In '91 other articles appeared in the *Review of Reviews*, and as it was stated that some cases of cancer had been cured by these remedies, a committee was appointed to test their value in five cancer cases. In '94 the Rev. S. J. Whitmee, F.R.G.S., of the London Missionary Society reported a number of cures of elephantiasis, dysentery, etc., among the natives of Samoa. In '95 Dr. R. M. Theobald, M.A. (Glasgow), was struck off the register by the General Medical Council for recommending these secret remedies. In '98 a remarkable report was issued of cases cured at the Mattei Home, Earl's Court, an institution of which Sir Henry Tyler is the chief supporter.

**Mauritius.** An island in the Indian Ocean 500 miles east of Madagascar, 2000 miles from India, and 2300 from the Cape. It is a British Crown colony. Area, 705 sq. m.; pop. 378,041, including a large proportion of Hindus. The island is divided into nine districts. Capital and chief port is **Port Louis** (pop. 60,000). A Governor presides over the administration, which is conducted by Executive and Legislative Councils. Of the Executive Council of 7 members 5 are official and 2 elected. Of the Council of Government, numbering 27 members, 8 are *ex-officio* members, 9 nominated by the Governor and 10 elected. The capital is strongly defended, but the former large garrison is reduced to 400. There is now a constabulary of about 1000. French is spoken all over the island. There is a Royal College, and also many Government and other schools. The chief products are sugar, rum, vanilla, aloe, fibre and oil. Dependent appanages of the colony, under the administration of its governor, are various groups in the Indian Ocean. The Seychelles, Rodriguez, the Amirantes, Diego Garcia, and the Chagos Islands, are the chief of them. Their total area is about 350 sq. m.; pop. 20,000. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table); see also DIPLOMATIC.

**Max Müller, Frederick.** See PRIVY COUNCIL.

**Mayotte** See COMORO ISLANDS.

**Medical Association, British.** See BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

**Medical Degrees for Women.** See WOMEN, HIGHER EDUCATION OF.

## MEDICAL SUMMARY, '98.

The Plague in India, which had almost disappeared by June '97, began to show itself again in the autumn of the same year, and in Bombay city had reached alarming proportions by December, the deaths in the last week of that month reaching 200. Its virulence continued to increase to a maximum in Feb. '98, at which time the daily deaths from plague averaged 250, and then towards the end of March rapidly abated, and by June the "recrudescence" had practically disappeared, after running a course very similar to the original attack; there being in each a period of about three months of development, three months of intensity, and three months of decline. At least 20,000 deaths must be credited to the first attack in Bombay alone. Though the chief effects were felt in Bombay itself, yet the Presidency and other parts of Western India suffered severely also. Early in the year the following places were notified as infected: the Theba and Kolaba districts, Janagire state, Ratnagiri, Poona, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Khandesh, Satara, Sholapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar districts, the southern Mahratta country, the Surat district, the Palampore, Baroda, and Cutch sta es, and the Karachi district. The recrudescence at Poona was especially severe, there being at one period 100 deaths daily; but it ceased sooner than in Bombay. Surat, Sholapur, and Karachi also suffered severely, a large part of the population at the latter place taking to the jungle. During the time that the epidemic was declining in Bombay it was very active in the Punjab, and several places in the Nizam's dominions were also attacked. At first measures similar to those used in the year before were enforced actively, including the



searching of houses, the removal of cases to hospital, the segregation of those who had been in communication with patients by placing them in special camps, the disinfection of infected houses, and the closing of others as unfit for human habitation. This interference with the customs and religious prejudices of the native population gave rise to deep dissatisfaction, which culminated on March 9th in an alarming riot at Bombay, in which several persons were killed and injured. In various parts of the city plague ambulances were burned and attempts made to set fire to the hospitals; the Jamsetjee Hospital was attacked, the mob being driven back by rifle volleys. A plague inspector and two privates of the Shropshire regiment were stoned to death, and a Parsee magistrate was wounded. Over 100 rioters were arrested. In consequence of the state of native feeling the Government decided on a change of procedure, and at a meeting in the Bombay Town Hall on March 15th the Governor announced that search parties were to be abolished, and the duty of reporting suspicious cases entrusted to the head men of the various communities; the inspection of corpses was to be discontinued, and there was to be no delay in funerals. These regulations had the desired effect of appeasing the native population. Writing shortly after (April 2nd), the correspondent of the *Lancet* said: "In short, all the measures of the Plague Committee hitherto adopted with such stringency have been practically suspended, and yet there is not the slightest evidence of further spread of the disease. . . . The disease seems to take its own particular course, whatever may be done" (*Lancet*, April 23rd, '98). The Plague Committee was subsequently dissolved, and a Municipal Commissioner with similar powers appointed. The Bombay Municipality established several stations for preventive inoculation with Haffkine serum: in all upwards of 20,000 persons were so treated. The number of plague cases in Bombay recorded from Sept. '96 to April 22nd, '98, was 29,062, with 26,239 deaths, a mortality of 90·2 per cent. Elsewhere the mortality was much lower, being in Poona, e.g., only 74·4 per cent. The saturated condition of the soil and the excessive overcrowding may account for the difference, Bombay being said to be the most densely crowded city in the world, and the native tenement houses, or "chawls," being very insanitary (*Lancet*, Feb. 26th). Elaborate precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the plague to the Bengal Presidency and Calcutta. Inspecting stations were established at certain points on the lines of railway communication, and, when necessary, passengers were detained. The first case in Calcutta that was recognised occurred on April 16th, and before the end of April about 40 cases had occurred. The number of cases reported each week reached its maximum of 23 on July 2nd, falling to 4 on July 30th. A few isolated cases of plague occurred in the Madras Presidency, but they appear to have been imported, and no general epidemic occurred. Though a telegram from Bombay, on June 10th, announced that the death-rate was at length normal, yet by July it was evident another recrudescence was impending; this eventuality having, moreover, been foreseen as possible from the records of previous visitations of plague in India and elsewhere. On Aug. 6th

the number of fresh cases suddenly rose from 12 to over 30. During the last week in August over 2300 plague deaths were notified in the Bombay Presidency, including 162 in the city. In Hubli, a town in the southern Mahratta district, 60 deaths were occurring daily. The districts of Dharwar and Belgaum were seriously affected; also those of Thana, Satara, Kolhapur, and Kathiawar, and a fresh outbreak had occurred in the Hyderabad state. The important railway centre of Bangalore was also attacked. A few cases had occurred in the Mysore state; the town of Guntakal, in the Madras Presidency, was also suffering from plague. In Calcutta a few sporadic cases occurred from time to time, and on Oct. 10th the city was officially declared free from plague. By the end of October the plague was decreasing in Bombay city, though apparently on the increase in the Presidency. Upper India was free, but the disease was increasing in the Mysore state, especially in the city of Bangalore; the outbreak in the Madras Presidency was not as yet serious (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, Nov. 3rd, '98). Hong Kong was in April revisited by an outbreak of plague, which in the following month assumed serious proportions; the disease is supposed to have come from Macao. The neighbouring parts of China and the island of Formosa also suffered heavily about the same time. To the end of June the number of cases reported in Hong Kong was 1308, with 1153 deaths. By July the epidemic had practically disappeared. At the end of October it was reported that plague had broken out in the district of Samarkand, in Asiatic Russia.

Among the phenomena associated with plague one appears to stand out clearly in a causal relation. In many places, among others in Calcutta, it has been noticed that the outbreak of the disease among men has been preceded by a great mortality among rats: the bodies of these animals, when examined, have been found to contain the genuine plague bacillus; mice and cats are stated also to suffer from the disease, and perhaps monkeys. The evidence in the case of rats appears to be very strong, and the destruction of these animals now forms a recognised portion of preventive sanitary work. They abound in all the native houses, and their presence to a large extent may explain the fact that plague has been observed to "cling" to certain houses. The following remarks are of interest in this connection: "Of the number of attendants who have been employed on plague duty comparatively very few have taken the disease. In upwards of 246 instances at one hospital, where the friends of the patients attended their sick, in not a single instance did the disease spread to the friends. On the other hand are numerous cases where houses have been disinfected from top to bottom, vacated and shut up, and then very shortly after the families returned plague cases broke out among them" (*Lancet*, Jan. 1st, '98). A case of plague broke out on July 6th on board the P. & O. s.s. *Carthage*, which sailed from Bombay on July 2nd. The patient, a native fireman, was isolated in a boat and landed at Aden; on July 14th another fireman was attacked and similarly isolated, and on arrival at Gravesend transferred to hospital. No further untoward result happened, and no panic occurred in this country. This remarkable incident contrasts in many ways with the

lamentable outbreak of true bubonic plague at Vienna. Since the return of the Austrian Plague Commission from Bombay, its members had pursued their studies of the disease in Vienna in a special laboratory connected with the medical department, where from cultures brought from India animals were inoculated for the purposes of research. On Oct. 15th the attendant who specially looked after these animals (rats and guinea-pigs) fell ill of what was at first supposed to be pneumonia, but was soon recognised as true plague. On the 18th he died. In his illness he was attended by Dr. Mueller, a member of the Plague Commission, and two nurses. On Oct. 20th one of these nurses fell ill, and on the same day Dr. Mueller began to feel ill, and on the 23rd he died of the pneumonic form of plague, nurse Techa dying some days later. The disease spread no further. The bacillus of plague has thus, by this most unfortunate accident, been demonstrated to be the real cause of the disease. There is no doubt that the attendant, Barisch, who appears to have been of intemperate habits, contracted it by careless handling of the inoculated animals. A Government Commission was appointed late in the year to investigate the whole subject of the plague.

The epidemic of Typhoid Fever at Maidstone, which had begun to abate in Oct. '97, practically ceased at the end of the year, and on Sunday, Jan. 2nd, '98, services were held in all the churches in the town in thanksgiving for its disappearance. The epidemic had begun in September, and during its continuance nearly 1900 cases, with some 130 deaths, occurred in a population of 34,000. The extra expenditure entailed on the corporation amounted to £14,000. A Local Government Board inquiry was opened in the Session House on Jan. 31st. The following extract from the Commissioners' Report contains the result: "On a review of the whole of the epidemic we have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the epidemic was caused by the pollution of the water supplied by the Maidstone Company from their Farleigh sources. It is true that there is abundant testimony to show that grave sanitary defects exist in the construction of some of the sewers and of many house drains and water-closets within the borough; while one of the expert witnesses, Dr. Corfield, said that, in his opinion, these defects were sufficient to account for the epidemic. But the sudden and simultaneous outbreak of fever over a wide area, and the rapidity with which the epidemic grew, cannot be accounted for by the existence of defective conditions of sewerage and drainage. Further, the facts as to the local incidence of the disease are not consistent with the theory that these conditions had anything to do with its origin. The old brick barrel sewers are almost all in the lower part of the town, which was comparatively free from attack, and the hand-flushed and defective house drains are distributed pretty equally over the whole town; whereas the cases of typhoid fever were confined to the Farleigh area of water supply to an extent which quite precludes the possibility of mere chance. We are of opinion that many of the typhoid cases in the borough were due to defects of drainage and sewerage, with consequent pollution of the soil underlying the town." At King's Lynn the total number of cases reported up to the end of '97 was 461, and a few more occurred at the beginning of

'98. Here also the epidemic was attributed by the Local Government Inspector to contamination of the water supply. In Belfast, where an outbreak of typhoid occurred in the autumn of '97, there was a recrudescence of the disease on a larger scale during the corresponding period of the following year. In the opinion of a large majority of those most competent to judge the pollution of the subsoil with filth and the imperfect removal of refuse matter are the chief causes of the undue prevalence of typhoid fever in Belfast (*Brit. Med. Journ.*).

As the result of a meeting of many of the leading members of the profession in London on June 22nd an Association was formed "for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of Tuberculosis," and a letter signed by the presidents of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons was published in the papers, stating the objects of the Association to be "the dissemination of information, the arousing of public feeling as to the necessity for defensive measures, and the provision of sanatoria . . . for the open-air treatment of consumption." Much attention has been directed during the year to this subject, the national importance of which may be gathered from the facts that the deaths from tuberculosis in this country are estimated as one-tenth of the whole mortality, and that since the discovery of the bacillus tuberculosis it has come to be recognised that the disease is a preventable one, just as, for example, typhoid fever is. The two chief modes of infection are particles of dried tuberculous sputum in the air and the milk of tuberculous cows. The early recognition of phthisis is of paramount importance if treatment is to be of any avail; and professional opinion is rapidly crystallising in favour of the open-air treatment, which has for some years been systematically pursued at special sanatoria in Germany: latterly the system has been introduced into this country, notably at Cromer and Bournemouth. The public cannot too soon awake to the dangers of ill-ventilated public resorts, such as theatres and places of worship. Crowded overheated workrooms are also a source of much illness and suffering. The report of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis was presented to Parliament in April. The Commissioners express the strongest opinion in favour of public over private slaughter-houses, and recommend that local authorities should have power, when once a public slaughter-house has been established, to declare that no other place shall be used for slaughtering purposes, as a necessary preliminary to a "uniform and equitable" system of meat inspection. They consider that all meat inspectors should pass an examination in the subject and receive a certificate. Though the Commissioners are of opinion that the danger from tuberculous meat has been exaggerated, they emphasise that arising from milk. At present no adequate powers exist for controlling the danger to man from the sale of the milk of tuberculous cows, a risk which is especially great in childhood, as might be expected, and as is shown by the fact that there has been no diminution in the death-rate from "tabes mesenterica," a tuberculous affection of childhood, at all comparable with that which has taken place in phthisis during the last thirty years. The Commissioners recommend that all diseases of the udder and all cows which exhibit outward symptoms of tuberculosis should be notified; also that the

tuberculin test should be applied in order to separate affected from healthy animals. The Commissioners by a majority do not recommend the compensation of butchers for the seizure of tuberculous carcasses (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, May 30th). A Congress of Tuberculosis (being the fourth) was held in Paris from July 27th to Aug. 3rd. The President, Prof. Nocard, in his address pointed out that treatment in the very earliest stage is of the first importance; that it "was the duty of the medical profession to continue preaching in season and out of season that tuberculosis is preventable." He asserted that the "immense majority" of tuberculous cows bring forth calves which are healthy at the moment of their birth, and will remain so if care be taken to separate them from the mothers immediately after birth, and to feed them with boiled milk; and insisted that the more the question was studied the greater was found to be the part attributable to contagion in the dissemination of tuberculosis. As dried tuberculous sputum is the ordinary vehicle of infection he insisted that a reform in the habit of promiscuous spitting would alone make an effective prophylaxis of tuberculosis possible. Bang of Copenhagen in an interesting paper (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, Epitome, Aug. 13th, '98) summed up the "ideal prophylactic measures" necessary to extirpate bovine tuberculosis thus: (1) The recognition of all animals affected with tuberculosis, and their compulsory notification, followed by the examination of all beasts which have been exposed to contagion; (2) destruction of all animals sufficiently diseased to be able to transmit the affection; (3) complete isolation of animals slightly affected, which must be slaughtered as soon as the disease tends to develop itself in them. Several members reported adversely on Koch's new "Tuberculin R." in the treatment of tuberculosis. The Congress before separating passed a series of resolutions, some referring especially to French needs, but others of universal interest: thus, they recommended that tuberculous patients should not be sent to convalescent homes open to persons suffering from other diseases; that homes should be established and specially reserved for convalescent children; that "a medical committee of initiative" should be formed for the establishment of popular and gratuitous sanatoria. They also recommended legislation for bovine tuberculosis on the lines of Bang's report (see above).

The Vaccination Act (see separate article), founded in the main on the recommendations of the Royal Commission, received the royal assent on Aug. 13th, and already the "conscientious objector" has become a familiar object in the police courts. Lord Lister has described the measure as "a tremendous experiment." The following remarks from the *New York Medical Record* deserve consideration: "If false beliefs conscientiously held are to be allowed to stand in the way of the safety of the community, there is an end of all sanitary

legislation. A person who is allowed to refuse vaccination on conscientious grounds may refuse to isolate a patient with small-pox, and the State cannot consistently force him to do so." In the *British Medical Journal* of July 2nd will be found an abstract of the valuable publication by the Imperial Health Office in Berlin entitled "Small-pox and Vaccination: the Benefit of the Vaccination Law of 1874, with an Examination of Objections." A considerable epidemic of small-pox occurred at Middlesbrough in the early part of the year. The infection was probably imported from the Spanish port of Bilbao. The first case was notified on Nov. 22nd, '97, and up to the end of March '98 1200 cases occurred, with 166 deaths, the population of the town being 90,000, of whom 20,000 appear to have been absent at the time of the epidemic. A vaccination census taken by the guardians showed a population of 69,525 enumerated, of whom 68,219 were found to have been primarily vaccinated, 1306 unvaccinated, and 14,163 to have been revaccinated at some period or other of their lives. Of children under fourteen years of age 653 were reported to be unvaccinated. The following table is taken from the *Lancet* (April 23rd, '98):—

Age Periods.	Total Cases.	Vaccinated.	Died.	Unvaccinated.	Died.
Under 5 years.	29	9	1	20	10
5 and under 10 yrs.	65	32	0	33	14
10 " " 15 "	117	99	2	18	3
15 " " 25 "	409	384	19	25	13
25 " " 60 "	574	501	64	73	38
60 years . . .	6	3	1	3	1
Totals . . .	1200	1028	87	172	79

Increasing experience has only strengthened the belief in the value of the antitoxin treatment of diphtheria. A valuable report was, on May 27th, presented to the Clinical Society by a special committee which had investigated the reports of 633 cases of diphtheria treated in various London hospitals by antitoxin, the results being further compared with those in a "control" series compiled from the records of the general hospitals before the introduction of antitoxin. The total mortality in the 633 cases amounted to 124, or 19.5 per cent., as opposed to 29.6 per cent. in the non-antitoxin control series. The mortality in the cases necessitating tracheotomy was 36 per cent., as opposed to 71.6 in the corresponding cases of the control series (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, June 4th, '98). During '96 and '97 there were 178 cases of diphtheria treated at University College Hospital by antitoxin. Comparing the general mortality from this disease at the Hospital for seven years, '95 being the first antitoxin year, the results are as follows:—

Year.	'91.	'92.	'93.	'94.	'95.	'96.	'97.
Percentage Mortality . . . . .	43.5	33.3	37	39	28	17.7	17
Percentage Mortality of Tracheotomy Cases . . . . .	70	45	77	50	20	39	24



The results of serum therapy in other diseases do not yet admit of extended statistical statement, but several successful cases of treatment by "antistreptococcic" serum have been published during the year. Prof. Fraser and Prof. Calmeth have continued their researches on the action of bile and of special antitoxins in the treatment of snake-bite. Up to the present about 20,000 persons in Bombay, and 2000 in Calcutta, besides comparatively small numbers in other places, have undergone inoculation with Haffkine's "preventive" serum. Though the results appear on the whole to have been favourable, sufficient data have not yet been accumulated to enable a distinct opinion to be formed as to its value. Yersin's "curative" serum is admitted to be a failure. The methods of Roux and Lustig have not been tried on any large scale. A paper by Haffkine will be found in *Brit. Med. Journ.*, Sept. 24th, '98.

At a banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London to the medical profession on May 4th, the Secretary of State for War, Lord Lansdowne, announced, amidst great enthusiasm, that the Medical Department of the army was to be transformed into a **Royal Army Medical Corps**, the officers of which were to have purely military titles, carrying with them corresponding army rank. By this important and graceful concession a long-standing grievance which was seriously impairing the efficiency of the Army Medical Service was happily set at rest. The royal warrant was promulgated on July 1st.

The new edition of the British Pharmacopœia was published in May. It is a distinct improvement upon its predecessors; the omissions number 188, and the additions 80; the former number many useless and obsolete preparations, whilst among the latter are many of the newer remedies which have been used of late, but were not in the official list. The strengths of many of the preparations have been altered slightly, so as to render the doses more uniform than hitherto. The introduction of the **metric system** as an alternative to the unscientific English weights and measures marks a distinct advance. Attention may be drawn to the Wilson lectures on "The Natural History of Vaccinia," delivered before the Royal College of Physicians (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, May 7th, *et seq.*). A work by Prof. Schenck, of Vienna, on "The Predetermination of Sex," excited a good deal of attention in the lay press, but the problem still remains one of the obscure in physiology (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, May 7th, '98). Prof. Clifford Allbutt's "System of Medicine by Various British Contributors" is nearing completion.

Cases of ptomaine poisoning from the use of preserved foods continue to be reported with disquieting frequency, and proceedings in some of the Metropolitan police courts have shown that the industrial preparation of "table delicacies" requires supervision in the interests of public health; these remarks apply with still greater force to the "ice-cream" industry. In the *Lancet* of Oct. 1st is the report of a case in which eight people were rendered ill and two died from partaking of a lamb on Aug. 19th, the jury finding "that the deceased died from exhaustion and gastro-enteritis consequent upon ptomaine poisoning, due to a joint of lamb eaten by them on Aug. 19th"; that the contagion was due to the presence of a portion of ox-tongue in the larder in a putrid state, and that the said deaths were the result of mis-

adventure, nobody being to blame. From 4 grs. to 5 grs. of a ptomaine were found in the viscera of the deceased, and it was suggested that the contagion was conveyed from the tongue to the lamb by flies.

The sixty-sixth annual meeting of the **British Medical Association** was opened at Edinburgh on July 26th, when the President, Sir T. Grainger Stewart, M.D., delivered an address on "The Reciprocal Duties of the Profession to the Community, and of the Community to the Profession." Perhaps the most generally interesting communication made at this meeting was that by Dr. Manson on "The Mosquito and the Malaria Parasite." It has been known for some time that in the blood of patients suffering from ague a microscopic parasite may be found in the blood corpuscles, and that this organism undergoes a cycle of changes corresponding to the stages of the malady, which subserve its multiplication in the body. When blood from a malarial patient is examined some time after its removal from the body, a peculiar organism known as the "flagellated body" may in some cases be seen, consisting of a central pigmented body, with from two to six or more actively moving filaments or flagella; after a time many of them break away and swim through the blood. Dr. Manson came to the conclusion that probably the mosquito was the agent by which the malaria parasite is liberated from the human body; that from the parasites contained in the blood sucked into the mosquito's stomach the "flagellated bodies" are developed; that the flagella, becoming free, penetrate, in virtue of their motility, the stomach wall of the insect and develop in its tissues. This hypothesis has been in large part recently confirmed by Major Ross, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, who found that on malarial blood entering the mosquito's stomach "exflagellation" occurred; but he failed to trace the fate of the flagella which disappeared. About a year ago Ross found in the tissues of the stomach wall of certain mosquitos which had "fed" on a malarial patient certain small pigmented cells, which he considered to be the extra-corporeal form of the malarial parasite; the fact, however, that the "flagella" from which, according to the theory, these bodies must have developed contain no pigment presented a difficulty. But certain observations of MacCallum, of John Hopkins University, threw light on the problem. This observer found that in the blood of birds affected by halteridium, a parasite closely allied to the malaria parasite of man, "certain parasites escaped from the blood corpuscles and assumed a spherical form." "Certain of these spheres emitted flagella, which, breaking away, accumulated about other spheres which did not emit flagella, and finally entered them; whereupon, after a time, the impregnated spheres changed shape and acquired locomotive powers, exhibiting great power of penetration through the red and white corpuscles." Dr. Manson suggests a similar origin for the pigmented bodies found by Ross in the mosquitos fed on human malarial blood. Ross now took up the study of a disease in birds caused by a parasite known as proteosoma, which closely resembles the malarial parasite of man, and found, as the result of a large number of experiments, that "the 'grey' mosquito fed on sparrows' blood containing proteosoma almost invariably contained the pigmented cell, and that grey

mosquitos fed on sparrows whose blood did not contain the proteosoma did not contain pigmented cells." These cells, or coccidia, were contained in the outer layers of the stomach wall of the insect, where they increased in size. Ross next discovered that these cells (coccidia) contained immense numbers of minute spindle-shaped bodies which become diffused through the body cavity and tissues of the insect, and which he also found in a peculiar gland connected with the proboscis; from which he concluded that this was possibly the way in which the germ of the proteosoma parasite left the mosquito to infect another host. He therefore fed mosquitos on proteosoma-infected sparrows, and then let them loose on sparrows known, by microscopic examination of their blood, to be free from proteosoma. In due time "he had the gratification of finding innumerable proteosoma in the blood corpuscles." This remarkable discovery, if confirmed, affords by analogy an explanation of one way in which malaria may be acquired by man; but it does not explain how malaria develops independently of man. The importance of these researches to mankind in general, and to the British Empire in particular, requires no emphasising (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, Sept. 24th, '98). A joint commission has been appointed by the Colonial Office and the Royal Society to investigate the mode of dissemination of malaria, with a view to devising means of checking the mortality among Europeans in tropical climates.

The annual meeting of the Sanitary Institute was held in Birmingham from Sept. 27th to Oct. 1st, under the presidency of Sir Joseph Fayrer, M.D., who in his address mentioned that upwards of £200,000,000 sterling had been spent on sanitary works. Dr. Alex. Hill, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, in a popular address on "Unnatural Death," said that every year there were born in England and Wales 900,000 infants, and that if, for convenience, 1,000,000 children were taken as the number to be dealt with, it would be found that 30,000 died a violent death by accident, that about 120,000 were the victims of tuberculosis in its various forms, and that about the same number would die from other preventable causes, such as small-pox, measles, and scarlet fever. One-quarter of all the diseases which destroyed life were absolutely preventable. He said that about one-third of the cows in the country were tuberculous, and that it was probable that practically all the cases of tuberculosis in infants, whether of the lungs, the bowels, or the membranes of the brain, were due to infected milk (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, Oct. 8th, '98). The fourth International Congress of Physiologists was held at Cambridge from Aug. 23rd to Aug. 26th, under the presidency of Prof. Michael Foster, this being the first time a meeting has been held in England. The ninth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography was opened at Madrid with much ceremony on April 10th, and was attended by upwards of 2000 members. Many valuable papers were read, but the proceedings appear to have been deficient in their arrangement. Two of the most important communications were those of Mr. Durham on "Malta Fever," and of Prof. Behring on "Tuberculosis Antitoxin." The latter stated that the vaccine of tuberculosis had not yet been found. The Congress appointed a com-

mittee of experts to consider whether there would be any advantage in having a uniform international standard of strength for antitoxic serums.

### Mediterranean—Persian Gulf Railway. See ENGINEERING.

**Melba, Madame.** Operatic vocalist, b. Australia, May 19th, 1865. At six sang ballads to her own accompaniment at a charitable concert. Studying under Madame Marchesi in Paris, she made her stage *début* Oct. 15th, '87, in "Rigoletto," at Théâtre de la Monnaie, Brussels. Next year appeared as Lucia at Covent Garden. In '89 played Ophelia at Paris Grand Opera, and Juliet in London. For her Bemberg specially wrote "Elaine," produced in London in '92. She sang in "Pagliacci" at Covent Garden '93, and in the Handel Festival '94, while she has taken a prominent part in recent opera seasons. Her private name is Mrs. Armstrong, and she resides at Paris.

**Méline, Félix Jules**, was b. at Remiremont, in the Vosges, 1838. After completing his studies he joined the Paris bar, and entered the Chamber in '72, being appointed Under Secretary of State for Justice in '76. He took office under M. Jules Ferry in '83 as Minister of Agriculture, and became President of the Chamber in '88. After that he was chosen chairman of the Tariff Commission, on which his strong protective opinions had great weight. He is a member of the Moderate Republican party, and after the fall of M. Bourgeois successfully undertook the task of forming a "Conciliation Cabinet" (April 28th, '96), which held together for more than two years, but fell in '98.

### MERCANTILE MARINE OF THE WORLD.

#### The World's Steamships and Sailing Vessels only.

The total number of steamships and sailing vessels in the world, of 100 tons register and upwards, according to Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, was 28,652, and their estimated tonnage about 26,561,250, from July 1st, '98, to June 30th, '99. The number of such ships belonging to the different countries in the world is given in Table A. The number of sailing vessels of all countries is 13,351, with a net tonnage of 7,049,958 tons. These are given in Table B; and the number of steamships in the world, which is 14,701, having a gross tonnage of 19,511,292, is given in Table C.

#### Statistics of Shipbuilding for '97.

During '97, exclusive of war-ships, 591 vessels of 952,486 tons gross (viz., 545 steamers of 924,382 tons, and 46 sailing vessels of 28,104 tons) were launched in the United Kingdom. As regards the materials for their construction, 98.8 per cent. of the steam tonnage was built of steel, and 1.1 per cent. of iron. The iron steam tonnage is practically made up of trawlers, and includes no ship of more than 196 tons. Of sailing vessels 95.5 per cent. have been built of steel, and 4.5 per cent. of wood. The output of the year in the United Kingdom is less than that of '96 by 207,000 tons. This decrease mainly occurs in steam tonnage. The building of sailing vessels, which has been rapidly falling off since '92, reached a lower point

TABLE A.

Countries.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage net of sailing vessels and gross of steamers.
British. { United Kingdom . . . . .	9,044	12,587,904
Colonies . . . . .	2,099	1,077,408
Total . . . . .	11,143	13,665,312
American (United States) . . . . .	3,150	2,448,677
Argentine . . . . .	196	78,771
Austro-Hungarian . . . . .	284	349,814
Belgian . . . . .	105	137,129
Bolivian . . . . .	...	...
Brazilian . . . . .	337	168,107
Chilian . . . . .	142	110,535
Chinese . . . . .	47	62,766
Colombian . . . . .	7	3,232
Costa Rican . . . . .	1	592
Danish . . . . .	760	422,856
Dutch . . . . .	383	444,450
Egyptian . . . . .	14	12,150
French . . . . .	1,151	1,179,515
German . . . . .	1,604	2,113,981
Greek . . . . .	438	254,363
Hawaiian . . . . .	36	39,569
Haytian . . . . .	9	2,865
Italian . . . . .	1,162	855,478
Japanese . . . . .	532	472,053
Mexican . . . . .	35	11,909
Montenegrin . . . . .	15	4,884
Norwegian . . . . .	2,663	1,643,217
Persian . . . . .	4	2,203
Peruvian . . . . .	39	15,462
Portuguese . . . . .	171	99,335
Roumanian . . . . .	22	18,984
Russian . . . . .	1,159	594,434
Sarawak . . . . .	3	1,084
Siamese . . . . .	4	3,080
Spanish . . . . .	712	621,143
Swedish . . . . .	1,371	552,785
Turkish . . . . .	247	121,170
Uruguayan . . . . .	36	18,814
Venezuelan . . . . .	20	5,273
Zanzibar . . . . .	3	3,168
Other countries . . . . .	45	24,090
Total . . . . .	28,052	26,561,250

TABLE B.

Countries.	No. of Sailing Vessels.	Tonnage Net.
British. { United Kingdom . . . . .	2,261	2,040,549
Colonies . . . . .	1,180	456,574
Total . . . . .	3,441	2,497,123
American (United States) . . . . .	2,370	1,272,915
Argentine . . . . .	103	28,161
Austro-Hungarian . . . . .	89	44,331
Belgian . . . . .	2	420
Bolivian . . . . .	...	...
Brazilian . . . . .	120	30,765
Chilian . . . . .	95	59,097
Chinese . . . . .	1	587
Colombian . . . . .	6	2,355
Costa Rican . . . . .	...	...
Danish . . . . .	455	114,446
Dutch . . . . .	139	88,751
Egyptian . . . . .	1	303
French . . . . .	534	206,898
German . . . . .	538	469,644
Greek . . . . .	311	101,147
Hawaiian . . . . .	13	15,574
Haytian . . . . .	2	361
Italian . . . . .	890	413,893
Japanese . . . . .	70	17,890
Mexican . . . . .	15	3,381
Montenegrin . . . . .	14	3,027
Norwegian . . . . .	1,953	1,024,600
Persian . . . . .	2	1,232
Peruvian . . . . .	36	10,593
Portuguese . . . . .	132	40,042
Roumanian . . . . .	4	1,216
Russian . . . . .	769	244,067
Sarawak . . . . .	...	...
Siamese . . . . .	1	294
Spanish . . . . .	276	76,368
Swedish . . . . .	779	224,230
Turkish . . . . .	138	37,971
Uruguayan . . . . .	18	3,234
Venezuelan . . . . .	8	1,111
Zanzibar . . . . .	...	...
Other countries . . . . .	26	7,931
Total . . . . .	13,351	7,049,958

in '97 than any of which Lloyd's Register has previous record. In '92 sailing vessels formed 24 per cent. of the output, but in '97 it was 3 per cent. of a considerably smaller total. Of the total output 688,534 steam tons and 27,592 sailing tons, or 716,126 tons in all, being rather over 75 per cent., belong to ports in the United Kingdom. The losses, etc., of United Kingdom ships during '97 average 272,000 tons, consisting of 187,000 steamers and 85,000 sailing vessels. Sales of ships to foreign and colonial owners for the twelve months ending Nov. '97 amounted to 465,000 tons (359,000 steam and 106,000 sail). On the other hand, the purchases during the same period from such owners amounted to 68,400 tons (63,600 steam and 4,800 sail). The sailing tonnage of the United Kingdom therefore appears to have decreased by about 158,000 tons, while the steam tonnage has increased by 206,000 tons. The net increase of United Kingdom tonnage during '97 is therefore about 48,000 tons. This tonnage is below the similar estimate for '96 by 169,000

tons, below that for '95 by 81,000 tons, and below that for '94 by 381,000 tons. About 25 per cent. of the total output was built to the order of foreign and colonial shipowners in '97, as compared with 30 per cent. in '96 and 20 per cent. in '95. Japan in '97 provided the largest amount of work for British shipbuilders, 14 ships of 59,425 tons (being over 6 per cent. of the total output) having been built for that country. For Germany 8 ships of 30,507 tons were built; for the Colonies, 23,000 tons; for Holland, 18,000 tons; for Russia, 16,000 tons; for Norway, 14,200 tons; Denmark and France have each taken between 13,000 and 14,000 tons, and Spain 12,600 tons. The largest steamers which have been launched in '97 were the *Cymric* (12,340 tons), *Brasilia* (11,100), *Briton* (10,248), *Delphic* (8,273), *Rotterdam* (8,200), *Monmouth* (7,950), *Arabia* (7,920), and *Egypt* (7,912). For the same year the largest sailing vessels launched were the *Nivelle*, of 2,430 tons, and the *Hougomont*, of 2,428 tons.

The following table shows the ships launched



in the leading shipbuilding districts in the United Kingdom:—

District.	Merchant and other Vessels (Not War-ships).			
	Steam.		Sail.	
	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.
Aberdeen . . . . .	16	5,228	...	...
Barrow, Maryport & Workington . . . . .	5	5,228	8	4,627
Belfast & Londonderry . . . . .	17	106,605	...	...
Dundee . . . . .	17	12,945	...	...
Glasgow . . . . .	121	185,877	2	301
Greenock . . . . .	44	82,817	14	20,256
Hartlepool & Whitby . . . . .	25	65,686	...	...
Hull . . . . .	55	10,459	...	...
Leith . . . . .	19	10,929	1	525
Liverpool . . . . .	5	4,442	...	...
London . . . . .	4	498	1	24
Middlesbro' & Stockton . . . . .	36	88,660	2	167
Newcastle . . . . .	110	168,594	3	991
Sunderland . . . . .	60	174,496	...	...

During '97 6 steamers were launched of the trunk-deck type, which was introduced in '96—all having been constructed under the supervision of Lloyd's Register. The output during the year includes in addition 147 steam trawlers and other fishing vessels, 34 dredgers, barges, etc., 32 yachts, 17 tugs and other vessels designed for special service. Of the ships launched in the United Kingdom, 484, of 760,133 tons, were built with the view to classification in Lloyd's Register Book, under the Society's inspection.

Concerning the movements of the shipbuilding industry during '97, the total tonnage under construction in the United Kingdom, exclusive of war-ships, on Dec. 31st exceeded by about 220,000 tons, or nearly 30 per cent., of that building twelve months previously. At the close of '96 784,711 tons (755,957 tons steam and 28,736 sail) were being built. During the first three quarters of '97 these figures gradually increased, until at the end of September 884,000 tons were recorded. So large an amount of tonnage has never previously been in hand in the United Kingdom at any one time.

Table D shows the number and tonnage of ships over 100 tons under construction at colonial and foreign ports in '97, according to the latest authentic returns.

This table notifies that there have been built abroad during that year 253 merchant steamers of 278,443 tons, and 146 sailing vessels of 133,435 tons. If to these figures those for the United Kingdom are added, the total output of merchant ships of the world during '97 has been about 1,331,000 tons (1,202,000 steam and 129,000 sail). Lloyd's Register Wreck Returns show that the tonnage of all nationalities totally lost, broken up, etc., in '97 amounted to about 712,000 tons (316,000 steam and 396,000 sail). It will consequently be noticed that, while the sailing tonnage of the world has been reduced by 267,000 tons in '97, the steam tonnage has been increased by about 886,000 tons. Therefore the net increase in the world's mercantile

TABLE C.

Countries.		No. of Steamers.	Tonnage Gross.
British.	United Kingdom . . . . .	6,783	10,547,355
	Colonies . . . . .	919	620,834
Total . . . . .		7,702	11,168,189
American (United States) . . . . .		780	1,175,762
Argentine . . . . .		93	50,610
Austro-Hungarian . . . . .		195	305,483
Belgian . . . . .		103	136,709
Bolivian . . . . .		...	...
Brazilian . . . . .		217	137,342
Chilian . . . . .		47	51,438
Chinese . . . . .		46	62,179
Colombian . . . . .		1	877
Costa Rican . . . . .		1	592
Danish . . . . .		305	308,410
Dutch . . . . .		244	355,699
Egyptian . . . . .		13	11,847
French . . . . .		617	972,617
German . . . . .		1,066	1,044,337
Greek . . . . .		127	151,216
Hawaiian . . . . .		23	23,995
Haytian . . . . .		7	2,504
Italian . . . . .		272	441,585
Japanese . . . . .		462	454,163
Mexican . . . . .		20	8,528
Montenegrin . . . . .		1	1,857
Norwegian . . . . .		710	618,617
Persian . . . . .		2	971
Peruvian . . . . .		3	4,869
Portuguese . . . . .		39	53,293
Roumanian . . . . .		18	17,768
Russian . . . . .		390	350,367
Sarawak . . . . .		3	1,084
Siamese . . . . .		3	2,786
Spanish . . . . .		436	544,775
Swedish . . . . .		594	328,555
Turkish . . . . .		109	83,199
Uruguayan . . . . .		18	15,480
Venezuelan . . . . .		12	4,162
Zanzibar . . . . .		3	3,168
Other countries . . . . .		19	16,159
Total . . . . .		14,701	19,511,292

tonnage is 619,000 tons. Of this total the net increase of the tonnage in the United Kingdom represents rather less than 8 per cent.; but of the new tonnage launched, the United Kingdom has acquired about 54 per cent. Of the steamers built in Germany in '97 there were three of more than 12,000 tons. These are the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, of 14,349 tons, the *Kaiser Friedrich* and the *Pretoria*, each of about 12,500 tons. Of the tonnage built in that year in the United States about 60 per cent. does not affect the general commerce of the world, but it is intended entirely for use on the Great Lakes of North America. As showing the dimensions of ships employed in this special trade, it is interesting to notice that three steamers have been built for it during '97, of upwards of 4,000 tons each, in addition to seven sailing barges ranging between 3,180 and 3,800 tons. Concerning shipbuilding in France in that year the most noteworthy fact has been the development of the construction of large sailing vessels. Five of these, of 2,900 tons and above, were launched

TABLE D.

Country.	District.	Merchant and other Vessels (not War Ships).				War Ships.		TOTAL BUILT IN EACH COUNTRY.	
		STEAM.		SAIL.		No.	Tons Displace- ment.	No.	Tons.
		No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.				
Austro- Hungary	Trieste and Lussino . . .	6	6,601	..	..	1	2,250	7	8,851
	Fiume . . . . .	..	..	..	..				
Belgium . .	Hoboken . . . . .	3	1,899	..	..	..	Nil.	3	1,899
British Colonies	North American . . . .	12	5,004	16	4,749				
	Others . . . . .	11	2,500	1	118	..	Nil.	40	12,431
Denmark . .	Copenhagen and Elsinore	10	13,008	..	..				
	Other Ports . . . . .	..	..	3	531	..	Nil.	13	13,539
	La Ciotat . . . . .	1	6,400	..	..				
	La Seyne . . . . .	2	6,846	1	3,063	5	15,185	44	64,526
France . . .	Nantes and St. Nazaire	5	2,758	8	7,827				
	Havre and Rouen . . .	1	978	7	18,231	..	..	..	..
	Other Ports . . . . .	1	404	13	2,834				
Germany . .	Vegesack, Brake, Bremer- haven, and Geestemünde	16	7,555	2	2,260	12	51,314	96	191,042
	Hamburg, Flensburg, and Kiel . . . . .	25	78,688	..	..				
	Rostock, Lübeck, and Stettin . . . . .	23	32,455	5	1,414				
	Danzig . . . . .	3	12,881	..	..				
	Other Ports . . . . .	7	3,130	3	1,345				
Holland . .	Martenshoek, Hoogezand, and Sappemeer . . . .	1	202	21	5,203	3	5,520	45	25,871
	Rotterdam . . . . .	3	1,900	..	..				
	Amsterdam and Haarlem	13	9,096	4	3,950	6	35,906	14	48,816
Italy . . . .	Gulf of Genoa . . . . .	6	12,546	2	364				
Japan . . . .	.. . . .	17	5,505	5	1,235	2	4,650	21	11,390
Norway . .	Bergen, Stavanger, and Drontheim . . . . .	7	4,333	..	..	..	Nil.	25	17,248
	Christiania and Fredrik- stad . . . . .	10	7,121	..	..				
	Christiansand, Risør, Fevig and Grimstad . . . . .	3	3,419	5	2,375				
Russia . . . .	.. . . .	..	..	17	3,713	6	2,200	23	5,913
Spain . . . .	.. . . .	2	1,115	..	..	3	8,650	5	9,765
Sweden . . .	.. . . .	12	6,345	2	639	..	Nil.	14	6,984
United States	Atlantic Coast . . . . .	34	18,727	12	7,245	4	7,760	88	94,598
	Pacific Coast . . . . .	9	4,304	8	3,800				
	Great Lakes . . . . .	10	22,663	11	30,099				
Total for Colonies and Foreign Countries . . . . .		253	278,443	146	100,995	42	183,435	441	512,873

during the year, all of which were built under the supervision of Lloyd's Register. The largest of these, as well as the largest sea-going sailing vessels built in the world in '97, are the *Quevilly*, of 3,482 tons; the *Atlantique*, of 3,094 tons; and the *Jacqueline*, of 3,017 tons. At the close of the quarter ending Sept. 30th, '98, the ships under construction in the United Kingdom (excluding war-ships) were 598, of 1,364,250 tons, of which 572 were steam, with a tonnage of 1,561,557, and 26 sail, with a tonnage of 2,693.

#### Ships Entered and Cleared in '97 at United Kingdom Ports.

Below will be found statistics as to the total number and tonnage of ships which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast at United Kingdom ports in '97. (a) From and to foreign countries and British possessions and coastwise:—Entered: British ships,

364,656, with a tonnage of 86,806,760. Of these 136,395, having a tonnage of 9,762,531, were sailing vessels, and 228,251, with a tonnage of 77,044,229, were steamers. The number of foreign sailing vessels that entered was 11,266, having a tonnage of 3,390,546; and the number of foreign steamers 18,552, having a tonnage of 11,244,776. The number of ships which cleared were: British sailing vessels, 111,771, of 8,497,565 tons, and British steamers 218,437, of 71,802,021 tons; foreign sailing vessels 11,324, of 3,464,847 tons, and foreign steamers 17,908, of 10,928,323 tons. (b) Coastwise:—Entered: 329,817 ships, having a tonnage of 56,518,753. Of these 133,934 were sailing vessels, having a tonnage of 8,659,489, and 195,883 steamers, with a tonnage of 47,859,264. The ships cleared numbered 294,662, with a tonnage of 49,417,222, of which 109,255, with a tonnage of 7,310,166, were sailing vessels, and 185,407 were steamers, of 42,107,056 tons.

## Registered Ships in the Home and Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom.

The total number and tonnage of the registered ships of the United Kingdom used in the home and foreign trades, and the number of persons employed therein in '97, are given in the following table:—

	Number.	Tonnage.	Persons employed.		
			British.	Foreign.	Total.
Sailing vessels . . . .	8,585	2,473,017	52,271	11,288	63,915
Steam . . . . .	6,838	6,452,796	122,978	22,610	177,016
Total . . . . .	15,423	8,925,813	175,549	33,898	240,931

TABLE E.  
Ships Lost, Condemned, etc., in '96.

Flag.	Steam and Sailing Vessels owned according to Lloyd's Register Book, '97-8.		Total.		Percentage Lost (Steam and Sailing Vessels together)	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	of Vessels owned.	of Tonnage owned.
British { United Kingdom . . . .	9,107	12,403,409	252	296,516	2'77	2'39
Colonies . . . . .	2,130	1,079,467	62	84,918	2'91	3'23
American (United States) . . . .	3,160	2,326,838	121	55,644	3'83	2'39
Austro-Hungarian . . . . .	300	328,762	15	17,146	5'00	5'21
Danish . . . . .	791	407,435	39	13,028	4'93	3'20
Dutch . . . . .	374	433,774	23	16,622	6'15	3'83
French . . . . .	1,151	1,162,382	59	43,382	5'13	3'73
German . . . . .	1,623	2,029,912	56	40,771	3'45	2'01
Italian . . . . .	1,151	815,501	46	26,464	4'00	3'27
Norwegian . . . . .	2,762	1,634,498	194	98,731	7'02	6'04
Russian . . . . .	1,106	550,026	26	13,677	2'35	2'49
Spanish . . . . .	723	587,787	14	5,902	1'94	1'00
Swedish . . . . .	1,381	522,944	73	25,207	5'29	4'82
Other European Countries . . . .	..	..	34	18,838	..	..
Central and South America . . . .	..	..	20	8,319	..	..
Asia . . . . .	..	..	8	9,726	..	..
Other Countries . . . . .	..	..	3	1,909	..	..
Totals . . . . .			1,045	726,800		

Table E shows the number, tonnage and nationality of steam and sailing vessels totally lost, condemned, etc., during '97, of 100 tons register and upwards.

Of the 1445 ships lost, 88 were abandoned at sea; 227 were broken up and condemned; 36 were burnt; 48 foundered; 11 were lost; 70 were missing; 84 were lost by collision; and 481 were wrecked.

## Merchant Ships as War Auxiliaries.

Liberal subsidies have been given for the encouragement of building ocean steamships capable of being converted into cruisers during war by Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and the United States. Table F, on next page, gives a list of the reserved merchant steamers held by the owners for the use of the British Admiralty.

The special ships in respect of which the owners receive an annual subvention are the *Campania* and *Lucania* of the Cunard Line; the *Majestic* and *Teutonic* of the White Star Line; the *Himalaya*, *Australia*, *Victoria* and

*Arcadia* of the P. & O. Company, and the *Empresses* of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. According to the *Navy List* the first four of them have a speed of more than 20 knots, the first two P. & O. liners 18 and the two latter 16½, and the *Empresses* 17. The remaining steamers are additional ships held by their owners at the disposition of the Admiralty, without further subsidy. The former class of steamers are permitted to fly the Blue Ensign under warrant from the Admiralty.

The Atlantic liners *Paris*, *New York*, *St. Louis*, and *St. Paul*, of the American Line, were withdrawn in April last from their Atlantic service, to be converted into auxiliary cruisers during the war between the United States and Spain, and were only returned to their ordinary service in September. They were constantly employed during the continuance of the war as cruisers, without breakdown or other mishap, when they did excellent service, for which their owners were thanked by the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Navy, who laid special stress on their sustained efficiency; and on their



TABLE F.

Name.	Owners.	Gross Tonnage.	Average Ocean Speed.
Umbria . .	Cunard Co.	7,718	19½
Etruria . .	" "	7,718	19½
Servia . .	" "	7,392	17
Germanic . .	" "	5,066	17
Aurania . .	" "	7,269	16½
Britannic . .	W. Star Co.	5,004	16
Peninsular . .	P. & O. Co.	5,287	15½
Oriental . .	" "	5,284	15½
Britannia . .	" "	6,300	15½
Oceana . .	" "	6,300	15½
Gallia . .	Cunard Co.	4,809	15
Valetta . .	P. & O. Co.	4,911	14½
Massilia . .	" "	4,908	14½
Ballarat . .	" "	4,752	14½
Parramatta . .	" "	4,759	14½
Carthage . .	" "	5,013	14
Rome . .	" "	5,013	14
Cymric . .	W. Star Co.	12,551	—

return for their usual voyages on the Atlantic they at once resumed their sailings as mail and passenger steamers, after merely an ordinary overhaul and reinstatement of cabin accommodation.

#### Ocean Speed Records for '98.

As regards the very fast speed of ocean steamers, no records were made in '98 except by the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* of the North German Lloyd's Line, as will be afterwards particularised. The most noteworthy speed records are those between Queenstown and New York, Southampton and New York, and Havre and New York. The record passages across the Atlantic, which were on the first-named route, have been made by the *Lucania* and *Campania*, of the Cunard Company. The fastest voyage made by the *Lucania* was at the rate of 22'01 knots per hour throughout her passage early in '95. The *Campania* made the fastest eastward voyage, in 5 days 9 hrs. 18 mins. One day's run of 562 knots was made by the *Lucania*. A prominent fact in connection with these steamers in '95 was that they crossed from New York wharf to alongside the landing-stage in Liverpool in 5 days 23 hrs., and trains were run to London from the Riverside Station, which is within fifty yards of the steamers, in four hours. The highest speed attained by the *Lucania* since Dec. '95 was on April 11th, '96, when she was driven at 21'81 knots per hour during the voyage; and the fastest rate at which the *Campania* was propelled was 21'88 knots an hour, which was on June 20th. These runs are not quite as fast as previous averages by such steamers. The *Lucania* has made an average speed of 21'72 knots for five successive voyages, while the average speed for the same number of successive passages made by the *Campania* was 21'65. During '97 the steamships of the White Star Line have maintained their usual high speed and regularity. In September the *Teutonic*, on her 100th round voyage across the Atlantic, was propelled from Queenstown to New York in 5 days 17 hrs. 22 mins. In July also she crossed in 5 days 18 hrs., thereby indicating that she is able to travel as swiftly at the present time as in '91, when, with a voyage of

5 days 16 hrs. 31 mins., she broke all previous records. The *Majestic* of the same line has also kept up her high speed. On the Southampton route to New York by far the best record has been made by the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, of the North German Lloyd's Line. In September '97, and on her last complete twenty-four hours' steaming, she beat the world's record for a day's run, which was previously held by the Cunarder *Lucania*, and which made a daily run westward of 562 knots, the next best being the daily run of 558 knots in the same direction by the *Campania* of the Cunard Line. This record run by the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* on the Southampton route was performed in 5 days 22 hrs. 30 mins., at an average speed of 21'39 knots. The distance traversed was 3050 knots. The best previous run between the same points was 6 days 31 mins., made in August '96 by the American liner *St. Paul*, built by Messrs. Cramp in Philadelphia, and the average speed on that performance was 21'08 knots per hour. Although on the Queenstown and New York route the *Lucania* and *Campania* have made better average speed than this German liner, the highest being 22'01, it is stated in an article in *Engineering*, published on Oct. 1st, '97, that the possibilities of this new German ship "are clearly indicated by her daily runs. From noon to noon on successive days she made 531, 495, 512, 554, and 564 nautical miles, the last being the longest distance travelled by any ship in one day. Allowing for the lengthened day owing to the ship chasing the sun, this day's run is well over 22½ knots, so that there is no reason why she should not yet take several hours off her performance, and make the trip from London to New York . . . of shorter duration than the trip *via* Liverpool or Queenstown." Moreover, not only did this splendid liner beat the record in '97 as regards shortening the voyage between Southampton and New York, and made a daily run faster than any ship in the world, whether naval or mercantile marine; but she is the only steamer which ever made even an approximating rapid passage or daily run on her maiden voyage. Again in '98 she is the only ocean steamer which made a record in that year important enough to be publicly notified. This was that she was propelled between Southampton and New York, in Aug. '98, a distance of 1669 knots in three days, at an average speed per hour for this period of 23'15 knots, thus beating all previous records for long-distance steaming. The fastest day's run was made by this steamer in May last, which was 580 knots in 24 hours. From the foregoing facts it is clear that, though "made in Germany," this celebrated ship has gained four world records in ocean speed. Whether the *Oceanic*, now being built for the White Star line, will eclipse one, more, or all these records, remains to be noticed. For years before the voyage of this steamer was made, North German Lloyd's liners were in the background as regards ocean speed, compared with the fastest ships of the Cunard, White Star, American, and Hamburg-American lines. On the Southampton route to New York the best records, which have been by the steamers of the American Line, were performed by the *St. Louis* and *St. Paul*. On the outward voyage the former ship crossed on Aug. 1st, '96, in 6 days 2 hrs. 26 mins.—a total distance of 3055 knots at an average rate

of 20·86 knots an hour. On her third day out she made a run of 530 knots at the average rate of 21·3 knots per hour. This voyage established a new record on this route for speed; but it was broken by her sister ship *St. Paul*, which started on the outward voyage a week afterwards, by 1 hour and 53 mins., by the latter-named liner having been propelled in 6 days and 31 mins., which was then the fastest passage ever made on this route. She steamed 3046 knots at the average speed of 21·08 per hour. Her best daily run was on Aug. 8th, when she made 531 knots at the average rate of 21·43 per hour. The fastest voyages homewards of these ships were made by the *St. Louis* in September '96 in 6 days 12 hrs. 27 mins., and by the *St. Paul* in July in 6 days 18 hrs. 26 mins. The time of this last-named passage on the East voyage was eclipsed by the *New York* of the same line, which made the voyage in 6 days 16 hrs. 9 mins. Neither this steamer, however, nor her sister ship the *Paris*, were in '97 driven at the same rate across the Atlantic as they were previously. The speed records on the Southampton route are taken from the Needles to Sandy Hook Light-vessel and *vice versa*. The *Fürst Bismarck* of the Hamburg-American Line made her best record passage on the Southampton route from Cherbourg to New York in August, '96, in 6 days 9 hrs. 43 mins. During this voyage she made one daily run of 502 knots, and another of 508. The *Normannia* of the same line also crossed from Cherbourg to New York in August in 6 days 12 hrs. 7 mins. She made one daily run during this passage of 490, and another of 494 knots. From New York the *Fürst Bismarck* was driven to Plymouth in 6 days 9 hrs. 11 mins. In June, and the *Normannia* in 6 days and 12 hrs. On the Havre route the best record ever made was by the twin-screw steamer *La Touraine*, of the General Transatlantic Line, the fastest steamer in the French mercantile marine, in '92, when she ran from Havre to New York in 6 days 17 hrs. 51 mins., at an average speed of 19·59 knots an hour. The shortest time in which the voyage has been made to Australia is, including all detentions, 33 days 4 hours from London to Adelaide, by the *Victoria* of the P. and O. Line, in '88. She did not call at Plymouth, but the time is equivalent from Plymouth to Adelaide in 32 days 12 hrs. 45 mins. In October '88 the *Ormuz* of the Orient Line was propelled from Plymouth to Adelaide in 33 days 2 hrs. 11 mins., but as she appears to have been detained at Suez for mails twice as long as the *Victoria*, it is evident that her steaming time to Australia was shorter than that of the P. and O. liner, and therefore she is entitled to the credit of making the fastest voyage under steam to the Antipodes. The Australian Liners of the Messageries Maritimes Co., from Marseilles to Australia, are splendid ships, and are propelled between these places at a good speed, but far below their maximum rate, and provide very great comfort and accommodation to passengers, the number of whom from England are annually increasing. The *Australien*, *Polynesian*, *Armand-Behic*, and *Ville de la Ciotat*, running on the Australian Line of this Company, have maintained a speed of more than a knot an hour in excess of that required by the French Postal Service. On the Cape route

the *Scot* of the Union Line was driven in '94 from Southampton to Cape Town in 14 days 11 hrs., and from Cape Town to Plymouth in 13 days 23 hrs. These voyages are the shortest made on the Cape route. The *Carisbrook Castle* of the Castle Line, in her voyage from the Cape to Plymouth occupied 14 days 13 hrs. 5 mins. being the fastest voyage for that line.

#### Mail Records to India, China and Australia.

Some recent very rapid arrivals of mails in India, China and Australia have been made *viâ* Brindisi, by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's liners, which have proved very interesting to the mercantile community and others. The Indian mail which left London at 8 p.m. on Oct. 13th, '93, arrived at Bombay, per the *Himalaya*, on the 27th, in 13 days 6 hrs. By the China mail, which left London at 8 p.m. on the 7th of April in that year, letters were delivered at Hong Kong by the *Oriental* on the 1st of May, in 24 days 7 mins. Mail matter despatched from London at the same hour on the 7th of April arrived in Adelaide (Australia) on the 4th of May, in 26 days 17 hrs. This time was shortened during May and June, as the London mails were delivered in Adelaide in 26 days 7 hrs. by the *Himalaya*. In Oct. '87 the *Ormuz* of the Orient Line delivered London mails at this Australian port in 26 days 8 hrs. In all these instances the mails were carried from Brindisi *viâ* the Suez Canal, except in the case of the *Ormuz*. Her mail was taken by the P. & O. steamer from Brindisi to Alexandria, thence by rail to Suez, where it was shipped by this Orient liner, which did not call at Colombo, as did the *Himalaya* in '93. The *Caledonia*, the last new steamer of the Peninsular and Oriental Line to India, arrived at Brindisi at 8.30 p.m. on Nov. 13th, '94, with the homeward Indian mails which left Bombay at 2.30 p.m. on the 3rd of that month. Her voyage from Bombay to Brindisi, including detentions, was only 10 days 6 hrs., which excelled the fastest passage previously made. Her mails were delivered in London early on Monday morning, the 16th, being 12½ days after leaving Bombay. Even this record was eclipsed after March 22nd, '95. On the following afternoon, at 2.25, she left Bombay, and arrived at Brindisi at 3.23 p.m. on April 2nd, and the mails arrived in London on the evening of the 4th of that month; so that only 12½ days were taken for the conveyance of the mails from Bombay to London. This steamer, except through the Suez Canal, was driven at 18 knots per hour. These records have not been excelled. Since the last edition of this ANNUAL was published, the P. & O. Co. have had two very fast small steamers built, each of 1728 tons, but of 6500 horse power, by Caird & Co., of Greenock, called the *Isis* and *Osiris*. These have for several months been running in the mail service between Brindisi and Port Said. The object of these small ships is to accelerate the passage from London to Egypt. They convey the mails from Brindisi to Port Said in about 48 to 50 hrs., and there transfer the mails and passengers to the large mail steamers which now make Marseilles their Continental port of call between London and Bombay and London and Australia. Passengers leaving London every Friday by the P. & O. special express train are thus

enabled to reach Port Said in four days. The *Oriris* has steamed from Brindisi to Port Said in 47 hours, being equal to 20 knots an hour. Sir Thomas Sutherland, the Chairman of the Company, stated, at its last half-yearly general meeting, that the Company was not likely to attain for some time longer "the great speed which is secured by the fast vessels on the Atlantic; yet the fact that we are not able to do so is entirely due to our not having the same passenger traffic to cater for. If we were fortunate enough to have—as the American lines have—an English-speaking population of 70 millions on one side of our line to cater for, I venture to say that we should very soon emulate, and perhaps even endeavour to eclipse, the fastest transit now attained on those great American lines."

#### Fast Small Steamships.

Great improvements have recently been made in the speed and accommodation of small steamers for river, cross-channel, coastwise, and other short voyages. During war the services of several of these may be utilised to great advantage as look-out ships and for other purposes. Those at 19 knots an hour or upwards include screw and paddle ships running between England and Ireland, and between England and the Continent, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands, and steamers between Scotland and Ireland. Of these small steamers four are of 23½ knots speed: viz., the *Ulster*, *Leinster*, *Munster*, and *Connaught*, belonging to the City of Dublin Steam Packet Co. The Isle of Man Steam Packet Co. have one steamer, the *Empress Queen*, of 22 knots, and two others, the *Queen Victoria* and *Prince of Wales*, of 21 knots. The other ships of this speed are the *Manche* of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Co., and the *Leopold II.*, *Marie Henriette*, *Princesse Henriette*, *Princesse Josephine*, *Princesse Clementine*, and *Rapide*, owned by the Belgian Government. Seven others are of 20-knots speed: namely, the *Ireland* of the City of Dublin Steam Packet Co., the *Ibex*, *Reindeer*, and *Roebuck* of the Great Western Railway Co., the *Banshee* of the London and North-Western Railway Co., the *Seine*, *Tamise*, and *Sussex*, of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Co., *La Marguerite* and the *Royal Sovereign* of the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., and the *Koningin Wilhelmina*, *Koningin Regentes*, and *Prins Hendrik*, of the Stoomvaart Maatschappij or "Zeeland Company." Of the 19-knot small steamers we have the *Adder*, owned by G. and J. Burns, the *Alma*, *Columbia*, *Frederica*, *Lydia*, *Stella*, belonging to the London and South-Western Railway Co., the *Glen Sannox* of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Co., the *Paris* and *Rouen* of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Co., the *Hygieia*, belonging to Huddart, Parker, & Co.; the *London Belle*, owned by the Belle Steamers (Limited); the *Koh-i-Noor*, belonging to the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co.; and *La Flandre*, *Prince Albert*, and *Ville de Douvres*, owned by the Belgian Government; the *Calais*, *Calais-Douvres*, *Dover*, and *Lord Warden* of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Co.; the *Willem Prins van Oranje* of the Stoomvaart Maatschappij Co.; the *Duchess of Devonshire*, owned by James Little & Co.; and the *Ariadne*,

belonging to Charles Tricot. The new contract between the City of Dublin Steam Packet Co. and the Government provides for an acceleration of the steamers between the two ports of half an hour. The London and North-Western Railway Co. have accelerated their mail trains between London and Holyhead another half-hour, so that there is a saving of time for mails and passengers between London and Kingstown of an hour. A record passage was made by the City of Dublin Steam Packet Co.'s new steamer *Connaught*, which is not only the fastest ever made across the Irish Channel, but in the world, by a small mercantile steamer for a short run. On Sept. 21st last she was driven, in the face of a strong ebb tide, from Kingstown to Holyhead in 2 hours 20 minutes, being at the marvellous rate of 27 knots an hour, whereby she beat the records of her sister ships by several minutes. These fine Birkenhead-built mail and passenger ships are by far the fastest in the mercantile marine of the world on very short voyages.

#### Leading Ocean Liners and Noteworthy Cargo Steamers built and building since October '97.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. have had built for them since the above date the *Arabia*, of 7903 tons, built by Caird & Co., having a speed of 19 knots. It is running in the Indian mail service. There are three steamers at present building for this Company for the Eastern mail service by Caird & Co., one of which, the *Persia*, is a sister ship to the *Arabia*, and two others of 7240 tons, called the *Assaye* and *Sobraon*. The Orient Steam Navigation Co. had a new twin-screw liner launched in September by the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., of Glasgow, to be called the *Omrak*, of 8639 tons and about 18 or 19 knots speed, for the Australian mail service. She will be fully equipped for employment as an armed cruiser, and her name will be placed on the Admiralty list for that purpose. The Messageries Maritimes Co. have had built for them at their yard in Marseilles the *Indus*, of 6240 tons and 16 knots speed, which is running on their Indian line. For the same route they are having constructed at the same yard the *Tonkin* and another not yet named, each 6000 tons and 16 knots speed. The General Transatlantic Co. are having built for them two out of four new Atlantic liners which have been ordered for their service between Havre and New York. These ships will be of greater tonnage and far superior speed to *La Touraine*, owned by this Company, and which, as has been stated, is the fastest steamer in the French mercantile marine. The North German Lloyd's Co. have had built for them the *Kaiser Friedrich*, of 12,500 tons and 21 knots speed, by F. Schichau, at Dantzig, to be run between Bremen and New York. The Company are also having built for them, for the same route and by the same builder, the *Grossen Kurfurst*, of 12,000 tons and 17 knots speed; the *König Albert* and the *Princess Irene*, each of 10,000 tons and 17½ knots speed, building by the Vulcan Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., of Stettin, for the China service. All these German steamers have twin screws. About eight modern cargo and passenger steamers beyond these are now being built in that country for the North German Lloyd's Co., the total tonnage of whose ships now running is nearly 300,000.



The owners of the White Star Line have not produced any new passenger steamer, but have added a large new twin-screw cargo and live-stock steamer, the *Cymric*, of 12,551 tons, which is now running in their New York service. She was built by Harland & Wolff, of Belfast. She has also good saloon and third class passenger accommodation. The freight and live-stock steamers of the White Star Line are the *Cymric*, *Georgic*, *Cevic*, *Bovic*, *Tauric*, *Nomadic*, and *Cufic*, all of which are specially fitted for the conveyance of cattle, sheep, and horses, etc. Since '89 no less than 280,000 head of cattle, 220,000 sheep, and 14,000 horses have been carried by the owners of this line, with only a nominal loss. The White Star Company are also having built by Messrs. Harland & Wolff a mammoth twin-screw mail liner, to be called the *Oceanic*, like the pioneer steamer of the line for their Liverpool and New York service. She is to be 17,000 tons gross measurement, and will be 704 ft. extreme length; consequently she will surpass the length of the *Great Eastern* by 13 ft., and will exceed in size by several thousand tons any steamer now existing. The Hamburg American Co. have had built by Harland & Wolff, of Belfast, the *Belgia*, *Brasilia*, and *Bulgaria*, each of 10,960 tons and 14 knots speed, for their North Atlantic trade. This steamship company are also having built three additional steamers for the same service. Two of these, the *Batavia* and *Belgravia*, are each of 10,960 tons, and the same speed as the three previously mentioned; while the third, which is called the *Patricia*, is of 12,800 tons, and 13 knots speed. For the Union Line Messrs. Harland & Wolff have completed the twin-screw steamer *Briton*, of 10,248 tons, which is by far the largest and finest mail steamer introduced into the South African trade. The same builders have very recently completed another twin-screw steamer for the Union Co.'s intermediate service, which is called the *German*, of 6,763 tons. Although rather larger, she very nearly corresponds to the *Gascon*, *Gaika*, and *Goorika*. Harland & Wolff are also constructing for the Union Co. a twin-screw mail steamer of the same size as the *Briton*, to be named the *Saxon*, and which will shortly take her place in the South African mail service. Including the last-named steamer, twelve of the Union Co.'s ships are fitted with twin-screws, which they regard as a most important element of safety. For the Castle Line two new steamers, the *Carisbrook Castle* and the *Braemar Castle*, were added in '98. The former, of 7,626 tons, was built by the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., of Glasgow, and the latter, which is an intermediate steamer of 6,266 tons, was constructed by Barclay, Curle, & Co., of Glasgow. The *Carisbrook Castle* sailed on her first voyage to the Cape on June 10th, and the *Braemar Castle* performed her maiden voyage on Aug. 12th. Two new mail steamers for the Cape service, each between 9,000 and 10,000 tons, are being built for the Castle Line by the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., and it is expected that both will be ready for voyages early in '99. For the New Zealand service Shaw, Savill and the Albion Co. are having two new steamers built, each of which is of 6,500 tons. They are called the *Kumara* and *Maiwera*. Each also is specially constructed to carry 100,000 carcases of frozen sheep and lambs, and crates of rabbits, besides

10,000 bales of wool, and other produce from the colony. The New Zealand Shipping Co. are also having built two steamers of large size for the same purpose, called the *Papanui* and *Wakanui*. All these steamers to run between London and New Zealand are supplied with splendid refrigerating and cold storage arrangements, and have excellent accommodation for saloon and other passengers. For Merchant Shipping (Liability and Shipowners) Act, '98, and Merchant Shipping (Mercantile Marine Fund) Act, '93, see SESSION, sects. 69 and 70.

**Merchant Taylors' School, London.** Founded (1561) by Sir Thomas White, founder of St. John's College, Oxford, and the court of the Merchant Taylors' Company. The company remains the governing body of the school, which has always continued a day school. In 1875 it was reorganised, enlarged, and removed from Suffolk Lane to its present site in Charterhouse Square. Twenty-six scholarships, and exhibitions of £86 and £100 for five and seven years, to St. John's College, Oxford; others, ranging from £90, to Cambridge—altogether 39. Pupils 500; on entrance must be over nine and under fourteen. Head Master, Rev. W. Baker, D.D. Sec., C. Waters, M.A. Motto, *Homo plantat, homo irrigat, sed Deus dat incrementum*. A Merchant Taylors' School Mission has recently been founded at Shacklewell, West Hackney.

**Meredith, George**, poet and novelist, is a native of Hampshire, and was b. 1828. After studying for some time in Germany he commenced his literary career with the publication of a volume of poems in '51. This was followed by the "Shaving of Shagpat, an Arabian Entertainment" ('55), "Farina, a Legend of Cologne" ('57), "The Ordeal of Richard Feveril" ('59), "Modern Love: Poems and Ballads" ('62), "Emilia in England" ('64), "Rhoda Fleming" ('65), "Vittoria" ('66), "The Adventures of Harry Richmond" ('71), "The Egoist" ('79), "The Tragic Comedians" ('81), "Poems and Lyrics of the Joy of Earth" ('83), "Diana of the Crossways" ('85), "One of our Conquerors" ('91), "Lord Ormont and his Aminta" ('94), "The Amazing Marriage" and a volume of short stories ('95). A selection from his poems was published in '97, and "Odes in Commemoration of the History of France" ('98). His difficult style has greatly militated against Mr. Meredith's chances of popularity, and for many years it prevented him from being even noticed. But in later years his genius has received more of the appreciation which it deserves. A number of distinguished men of letters joined in sending him a congratulatory letter on his 70th birthday (Feb. 12th, '98). Address: Boxhill, Surrey.

**Merv.** An oasis in Central Asia, situated almost midway between Meshed and Bokhara, and Herat and Khiva. It has an area of 1600 square miles, and a population of a quarter of a million Turcomans. There is no town of Merv; the thickly packed prosperous settlements spread over the oasis constituting what is recognised under that name. About 10,000 Russian troops are maintained in the oasis, which is distant 200 miles from Herat.

**Methodism.** See WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCHES.

**Metargon.** See CHEMISTRY.

**Metric System.** The Weights and Measures Act, '97, declares that, "notwithstanding anything in the Weights and Measures Act, '78, the use in trade of a weight or measure of the metric system shall be lawful, and nothing in section 19 of that Act shall make void any contract, bargain, sale, or dealing, by reason only of its being made or had according to weights or measures of the metric system; and a person using or having in his possession a weight or measure of the metric system shall not by reason thereof be liable to any fine."

**Metropolitan Fire Brigade** (established Jan. 1st, 1866). During the 33 years of its existence the strength and appliances of the Brigade have been more than quadrupled, and many alterations have been made in the constitution of the force, which now consists of 60 land stations, 4 floating stations, 49 hose-cart stations, 177 fire escape stations, 8 steam fire engines on barges, 59 land steam fire engines, 48 manual engines, 25 horsed escapes, 38 miles of hose, 115 hose-carts, 8 steam tugs, 12 barges, 12 skiffs, 192 fire escapes, 17 sub. and street stations, 144 watch boxes, 903 officers and men, 32 men under instruction, 17 pilots, 111 coachmen, and 203 horses. The area protected by the Brigade is about 118 square miles, including the City and County of London, and extends from Highgate in the North to Sydenham in the South, and from Roehampton in the West to Plumstead in the East. An excellent system of **Fire Alarm** telephones between fire stations, and to police stations and to public and other buildings, is provided. Every land station has an appreciable method of fire alarm which gives about 592 call points within the Brigade area. The total annual expenditure of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade is about £196,000. Of this sum the fire insurance companies contribute £30,000; the Government £10,000, for the protection of the public buildings; and the ratepayers £156,000. The last published report of the London fires for '97 shows a decrease of 116 as compared with those in '96. The number of calls for fires, or supposed fires, received during the year was 4652. Of these 911 were false alarms. There were 1722 calls for chimneys on fire, of which 534 were false alarms. Chief Officer, Commander L. De L. Wells, R.N.; Second Officer, Mr. Sidney G. Gamble, C.E. Headquarters, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.

**Metropolitan Free Church Federation**, for the united action of Evangelical Free Churches on moral and social questions affecting Greater London. President, Rev. David MacEwan, D.D.; Treasurer, R. W. Perks, M.P.; Secretary, Rev. Joseph Fletcher. Offices, 25, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

**Metropolitan Hospital Saturday Fund.** One day, determined by the delegates of the Metropolitan Hospital Saturday Fund (which is quite distinct from the Hospital Sunday Fund), is set apart from year to year for a street collection in aid of Hospitals and Dispensaries under the auspices of the **Hospital Saturday Fund**; a weekly collection is also made in workshops, etc. The total collected in '96 in the streets amounted to £3330, and in the workshops to £16,615, and donations amounted to £393, the whole being divided amongst 178 hospitals, dispensaries and other institutions. The Offices of this fund are at 54, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. Secretary, Mr. W. G. Bunn.

**Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund.** Founded in '73 by the late Dr. James Wakley, editor of the *Lancet*, and by the then Lord Mayor, Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, Bart., who is still its Vice-President. The total sum collected on behalf of the Hospital Sunday Fund during '97 was £41,003. The report of the Council is published in the third week of December. Secretary, Henry N. Custance; address, Mansion House, E.C.

**Metropolitan Police.** See POLICE OF UNITED KINGDOM.

**Metropolitan Public Gardens Association.** The acquisition and laying-out of open spaces and disused burial grounds and churchyards, the provision of seats and the planting of trees, the formation of public gymnasia and children's playgrounds, opposing threatened encroachments upon commons, open spaces, etc., are part of the work of this society. Funds are urgently needed at the present time, when many grounds await laying out at an estimated cost of £5000. Income in '97 was £5180. Over 90 gardens and playgrounds (total area 120 acres), at a cost of nearly £40,000, have been laid out since the Association was formed, in '83. Entirely supported by voluntary contributions. Chairman and Hon. Treasurer, The Earl of Meath; Secretary, Basil Holmes, 83, Lancaster Gate, W.

**Metropolitan Water Supply.** See LONDON WATER SUPPLY.

**Mexico.** A country forming the southern extremity of North America, and stretching into Central America. Bounded on the north by the United States; on the south by Guatemala and British Honduras. Area, 767,005 sq. m.; pop. 12,619,949. Capital, Mexico, pop. 344,400. The country is divided into twenty-seven states, two territories, and the Federal district, and governed as a Republic by a President, elected by the people for a term of four years. General Diaz has been President ever since '76. There is a Senate, each state electing two members, and a House of Representatives elected for two years by universal suffrage, one member for every 40,000 inhabitants. Each state has its own popularly elected governor and legislature. Prevailing religion Roman Catholic; but all sects are tolerated. Primary education nominally free and compulsory, but the law is not enforced. Industries comprise mining and smelting of silver and other metals, agriculture, and cattle-herding. The mineral wealth is great, comprising gold, silver, mercury, iron, tin, zinc, lead, antimony, arsenic, and sodic carbonate. Mexico is the second largest silver-producing country in the world, her annual production being estimated at £8,500,000. The other chief products are cereals and cocoa; coffee and tobacco are now cultivated to some extent. Revenue, '96-7, £5,377,500; expenditure, £5,035,000; imports, '97-8, £4,542,030; exports, £14,685,000; total debt, £20,956,950. See DIPLOMATIC, and FOREIGN ARMIES.

**Midland Railway.** See under RAILWAYS.

**Milan Obrenovitch I.**, ex-King of Servia, was b. 1854, at Jassy, in Moldavia. He studied at Paris, at the Lycée Louis-le-Grand. The assassination of his cousin, Prince Michael, caused his recall to Servia, where he was proclaimed prince



at the age of fourteen. A Council of Regency administered the government till the Prince came of age ('72). In '75 he married Natalie, Princess of Stourda, from whom he has been divorced, and by whom he has a son, now King Alexander. Owing to the troubles arising out of disagreement with the Queen, he abdicated in favour of his son March 6th, '89. He was reconciled to Queen Natalie in Jan. '93, and in '94, despite his pledges to the contrary, he returned to Belgrade. See *SERVIA*.

### MILITIA, THE.

The Militia is a force of very old standing, the purpose of which is to provide a body of trained men, available in case of need or of imminent national danger, to supplement, support, or relieve the regular army at home and in the Mediterranean garrisons. It has frequently been embodied for service: lastly in '85, during the war in the Soudan. At the same time the Militia has often acted as a feeder to the regular army, notably during the Crimean war, when it contributed many officers and some 30,000 men to the line, and, under the territorial system, this has come to be regarded as its chief function. A very large number of Militia recruits are every year transferred to the line—as many, indeed, as one-third of the whole number enlisted—and the force is a channel through which many commissions are annually gained in the regular army. The drain upon the force, in this way, is excessive, and not a few Militia officers hold that, as a consequence, its true value is impaired. On the other hand there are many advantages in allowing the Militia to become a stepping-stone to the line. There is a consensus of opinion that the four weeks' period of training is too short, and should be lengthened to six weeks. At the same time there has been a wonderful change in the system of training, which, considering the short time allowed, is as good as it can be. The close relation with the line into which the Militia was brought by the territorial system is a powerful factor in inducing a military spirit, and it may be said that the better class of militiamen (a good proportion) at the close of their month's training compare not unfavourably in soldier-like bearing and smartness with the linesman. The ballot for the Militia was suspended in '29, and in the regular Militia, reorganised in '52, recruitment is by volunteering; but the ballot remains in reserve upon emergency, and is our nearest constitutional approach to conscription. The local Militia, which has been in abeyance since '15, may also be raised upon emergency by ballot. Since the introduction of the territorial system in '81 the Militia battalions have formed additional battalions to the regiments of the line.

#### Organisation and Establishment.—

There are in all 126 Infantry battalions attached to the Line regiments, 32 corps of Artillery, 2 fortress corps of Engineers, 10 divisions of Submarine Miners, and 2 companies of the Medical Staff Corps. The Malta regiment, some colonial corps, and 9 Channel Islands regiments are in addition. The following table shows the changes in establishment and effective during the last five years, exclusive of the permanent staff:—

Date.	Effective strength.	Establishment.	Wanting to complete.
1st Jan., 1894	113,330	126,503	13,173
„ 1895	108,392	126,697	18,305
„ 1896	108,350	126,723	18,373
„ 1897	107,878	126,609	18,731
„ 1898	105,531	125,435	19,904

The reduced establishment is due to the disbanding of one or more companies in many regiments in agricultural districts.

**Finance.**—The cost of the Militia during the financial year '98-9 was given as follows in the annual Army Estimates:—Regimental pay, etc., £328,000; extra pay of officers and men, £7200; regimental allowances, £45,100; extra duty pay, £1500; bounty and expenses of enrolment, £184,000; expenses of prison staff, etc., £1200; contingent and unforeseen expenses, £1600; total, £568,600, against £566,600 in '97-8. From the total sum there has to be deducted £15,600 for appropriations in aid, the principal figures being £13,200 received from militiamen for release from their engagement, the net total being £553,000, the same amount as in the previous year.

**Recruiting.**—In '97 the total influx of men to the Militia, exclusive of the permanent staff, was 40,908, including 38,246 enlistments, 1760 re-enlistments, and 902 men who rejoined from desertion. The total decrease was 43,255, including 19,647 men discharged, 8417 deserted and absentees struck off, and 14,052 transferred to the Regular Army and 609 to the Royal Navy and Royal Marines. The net decrease was thus 2347, as compared with 472 in the previous year. The number present at the inspection was 99,472. In regard to the trades of non-commissioned officers and men (exclusive of the permanent staff), the following particulars were returned for '97: artisans, 9992; mechanical labourers, 19,956; agricultural labourers, 32,628; miners, 13,147; fishermen, 3261; undescribed, 28,333, making a total of 107,317. Particulars of the religion of militiamen (including the permanent staff) returned 55,375 as belonging to the Church of England, 8891 as Presbyterians, 3674 as Wesleyans, 1230 as "other Protestants," 40,431 as Roman Catholics, and 27 as Jews: total, 109,628.

**Terms of Enlistment.**—The recruit is enlisted for six years, and may re-engage if under forty-five years of age for a further period of four years. Recruits are liable, at any time after enlistment, to be assembled for preliminary drill for such period, not exceeding six months, as may be directed from time to time by the Secretary of State for War. Brigades and regiments are called out annually for twenty-seven days' training, which may be extended to fifty-six days if deemed expedient.

**Commissions.**—The Lord-Lieutenant of a county recommends to the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, for submission to Her Majesty, the names of candidates for first appointment, commanding officers being directed to assist him in the selection if called upon. For subaltern officers in the Militia, candidates must be seventeen years of age or upwards. The appointment of officers as captains and field officers is recommended by the Militia commanding officer direct. Officers appointed after July 1st, '81, have, as a rule,



to retire at the age of fifty-five. In special cases, however, an extension of five years, is allowed; but in no case is any extension sanctioned beyond the age of sixty.

**Formation of Reserve.**—The quota of men to be enlisted in the Militia Reserve is one-third of the establishment of gunners in each unit of Artillery, and one-fourth of the establishment of sappers and privates in each unit of Engineers or of Infantry. Men volunteering must be over nineteen years of age, have served two trainings, and bear good characters. The Reserve engagement coincides with the Militia engagement. Men entering the Militia Reserve are required when called up to enter upon service (in case of national emergency), and required to fulfil all conditions of service attaching to an ordinary Militia engagement. The Militia Reserve is a valuable auxiliary, and an immediately available reserve to the regular army. Total strength, Jan. 1st, '98, 29,961; decrease, 413. For the **Militia Ballot Law Amendment Bill**, introduced in the '90 Session, see **SESSION**, sect. 71.

**Mill Hill School (London, N.W.).** Founded 1807, reconstituted under direction of the Court of Chancery '69. Awards the "Wills" Scholarship of £70, the "Bousfield" of about £50, the "Scrutton" of about £30, and two other leaving scholarships each tenable for three years. Also several Ministerial Exhibitions (about £45 a year) and Entrance Scholarships (£30 to £90). Number of boys, 190. Motto, *Et virtutem, et musas*. The "Old Mill-Hillians" numbers over 400 members. Head Master, J. D. McClure, M.A., LL.D.

**Milner, Sir Alfred, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.,** Governor of Cape Colony, and High Commissioner for South Africa, is the son of Dr. Milner. He was educated in Germany, at King's College, London, and Balliol College, Oxford. He took a first class in Classics, and is an Hon. Fellow of New College, Oxford. He was admitted to the Bar at the Inner Temple, '81, and for some years was engaged in journalistic work. In '85 he fought the Harrow Division, and then became private secretary to Mr. Goschen, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, '87-9. He was Under-Secretary for Finance in Egypt '89-92, and the knowledge and experience thus gained enabled him to write "England in Egypt," the best book that has yet been published on the position of England in Egypt. In '92 he came back to England, having been appointed Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, and that post he filled till '97, when he was chosen by Mr. Chamberlain to succeed Lord Rosmead at the Cape. The choice was universally approved, for Sir Alfred Milner has won golden opinions by the great ability and tact he has displayed throughout his career.

**Miniature Painters.** The years 1896 and '97 witnessed an important revival of the art of miniature painting, and the foundation of two societies devoted to the Art. The **Society of Miniature Painters** is composed wholly of artists, Mr. Allyn Williams being its President, Mr. Quinnell its Hon. Sec., and Mr. Edward Freeman its Secretary. It has held three annual exhibitions of members' and non-members' works. Its exhibitions are held (in January and February) at the Modern Gallery, 175, Bond Street, W., where also this Society has a permanent collection of members' miniatures always on view to the public, thus bringing the

clients and artists into direct communication. The other society, the **Society of Miniaturists**, has its offices at the Grafton Gallery, and holds its exhibitions concurrently with those of the Portrait Painters' Society, with which it is affiliated. Its President is Lord Ronald Gower, and its Hon. Sec. Mr. Ernest Lloyd. It has held three exhibitions, at the Grafton. It differs from its sister society in possessing on its Council certain experts, collectors, and art critics, who have given special attention to miniatures, and whose advice has been deemed by the Society worthy of consideration. It also invariably unites with its half-yearly exhibition a show of old miniatures, and aims to train the modern worker by the study of the work of the old masters.

## MINING.

- I. THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COAL.
- II. COAL SUPPLY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.
- III. RECENT PROGRESS IN MINING.

### I. THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COAL.

In a very interesting statement published in the *Journal of the Iron and Steel Institute*, the first vol. for '98, the figures shown in the following column were given:—

Country.	Year.	Production in Tons.
United Kingdom ..	1897	202,129,931
Australasia:		
New South Wales ..	1896	3,909,517
" Zealand ..	1895	740,827
Queensland ..	1897	358,707
South Australia ..	1895	826
Tasmania ..	1896	33,349
Victoria ..	1896	226,562
West Australia ..	1896	9,801
Austria, Coal ..	1896	9,899,522
" Lignite ..	1896	3,773,728
Hungary, Coal ..	1896	1,132,624
" Lignite ..	1896	3,773,728
Belgium ..	1896	21,252,370
Borneo ..	1896	50,000
Canada ..	1896	3,395,807
Cape Colony ..	1896	107,050
France ..	1895	27,583,000
Germany, Coal ..	1897	91,007,624
" Lignite ..	1897	29,423,432
Holland ..	1896	137,787
India ..	1896	3,848,013
Italy, Lignite ..	1896	276,197
Japan ..	1896	5,249,919
Mexico ..	1896	253,104
Natal ..	1896	219,665
Peru ..	1892	2,000
Portugal, Anthracite ..	1896	8,743
" Lignite ..	1896	8,000
Russia ..	1895	9,009,000
Servia ..	1894	120,000
South African Republic	1897	1,600,212
Spain ..	1896	1,812,947
Sweden ..	1896	225,848
United States ..	1897	181,675,531

### II. COAL SUPPLY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Coal accounts for about 91 per cent. of the minerals annually raised in the United

Kingdom. The output of such fuel at the beginning of this century did not probably exceed 10,000,000 tons. In 1830 the total production in the British Isles was 29,000,000, and in '60 more than 80,000,000 tons. In '75 the yearly output of coal in Great Britain had increased to 131,867,100 tons, in '80 to 146,969,409 tons, in '85 to 159,351,418, in '90 to 181,614,288, in '91 to 185,479,126, in '94 to 188,277,525, in '95 to 189,661,362, in '96 to 195,361,260, and in '97 to 202,129,931 tons, of the value at the mines and quarries of £59,740,009. This output is the highest hitherto recorded by 6,768,671 tons. In '87 the average price per ton at the mines was 4s. 9<sup>8</sup>/<sub>10</sub>d., in '88 5s. 0<sup>7</sup>/<sub>10</sub>d., in '89 6s. 4<sup>3</sup>/<sub>10</sub>d., in '90 8s. 5<sup>3</sup>/<sub>10</sub>d., in '91 8s., in '92 7s. 3d., in '93 6s. 9<sup>5</sup>/<sub>10</sub>d., in '94 6s. 7<sup>4</sup>/<sub>10</sub>d., in '95 6s. 0<sup>4</sup>/<sub>10</sub>d., in '96 5s. 2<sup>6</sup>/<sub>10</sub>d., and in '97 5s. 10<sup>3</sup>/<sub>10</sub>d.

The total quantity of coal raised in England in '97 was 143,477,127 tons, of which 24,053,020 was produced in the North and West Ridings of Yorkshire, 23,805,573 in South Durham, 12,373,909 in West Lancashire, 10,438,513 in North and East Lancashire, and 8,448,958 in South Staffordshire. In Wales the output was 29,424,048 tons, of which Glamorganshire alone produced 25,112,541 tons. Scotland produced 29,082,996 tons, to which East and West Lanark contributed 15,822,297, Fife 4,077,818, Ayrshire 3,585,427, and East and West Stirling 2,143,286 tons. The output in Ireland was only 135,025 tons, of which 85,103 was produced in Leinster.

A far greater quantity of coal is shipped from Great Britain for use abroad than from any other country. Including coal supplied for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade, the external demand for coal, coke, and patent fuel from the United Kingdom amounted to 48,128,464 tons in '97, as compared with 44,586,811 tons the previous year. The quantity of coal exported from the United Kingdom ports last year was 35,354,296 tons, coke 978,327 tons, and patent fuel 764,295 tons, amounting together to 37,096,918 tons, of the value of £16,614,955; and the quantity of coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade was 10,455,758 tons, the value of which is not declared. The exports of coal approach our entire output 50 years ago, and considerably exceed the output of every country in the world except Germany and the United States. The circumstances which are in favour of the foreign and colonial demand for British coal are the very energetic manner in which the people of Great Britain carry on all mercantile operations, and the splendid mercantile marine which she possesses, and that can be used by British merchants. Of the quantity of coal, coke, and patent fuel exported abroad, exclusive of that used for steamers engaged in the foreign trade, 12,443,438 tons, or more than a fourth of the whole, were shipped from Cardiff, 2,977,512 tons from Newcastle, 2,793,562 tons from South Shields, 2,903,167 tons from Newport, 1,898,979 tons from Sunderland, 1,723,458 tons from Swansea, 1,818,026 tons from Kirkcaldy, 1,252,696 tons from Hull, 1,193,743 tons from Grangemouth, 855,049 tons from Glasgow, 837,869 tons from Grimsby, and 635,130 tons from Goole. Of the countries to which this fuel was exported France took 5,697,292 tons, Germany 5,042,781 tons, Italy 4,584,054 tons, Spain and Canaries 2,257,306 tons, Sweden 2,286,558 tons, Russia (Northern Ports) 1,956,811 tons, Egypt 1,860,723 tons, Denmark 1,879,182 tons, Norway 1,174,416 tons, Brazil 1,046,075

tons, Argentine Republic 865,345 tons, and British East Indies, comprising Continental territories, Straits Settlements, and Ceylon, 589,016 tons; and the remainder was sent to 54 other ports. There is no doubt that a stoppage of our exports of coal for a few weeks, or a material diminution of the supply available for export, would cause those countries which depend upon Great Britain for their coal supplies to obtain them elsewhere, much to the injury of our shipping trade, whereby freights on exported and imported goods would be immensely increased, a result which would raise their price intolerably. British coal exports are about seven times as valuable as they were fifty years ago.

The persons employed in and about the mines in the United Kingdom in '97 are as under—viz., The total number of persons employed in and about all the mines of the United Kingdom during that year was 728,713, of whom 695,213 worked at the 3285 mines under the Coal Mines Act, and 33,500 at the 722 mines under the Metalliferous Mines Act. Compared with '96 there is an increase of 2529 persons at mines under the Coal Mines Act, and of 381 persons at mines under the Metalliferous Mines Act. Of the 695,213 persons working at mines under the Coal Mines Act, 558,305, or about 80 per cent., were employed below ground. Of the 136,908 surface-workers 4451, or nearly 3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>10</sub> per cent., were females. At the mines under the Metalliferous Mines Act, 19,921 persons, or about 59 per cent., worked below ground, and of the 13,579 surface-workers 623, or nearly 4<sup>6</sup>/<sub>10</sub> per cent., were females. The total output of minerals at mines under the Coal Mines Act was 215,145,025 tons, of which 202,119,196 were coal, 2,682,472 fire clay, 7,793,168 ironstone, 2,223,745 oil-shale, and 326,444 sundry minerals. Adding 10,735 tons from open quarries, the total output of coal was 202,129,931 tons, which exceeds that of the previous year by 6,768,671 tons. In '97, at the mines under the Coal Mines Act, there were 868 separate fatal accidents, causing 930 deaths. At the mines under the Metalliferous Mines Act, there were 29 fatal accidents, which caused 49 deaths. The death-rate of the underground workers at the mines under the Coal Mines Act was 1<sup>49</sup>/<sub>1000</sub> persons employed and that of the surface-workers 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>1000</sub> per 1000 employed. At the mines under the Metalliferous Mines Act the death-rate of the underground workers was 2<sup>11</sup>/<sub>1000</sub> per 1000 employed, and that of the surface-workers 5<sup>2</sup>/<sub>1000</sub> per 1000.

### III. RECENT PROGRESS IN MINING.

During the last twenty years there has been an increase of more than 25 per cent. in the output of minerals. Great improvements have recently been made in sinking shafts, safety-lamps, underground haulage, coal-cutting machinery worked by compressed air and electricity, and pumping apparatus. Better methods of sorting, picking, and washing coal have been adopted. Good progress has also been made in the application of steel girders as props and bars, and in reducing the cost of coal consumed at collieries. By means of forced draught and better mechanical stoking, much coal that was practically unsaleable has been utilised to great advantage. But by far

the most appreciable good that has been done in connection with mining in recent years has been the scientific investigations respecting the causation and prevention of explosions in coal mines, and improved means recommended and adopted to diminish, if not minimise, these disasters, whereby many lives and much valuable property has been destroyed. Some of the more essential statements on this question are particularly worth notifying. The leading causes of explosions in collieries in the past have resulted (1) from ventilating furnaces, (2) the use of naked lights, (3) blowers of gas coming off when imperfect lamps were used, and (4) shot-firing. As regards the first cause, a movement is progressing in favour of mechanical ventilation, whereby the furnace will be quite superseded, and there appears to be nothing to be declared in its favour to justify its retention as a ventilating agent. The use of candles is rapidly giving place to safety-lamps of a very efficient kind, which have the means of being self-extinguishing in an explosive mixture of air and gas, and giving a steady light which approaches that of a candle in currents of high velocity, but the modern lamps are at once extinguished when they come in contact with a blower or an accumulation of gas. Many explosions have been caused by the use of gunpowder and shot-firing. The use of flameless explosives affords a much higher degree of safety than gunpowder for blasting, when fired by electric battery and detonation. A Royal Commission was recently appointed to inquire into the effect of coal dust in originating, or extending, explosions in mines, whether by itself or in conjunction with fire-damp, and also to inquire whether any practicable means of preventing or mitigating any dangers that may arise from the presence of coal dust in mines. In their report in '94 the members of the Commission stated that they thought that whatever minor objections might be established against the use of high explosives in mines, their general use would greatly limit the risk of accident in dry and dusty, and in fiery mines. As, however, the discontinuance of gunpowder would stop the working of many collieries, they did not recommend the universal abolition of the use of gunpowder. The Commissioners proposed that on further legislation the Home Secretary should have the power to prohibit the use of gunpowder in every mine which is either fiery or dry and dusty, unless sufficient and effectual means of watering are carried out. As, however, it is impossible to now state a positive definition of what constitutes a fiery mine or a dry and dusty mine, the necessity is admitted of allowing some discretion in cases where the determination of the Home Secretary may be reasonably disputed; and it is recommended that on the passing of the suggested statute giving this Government official the power referred to, he should prepare a list of mines to which the provision would apply, and that notice should at once be given to all the owners of those mines requiring them to carry out the requisition within twelve months. It was also proposed that the Home Secretary should be empowered to add to this list from time to time when he is satisfied that any mine not previously on the list ought to be subject to the same provision, and that colliery owners should be entitled to appeal against being placed on the list. The Commissioners declare, in con-

cluding their report, that while they are of opinion that the only sufficient precaution hitherto advocated against the dangers of coal dust in fiery mines is a complete and satisfactory method of watering, they are convinced that the same reasons which have prevented them from recommending a universal rule with respect to the use of gunpowder apply with equal or even greater force to the provision of costly and probably complicated systems of watering. They consequently suggest that in any event in which the inspectors think it advisable, in order to ensure safety of life, they should use the powers given by the 42nd section of the '87 Act, to declare that the provision for watering the dust in a mine is insufficient, and to require such additional arrangements to be made for this object as they may direct. In any case in which sufficient provision for watering has been made, either voluntarily or on account of such requisition, the Commissioners are of opinion that the mine owner might be relieved of the obligation to discontinue the use of gunpowder. It is also recommended that the following precautions, which are already partly provided for by statute law, should receive the special attention of those answerable for collieries:—(1) that the firing of shots should be carried out between the shifts, and when the majority of the men are out of the mine; (2) that where watering is not prescribed by the inspector, the roads on either side of the place where a shot is fired should be thoroughly wetted for a space of at least 30 yards; and (3) that large accumulations of dust, whether on roof or floor, should not be allowed to remain. In a very expert report, made by desire of the Home Secretary to the Royal Commission on Explosives from Coal Dust in Mines by Mr. Henry Hall, one of the Inspectors of Mines, and who made many coal-dust experiments in a coal mine, mostly with gunpowder from the dust collected from the principal seams in various mining districts, he urges the total abolition of gunpowder from coal mines, and the substitution of certain high explosives; and many of the largest colliery proprietors have spontaneously taken this step. He states that "Mines which are naturally of a dry and dusty character cannot be artificially damped so as to render gunpowder safe; but it is nevertheless imperative in the absence of gunpowder that every possible effort should be made, either by watering or removing, to avoid accumulations of dry dust, so that any accidental ignition of fire-damp may be limited in its effects, and prevented from developing into a sweeping explosion through the agency of dust."

During the last twenty years about 400 lives have been lost in the handling alone of gunpowder cartridges caused by accidental ignitions by stemming out, drilling, or setting it alight by candle sparks, quite separate from the part it has "played" in nearly all great colliery explosions. Mr. Hall adds that "the loss of life from explosions during the past twenty years amounts to 4098, and it will be much below the mark to say that gunpowder is accountable for 50 per cent. of these explosions, or a total death roll of 2449 persons."

On March 24th, '96, a report was made to the Home Secretary by Dr. Haldane on the causes of death in colliery explosions and underground fires, with special reference to the Tylorstown, Brancepeth, and Micklefield explosions, which



occurred in '96. In the disaster at Tylorstown colliery, on Jan. 27th, while 52 colliers lost their lives by after-damp, 5 were instantaneously killed by violence. In the Brancepeth colliery explosion, on April 26th, one miner lost his life at once by violence, and 19 suffered death from after-damp. As regards the explosion at Micklefield colliery, on April 30th, which caused the loss of 60 lives, after-damp appears to have been the cause of death in 46 cases.

The active agent in this great rate of mortality from after-damp is evidently carbon monoxide. It differs from other poisonous gases in its particularly slow and insidious action. From the facts ascertained at Tylorstown explosion it appears that 90 per cent. of the deaths in colliery explosions are owing to after-damp. Some important suggestions for saving life after such explosions, with reference to carbon monoxide poisoning, have been made by Dr. Haldane in his report. These refer to the rapid displacement of after-damp and the admission of fresh air to the sufferers; the means of detecting the presence of a dangerous proportion of after-damp or other suffocating gas; the systematic organisation and direction of rescue parties; the means of getting them down a pit as quickly as possible; how they should work; and the precautions to be adopted by them in so doing; and what precautions should be taken by the workers themselves to save their lives being lost by after-damp.

The Coal Mines Regulation Act, '96, gives the Home Secretary increased power respecting dry and dusty mines, by enabling him in certain cases to propose special rules concerning lights, explosives, the number of persons allowed to be in a mine, and the watering and damping of such. It also deals with plans of abandoned mines, inspection before work, etc. In July '98 he made an order (1) that, in all coal mines in which inflammable gas has been found within the previous three months in such quantity as to be indicative of danger, the use of any explosive, except one which is permitted, is absolutely prohibited in the seam or seams in which the gas has been found; (2) that in all such mines which are not naturally wet throughout the use of any explosive, except a permitted one, is prohibited in all roads and in every dry and dusty part of the mine. Again, in all these mines, or parts of such, the use of permitted explosives is prohibited, except under the following conditions: (a) Every charge of the explosive must be placed in a properly drilled shot-hole, and is to have sufficient stemming; (b) every charge is to be fired by an efficient electrical apparatus or by some other method equally secure against the ignition of inflammable gas or coal dust; (c) such charge must be fired by a competent person, appointed by the owner, agent, or manager of the mine, and not being a person whose wages depend upon the amount of mineral to be gotten; (d) and each explosive must be used in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed in the schedule to this order. The term "permitted explosives" in such order means those which are named in the schedule. Nothing in the order is to prohibit the use of a safety-fuse in mines in which inflammable gas has not been found within the previous three months in such quantity as to indicate danger.

In every coal mine the use of any explosive is prohibited in the main haulage roads and in the intakes, unless all workmen have been

removed from the seam in which the shot is to be fired, and from all seams that communicate with the shaft on the same level, except the men employed in firing the shot, and such other persons, not more than ten in number, as are necessarily employed in attending to the ventilating furnaces, steam boilers, engines, machinery, winching apparatus, signals, or horses, or in inspecting the mine, or except a permitted explosive is used, and every part of the roof, floor and sides of the main haulage road or intake within a distance of twenty yards from the place where it is used is at the time of firing thoroughly wet either naturally or from the application of water to the same.

In Feb. '97 a Departmental Committee recommended the testing of explosives for use in coal mines, for which purpose this body reported that it was necessary to erect a testing station under the control of the Home Secretary at Woolwich. This recommendation was carried into effect. One part of the apparatus is for testing in gaseous mixtures, and the other in mixtures of coal dust and air.

**Mint, The Royal.** The existence of a mint in this country is of very ancient date, regulations concerning it having been made as early as 928, by Athelstan. The present building was erected between 1806-10, at a cost of £262,000. It was somewhat injured by fire in '15, but repaired. By an Act passed April 4th, '70, the mastership of the Mint was absorbed in the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the duties were devolved upon the Deputy Master of the Mint. The report for '97 shows that the gold issued during that year amounted to £1,778,437, the silver to £982,000, and the bronze to £107,230. The total number of good pieces struck during the year was 93,593,853, and their value was £3,431,414. The coins were of 31 different denominations; this number, of course, being accounted for by the coinage of pieces for circulation in the Colonies as well as in the United Kingdom. For the United Kingdom alone only 16 denominations are required. Compared with '96 there was a decrease of £3,333,334 in the value of pieces struck, a decrease of 2,243,962 in the number, and a decrease of 1 in the number of denominations used. The light gold coinage withdrawn during the year was worth nominally £2,749,309, and intrinsically £2,711,417, and worn silver coinage was worth nominally £379,166, and intrinsically £338,766 5s. 5d. The details of the number of coins struck are as follows:—

<b>Imperial—</b>	
Gold . . . . .	3,568,156
Silver . . . . .	19,529,679
Bronze . . . . .	34,022,735
<b>Colonial—</b>	
Silver . . . . .	32,085,283
Nickel . . . . .	288,000
Bronze . . . . .	4,100,000

**Total Imperial and Colonial . 93,593,853**

The Colonial coinages were executed for British Honduras, Canada, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Mauritius, and the Straits Settlements, and three-fourths of the number of silver coins were taken by Hong Kong. The profit on the year's working amounted to £400,625. The total quantity of metal melted during the year and cast into bars for coinage was 519½ tons. The present Deputy Master is Mr. Horace Seymour, C.B.

Ministries from 1886 to 1898.

Notes.—The names of Cabinet Ministers are indicated by an asterisk (\*). In columns 1, 2, and 3 the names of those forming the original administration are printed in roman type, and those who took any particular office subsequently in italics.

OFFICE AND SALARY.		Ld. Salisbury's 2nd Administration (Aug. '86—Aug. '92).	Mr. Gladstone's 4th Administration (Aug. '92—March '94).	Ld. Rosebery's Administration (March '94—June '95).	Ld. Salisbury's 3rd Administration (formed June 29th, '95).
Prime Minister	• • •	*M. of Salisbury.	*Mr. Gladstone.	*E. of Rosebery.	*M. of Salisbury.
First Lord of the Treasury, £5,000.	• • •	*M. of Salisbury.	*Mr. Gladstone.	*E. of Rosebery.	*Mr. Balfour.
Lord Chancellor, £10,000	• • •	*Mr. W. H. Smith.	*Ld. Herschell.	*Ld. Herschell.	*The E. of Halsbury.
Lord President of the Council, £2,000.	• • •	*Mr. A. J. Balfour.	*E. of Kimberley (unpaid).	*E. of Rosebery (unpaid).	*D. of Devonshire.
Lord Privy Seal, £2,000.	• • •	*Ld. Halsbury.	*Mr. Gladstone (unpaid).	*Ld. Tweedmouth (unpaid).	*V. Cross.†
Chancellor of the Exchequer, £5,000	• • •	*V. Cranbrook.	*Sir W. Harcourt.	*Sir W. Harcourt.	*Sir M. Hicks-Beach.
Home Secretary, £5,000.	• • •	*Earl Cadogan (†).	*Mr. Asquith.	*Mr. Asquith.	*Sir M. White Ridley.
Foreign Secretary, £5,000	• • •	*Ld. R. Churchill.	*E. of Rosebery.	*E. of Kimberley.	*M. of Salisbury.
Colonial Secretary, £5,000	• • •	*Mr. Goschen.	*M. of Ripon.	*M. of Ripon.	*Mr. Chamberlain.
Secretary for War, £5,000	• • •	*Mr. Henry Matthews.	*Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.	*Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.	*M. of Lansdowne.
Secretary for India, £5,000	• • •	*M. of Salisbury.	*E. of Kimberley.	*Mr. H. H. Fowler.	*Ld. George Hamilton.
First Lord of the Admiralty, £4,500.	• • •	*Sir Edward Stanhope.	*E. Spencer.	*E. Spencer.	*Mr. Goschen.
Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, £20,000	• • •	*Sir Henry Holland (2).	Ld. Houghton.	Ld. Houghton.	*E. Cadogan.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland, £8,000.	• • •	*Mr. W. H. Smith.	Mr. S. Walker.	Mr. S. Walker.	*Ld. Ashbourne.
Chief Secretary for Ireland, £4,425.	• • •	*V. Cross.	*Mr. J. Morley.	*Mr. J. Morley.	Mr. Gerald Balfour.
Secretary for Scotland, £2,000	• • •	*Ld. George Hamilton.	*Sir G. Trevelyan.	*Sir G. Trevelyan.	*Ld. Balfour of Burleigh.
Chancellor of the Duchy, £2,000.	• • •	M. of Londonderry.	*Mr. Bryce.	*Mr. Bryce (5).	*Ld. James of Hereford.
President of Board of Trade, £2,000.	• • •	*E. of Zetland.	*Mr. Mundella.	*Mr. Mundella (6).	*Mr. Ritchie.
President of Local Gov. Board, £2,000.	• • •	*Ld. Ashbourne.	*Mr. H. H. Fowler.	*Mr. Shaw-Lefevre.	*Mr. Chaplin.
President of Board of Agri- culture, £2,000.	• • •	*Sir M. Hicks-Beach.	Mr. H. Gardner.	Mr. H. Gardner.	*Mr. Walter Long.
	• • •	*Mr. A. J. Balfour.			
	• • •	*Mr. W. L. Jackson.			
	• • •	Mr. A. J. Balfour.			
	• • •	M. of Lotherian.			
	• • •	*Ld. John Manners (3).			
	• • •	*Lord Stanley of Preston (4).			
	• • •	*Sir M. Hicks-Beach.			
	• • •	*Mr. C. T. Ritchie (1).			
	• • •	*Mr. H. Chaplin (1).			

(1) Earl Cadogan and Mr. Ritchie were not in the Cabinet when it was first formed by Lord Salisbury; and Mr. Chaplin entered it when the Board of Agriculture was established, in 1886.  
 (2) Now Viscount Knutsford.  
 (3) Now Duke of Rutland.  
 (4) Now Earl of Derby.  
 (5) On Mr. Bryce being appointed President of the Board of Trade, Lord Tweedmouth was appointed to this office, retaining that of Lord Privy Seal.  
 (6) Mr. Mundella resigned, and Mr. Bryce was appointed to this office, May '94. (†) Lord Cross receives no salary as Lord Privy Seal, but continues to draw his Pension for political services of £5,000.

OFFICE AND SALARY.	Ld. Salisbury's 2nd Administration (Aug. '86—Aug. '92).	Mr. Gladstone's 4th Administration (Aug. '92—March '94).	Ld. Rosebery's Administration (March '94—June '95).	Ld. Salisbury's 3rd Administration (formed June '95).
Postmaster-General, £2,500.	Mr. H. C. Raikes. <i>Sir J. Ferguson.</i>	*Mr. A. Morley.	*Mr. A. Morley.	D. of Norfolk.
Vice-President of the Council (Education), £2,000.	<i>Sir Henry Holland.</i> <i>Sir W. Hart-Dyke.</i>	*Mr. Acland.	*Mr. Acland.	Sir J. E. Gorst.
First Commissioner of Wrks., £2,000.	Mr. David Plunket.	*Mr. Shaw-Lefevre.	Mr. H. Gladstone.	*Mr. Akers-Douglas.
Junior Lords of Treasury, £1,000 each.	<i>Sir W. Walrond.</i> Mr. Sidney Herbert.	Mr. T. Ellis.	Mr. Causton.	Mr. Anstruther
Financial Sec. to the Treas- ury, £2,000.	<i>Sir Herbert Maxwell.</i>	Mr. W. A. M'Arthur.	Mr. W. A. M'Arthur.	Mr. Hayes Fisher.
Patronage Sec. to the Treas- ury, £2,000.	Mr. W. L. Jackson. <i>Sir J. Gorst.</i>	Sir J. T. Hibbert.	Sir J. T. Hibbert.	Ld. Stanley.
Paymaster-General (unpaid).	Mr. Akers-Douglas. E. Beauchamp. <i>F. Brownlow.</i> <i>E. of Jersey.</i> <i>L. Windsor.</i>	Mr. Marjoribanks.	Mr. T. Ellis.	Mr. Hanbury.
Judge-Advocate-General (7).	<i>Sir W. Marriott.</i> Adm. Sir A. Hood. Vice-Adm. Sir A. Hoskins. Capt. Ld. Charles Beresford. <i>Rear Adm. Holham, C.B.</i> <i>Adm. Sir R. V. Hamilton.</i> <i>Vice-Adm. Fairfax.</i> <i>Rear Adm. Hopkins.</i> <i>Rear Adm. Bedford.</i> <i>Vice-Adm. Sir F. Richards.</i> <i>Rear Adm. Fisher.</i>	Mr. Seale-Hayne.	Mr. Seale-Hayne.	Sir W. Walrond.
Naval Lords of the Admiralty	Mr. Ashmead Bartlett. Mr. Forwood. Mr. C. Stuart Wortley. Sir Jas. Ferguson. <i>Mr. J. W. Louther.</i> E. of Dunraven. <i>E. of Onslow.</i> <i>Baron H. de Worms.</i>	Sir F. Jeune.	Sir F. Jeune.	E. of Hopetoun.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty, £1,000.	Mr. Ashmead Bartlett.	Adm. Sir A. Hiley Hoskins, K.C.B. (8)	Adm. Sir F. W. Richards, K.C.B.	Sir F. Jeune, K.C.B.
Sec. to the Admiralty, £2,000.	Mr. Forwood.	Vice-Adm. Sir F. W. Rich- ards, K.C.B.	Rear Adm. Ld. W. T. Kerr, K.C.B.	Adm. Sir F. W. Richards, G.C.B.
Under-Sec. Home, £1,500.	Mr. C. Stuart Wortley.	Rear Adm. Ld. W. T. Kerr.	Rear Adm. Sir J. A. Fisher, K.C.B.	Vice-Adm. Sir F. G. D. Bedford, K.C.B.
Under-Sec. Foreign, £1,500.	Sir Jas. Ferguson.	Rear Adm. J. A. Fisher, C.B.	Capt. Gerard Noel.	Rear Adm. Sir J. A. Fisher, K.C.B. (until July '97).
Under-Sec. Colonial, £1,500.	<i>Mr. J. W. Louther.</i> E. of Dunraven. <i>E. of Onslow.</i> <i>Baron H. de Worms.</i>	Capt. Gerard Noel (8).	Mr. E. Robertson.	Rear Adm. Arthur Knivett Wilson, C.B., V.C. (app. '97).
		Mr. E. Robertson.	Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth.	Rear Adm. Gerard H. U. Noel (until '98).
		Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth.	Mr. G. Russell.	Capt. Arthur W. Moore, C.B., C.M.G. (app. '98).
		Sir E. Grey.	Sir E. Grey.	Mr. Austen Chamberlain.
		Mr. S. Buxton.	Mr. S. Buxton.	Mr. W. E. Macartney.
				Mr. Jesse Collings.
				{ Mr. Curzon (95-8).
				{ Mr. St. John Brodrick (app. '98).
				E. of Selborne.

(7) A salary of £2000 formerly attached to this office, but the holder was afterwards paid by fees. Sir F. Jeune was appointed to the position without salary.  
(8) Admiral Sir A. Hiley Hoskins retired Nov. '93. and Capt. Gerard Noel appointed.



OFFICE AND SALARY.	Ld. Salisbury's 2nd Administration (Aug. '86—Aug. '92).	Mr. Gladstone's 4th Administration (Aug. '92—March '94).	Ld. Rosebery's Administration (March '94—June '95)	Ld. Salisbury's 3rd Administration (formed June 29th, '95).
Under-Sec. for War, £1,500 .	Ld. Harris. <i>E. Brownlow.</i>	Ld. Sandhurst.	{ Ld. Sandhurst. <i>Ld. Monkswell.</i>	{ Mr. St. John Brodrick (95-8), Mr. G. Wyndham (app. '98).
Under-Sec. for India, £1,500 .	Sir John Gorst. <i>Mr. G. N. Curzon.</i>	Mr. G. W. E. Russell.	Ld. Reay.	E. of Onslow.
Under-Sec. for Ireland (un- paid) . . . . .	<i>Col. King - Harman</i> (app. April '87, died '88). Baron H. de Worms. <i>E. of Onslow.</i>	Office not since filled up.		
Sec. to the Board of Trade, £1,200. . . . .	<i>Lord Balfour of Burleigh.</i>	Mr. Burt.	Mr. Burt.	E. of Dudley.
Sec. to Local Gov. Board, £1,200	Mr. Walter Long.	Sir W. Foster.	Sir W. Foster.	Mr. T. W. Russell.
Surveyor-Gen. of Ordnance, £1,500 . . . . .	Mr. Henry Stafford North- cote (9).	Office abolished.	—	—
Financial Sec. to War Office, £1,500 . . . . .	Mr. St. John Brodrick.	Mr. Woodall.	Mr. Woodall.	Mr. Powell Williams.
Attorney-General, £7,000 .	Sir Richard Webster.	Sir C. Russell.	Sir C. Russell. { Sir J. Rigby (10). <i>Sir R. T. Reid</i> (10). <i>Sir F. Lockwood.</i>	Sir Richard Webster. Sir R. B. Finlay.
Solicitor-General, £6,000 .	Sir Edward Clarke.	Sir J. Rigby.		{ Sir C. Pearson (July '95— May '96). Mr. Graham Murray (app. May '96).
Lord Advocate, £3,237 10 (11)	Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald. <i>Mr. J. P. B. Robertson.</i> <i>Sir C. Pearson.</i>	Mr. J. B. Balfour.	Mr. J. B. Balfour.	{ Mr. Graham Murray (July '95—May '96). Mr. C. S. Dickson (app. May '96).
Solicitor - General for Scot- land, £955 (11) . . . .	Mr. J. P. B. Robertson. <i>Mr. Stormonth Darling.</i> <i>Sir C. Pearson.</i> <i>Mr. Graham Murray.</i> Mr. Hugh Holmes. <i>Mr. J. G. Gibson.</i>	Mr. Asher.	Mr. T. Shaw.	
Attorney-General for Ireland, £5,000. . . . .	<i>Mr. Peter O'Brien.</i> <i>Mr. Serjeant Madden.</i> <i>Mr. Atkinson.</i>	The Macdermott.	The Macdermott.	Mr. Atkinson.
Solicitor-General for Ireland, £2,000. . . . .	Mr. J. G. Gibson. <i>Mr. Peter O'Brien.</i> <i>Mr. Serjeant Madden.</i> <i>Mr. Atkinson.</i> <i>Mr. Carson.</i>	Serjeant Hemphill.	Serjeant Hemphill.	{ Mr. W. Kenny ('95-8). Mr. D. P. Barton (app. '98).

(9) Now Sir (H.) Stafford Northcote, Bart.  
Appeal in Ordinary, May '94. Sir J. R. Rigby and Sir R. T. Reid were Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, May—Oct. '94, when Sir John was appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal, and Sir R. T. Reid and Mr. F. Lockwood were appointed Attorney-General and Solicitor-General.  
(11) The salaries of the Lord Advocate and Solicitor-General for Scotland were increased to £5,000 and £2,000 respectively from July 1st, '94.

## Household Appointments from 1886 to 1898.

OFFICE AND SALARY.	Ld. Salisbury's 2nd Administration (Aug. '86—Aug. '92).	Mr. Gladstone's 4th Administration (Aug. '92—March '94).	Ld. Rosebery's Administrations (March '94—June '95).	Ld. Salisbury's 3rd Administration (formed June 29th, '95).
Lord Steward, £2,000 . . .	E. of Mount-Edgcumbe.	M. of Breadalbane.	M. of Breadalbane.	E. of Pembroke.
Lord Chamberlain, £2,000 . . .	E. of Lathom.	Ld. Carrington.	Ld. Carrington.	—
Master of the Horse, £2,500 . . .	D. of Portland.	V. Oxenbridge.	E. of Cork.	D. of Portland.
Master of the Buckhounds, £1,500 . . .	E. of Coventry.	Ld. Ribblesdale.	Ld. Ribblesdale.	E. of Coventry.
Treasurer of the Household, £904 . . .	V. Folkestone (12).	E. of Chesterfield.	Mr. Brand.	{ (14) M. of Carmarthen V. Curzon (app. Feb. '96).
Comptroller of the Household, £904 . . .	Ld. W. G. Lennox.	Mr. G. Leveson-Gower.	Mr. G. Leveson-Gower.	{ Ld. Arthur Hill ('95-8). V. Valentia (app. '98).
Vice-Chamberlain, £900 . . .	Ld. Arthur Hill.	Mr. C. R. Spencer.	Mr. C. R. Spencer.	Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes.
	V. Lewisham (13).			L. Bagot (app. Sept. '96).
	Ld. Burghley.			E. of Denbigh (app. Mar. '97).
	Ld. De Ros.	Ld. Camoys.	Ld. Camoys.	Ld. Harris.
	E. of Kintore.	Ld. Acton.	Ld. Acton.	Ld. Churchill.
	E. of Hopetoun.	Ld. Hamilton of Dalzell.	Ld. Hamilton of Dalzell.	E. of Kintore (app. Nov. '95).
	Ld. Elphinstone.	Ld. Monkswell.	Ld. Monkswell.	Ld. Lawrence.
	E. of Onslow.	Ld. Wolverton.	E. Granville.	E. of Clarendon.
	E. of Limerick.	Ld. Brassey.	Ld. Brassey.	E. Waldegrave (July '95—
	E. Waldegrave.	Ld. Playfair.	Ld. Playfair.	Sept. '96).
	V. Torrington.	V. Drumlanrig.	V. Drumlanrig.	E. of Ranfurly (July '95—
	E. of Romney.		E. of Buckinghamshire.	Mar. '97).
	Ld. Churchill.			Ld. Henniker (July—Nov. '93).
	Ld. De Ramsey.			
Parly. Groom-in-Waiting, £334	Lord Burghley.	—	—	E. of Limerick (July '95—
Captain of the Yeo. of the Guard, £1,200 . . .	E. of Kintore.	Ld. Kensington.	Ld. Kensington.	Sept. '96) dec. '96).
	E. of Limerick.			E. Waldegrave (app. Sept.
Capt. of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, £1,200 . . .	V. Barrington.	Ld. Vernon.	E. of Chesterfield.	Ld. Belper.
	E. of Rosslyn.			Duchess of Buccleuch.
	E. of Yarborough.			
Missess of the Robes, £500 . . .	Duchess of Buccleuch.			

(12) Now E. of Radnor.

(13) Now E. of Dartmouth

(14) Now D. of Leeds.

## MINISTRY.

When a Ministry resigns it is the function of the Sovereign to call upon some person to form another administration. There is no restriction upon the Royal choice, but the statesman usually selected is the leader of the opposing party in one of the two Houses. If the individual chosen undertake the task of forming a ministry, he commences by nominating his Cabinet, taking himself the principal position, which is variously designated as head of the Government, or First Minister, or Prime Minister, or Premier. The offices which invariably give the holder Cabinet rank are those of First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Chancellor, Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State for the Home Department, Foreign Affairs, the Colonies, for War, and for India, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and First Lord of the Admiralty. For many years the Prime Minister of the day took the office of First Lord of the Treasury himself, but Lord Salisbury has thrice given that position to another member of the Cabinet, and associated with himself the office of Foreign Secretary. The Prime Minister may be First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, or First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Privy Seal. The other offices, the holders of which may or may not be in the Cabinet, include those of Lord Privy Seal, Chancellor of the Duchy, First Commissioner of Works, Postmaster General, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Secretary for Scotland, President of the Board of Trade, President of the Local Government Board. Appointments to all these offices, and to many others, a full list of which follows this article, are made by, or on the recommendation of, the new Prime Minister, and each person so appointed may hold office as long as he does. Cabinets vary in number from eleven or twelve to eighteen or nineteen; their members are necessarily Privy Counsellors, and their deliberations are confidential. If a Cabinet minister was in office before election there is no re-election necessary, as there is when the acceptance of office comes after a general election. Ministers holding office direct from the Crown, on going from one such office to another do not vacate their seats. There is, in effect, no limit to the duration of a ministry but the confidence of the Commons; it will not now resign upon the adverse vote of the House of Lords, nor if it be defeated upon a trifling matter in the Commons, but only when it is placed in a minority there upon some question of importance. In such a case the Prime Minister either places his resignation in the hands of Her Majesty, or asks leave to appeal to the country, and should the latter course be decided upon a general election follows. The chief Executive power, though theoretically vested in the Crown, is actually exercised by the Cabinet, which is responsible to Parliament, and to the House of Commons more especially, for all its acts. While each minister conducts the ordinary business of his own office without reference to his colleagues, the most important business of every office is brought under the consideration of the whole Cabinet, who in Parliament are bound to act together on all executive questions. From an early period the kings of England were advised on public affairs by a privy council; matters of State being discussed in the sovereign's

presence, and the result determined by vote subject to his pleasure. The selection by the sovereign of a few of the whole number was no doubt the origin of the Cabinet Council. It was not until the Restoration, says Macaulay, that the interior council began to attract general notice. "It at length drew to itself the chief executive power, and has now been regarded, during several generations, as an essential part of our polity. Yet, strange to say, it still continues to be altogether unknown to our law; the names of the noblemen and gentlemen who compose it are never officially announced to the public; no record is kept of its meetings and resolutions; nor has its existence ever been recognised by any Act of Parliament." The sovereign cannot now constitutionally preside at a Cabinet Council. "The Cabinet," says Mr. Gladstone ("Gleanings of Past Years"), "is the threefold hinge that connects together for action the British constitution of King or Queen, Lords and Commons. . . . Every one of its members acts in three capacities: as administrator of a department of State, as member of a legislative chamber, and as a confidential adviser of the Crown. Two at least of them add to those three characters a fourth; for in each House of Parliament it is indispensable that one of the principal ministers should be what is termed its leader." We give on pp. 407-10 a full list of all those who go out of office at a change of ministry, and under corresponding headings throughout this work will be found a summary of the powers and duties exercised by many of them.

**Missionary Societies.** The earliest missionary operations in modern times were carried on by the Jesuits in Japan, where great progress was made; but their work was overthrown, and the missionaries expelled before the sixteenth century. They also carried on operations in China and India. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was established by Act of Parliament in 1647, and work commenced amongst the North American Indians. Frederick IV. of Denmark founded a mission on the coast of Coromandel in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The Moravian Church was the first to begin missionary operations in its corporate character by establishing mission stations at the Cape of Good Hope, in the West Indies, Labrador, Greenland, and in many other parts of the world. The Baptist Missionary Society was founded in 1792 (its centenary was celebrated by a number of special meetings in London in Oct. '92), the London Missionary Society in 1795, the Church Missionary Society at the commencement of the present century, and the Wesleyan-Methodist Missionary Society in 1814. The following details are extracted from the last published reports of each society.—**Baptist Missionary Society.** Received on behalf of the Society during '97-8, £78,546 6s. 9d. In India operations are carried on in Bengal, Orissa, and the North-West Provinces; there are 213 stations and sub-stations, 75 European missionaries, and 131 native evangelists. In the island of Ceylon there are 104 stations and sub-stations, 3 European missionaries, and 19 evangelists. In China work is carried on in the provinces of Shantung, Shaansi, and Shensi; there are 293 stations and sub-stations, 25 European missionaries, and 76 native evangelists. In Palestine the chief station is at Nablûs, and there are 5 sub-stations and 1 missionary.



Africa has 20 stations on the Lower and Upper Congo. There are 32 European missionaries at work, and 24 native evangelists. Mission work is also carried on in the West Indies, in Jamaica; and in Brittany and Italy. The statistics for '97-8 summarised show the following results: missionaries, 148; stations and sub-stations, 1035; self-supporting churches, 72; evangelists, 843; baptised, 2940; number of members, 53,305; day-school teachers, 726; Sabbath-school teachers, 3428; day-scholars, 37,026; Sabbath-scholars, 38,483. **Mission House**, 19, Furnal Street, Holborn, E.C.—The **Church Missionary Society** labours in West Africa (Sierra Leone, Lagos and Yoruba country, and the Niger); in Eastern Equatorial Africa (Mombasa, Taita, Taveta, Usagara, Usukuma, etc., and Uganda). Palestine (Jerusalem, Nazareth, Salt, Nablus, Jaffa, Gaza, and Hauran). In India it has six missions, having headquarters in Calcutta, Allahabad, Bombay, Madras, Amritsur, Travancore, and Cochin. Besides these, mission work is carried on in Egypt, Persia, Ceylon, the Mauritius, China, Japan, New Zealand, North-west America, and the North Pacific. The C.M.S. missionary at Whasang, in China, was, with several of his helpers, murdered in Aug. '95. See CHINA, ed. '96. The summary of the work shows the following results: Stations, 496; Missionaries, etc., including European, Eurasian, and native clergymen, female teachers, and native Christian unordained teachers, 6873; native adherents baptised, 208,678; catechumens, 32,198; native communicants, 64,411; schools, 2257; scholars, 83,877. **Mission House**, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C.—**London Missionary Society**. Income received in year '97-8, £141,330 9s. 11d. (besides special contributions towards Centenary Fund). Mission operations carried on in China, at Hong Kong, Canton, Amoy, Chiang Chiu, Shanghai, Hankow, Wu Chang, Hiau Kan, Chung King, Tientsin, Yen San, Chi Chou, Peking, and Mongolia. In India at Calcutta, Berhampore, Jhaganj, Benares, Mangari, Mirzapore, Dudhi, Kachhwa, Almora, and Rani Khet, in the north; and at Belgaum, Bellary, Anantapur, Gooty, Jammalamadugu, Cuddapah, Kadiri, Chik Ballapur, Bangalore, Tripatore, Salem, Coimbatore, Madras, and Vizagapatam. Also in the kingdom of Travancore, in Southern India. In Madagascar 13 principal stations are sustained. In South Africa there are 12 and in Central Africa 3 stations. Mission work is also carried on in Polynesia and New Guinea. A general summary shows that the Society has 261 European missionaries and 3732 native agents; 55,541 Church members, and 156,982 native adherents, while they conduct 1167 native schools, with 52,715 scholars. The amount advised as raised and appropriated at mission stations was £24,257 os. 7d., but this amount is included in the total given above, and does not include Madagascar advices. **Mission House**, 14, Blomfield Street, London Wall, E.C.—**Presbyterian Church of England Foreign Missions**. Founded '47. Total income, '96, £22,139; expenditure, £23,056. In China operations are carried on in the districts around Amoy, Swatow, Chao-chow-fu and the Hakka country, and amongst the Chinese and more or less civilised Malay aborigines in the island of Formosa. Work is also carried on at Singa-pore and at Rempore Bauleah, in India. Thirty-five European missionaries are engaged, of

whom 11 are medical, 4 are teachers, and 1 is a missionary evangelist. There are also 22 lady missionaries, besides 15 native pastors, 116 native evangelists, and 53 native students. There were about 4946 communicants at the end of '96, being an increase of 306 during the year; and there were 3267 baptised children. —**Primitive Methodist Missionary Society**. The total receipts of this Society for the year ending March 31st, '98, were as follows: General fund £32,362 15s. 7d., African fund £9296 18s. 8d., making a total of £41,659 14s. 3d. Secretary, Rev. John Smith, 71, Freegrove Rd., Holloway, N. —**Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society**. The total sum received in '97 from the home districts amounted to £98,306 8s. 5d., Ireland £4446 14s. 1d., foreign districts £9253 11s. 4d., Mission House receipts £3262 5s. 10d., and miscellaneous receipts £16,953 os. 5d., together making a total of £132,227 os. 1d. The expenditure was £131,266 14s. 10d., showing a surplus on current account of £960 5s. 3d. Mission operations carried on in France, Italy, Spain and Portugal, and Malta; in four districts of Ceylon, seven districts of India, two districts in China, in Southern and Western Africa, and in the West Indies. The summary of the year (not including affiliated Conferences) gives the following results: Circuits, 393; chapels and preaching places, 2255; missionaries, 345; other paid agents, 2493; unpaid agents, 5772; full Church members, 441,734; on trial for Church membership, 11,167; scholars, 85,972. **Mission House**, 17, Bishopsgate Street Within.

**Monaco**. A principality, surrounded on all sides by the French department of Alpes Maritimes, except to the south, where it borders on the sea. Area, 8 sq. m.; pop. 13,304. Consists mainly of the towns of Monte Carlo (q.v.), pop. 3794; Monaco, 3292; and Condamine, 6218. Italian in language and traditions, but virtually under French control. The present ruler of the principality is Prince Albert of Monaco.

**Money Lending**. For report of Committee on this, see SESSION, sect. 105.

**Money Market**. See BANKING and STOCK EXCHANGE, MOVEMENTS OF.

**Monson, Sir Edmund, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.**, H.M. Ambassador to Paris, is the son of the sixth Baron Monson, and was b. in 1834. Educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford (becoming Fellow of All Souls' in '58), he entered the Diplomatic Service in '56 by being appointed Attaché at Paris. He afterwards was appointed to Florence, Washington (where he was private secretary to Lord Lyons), and Hanover; and then was promoted to be third secretary at Brussels. He resigned in '65, and contested Reigate unsuccessfully, and in '69 was appointed Consul in the Azores, and Consul-General for Hungary in '72. After holding the positions of Minister to Uruguay '79, to the Argentine and Paraguay '84, to Denmark '84, to Greece '88, and to Belgium '92, he was appointed Ambassador to Austria in '93, in which year also he was made a Privy Counsellor. In Aug. '96 he was chosen to succeed the Marquis of Dufferin as Ambassador at Paris.

**Mont Blanc, Observatory on**. Some Paris scientists, led by M. Janssen, Director of the Meudon Observatory and member of the French Institute, conceived some time ago the plan of establishing an observatory on Mont Blanc. An association was formed in '91, to which

Mr. Bischoffsheim, Prince Roland Bonaparte, and others gave generously, and in Aug. '92 a suitable structure was built at Meudon, and sent off to Chamounix, whence it was intended to transport it up the mountain for reconstruction there. It consisted of a conical wooden building 25 ft. high and 33 ft. long, surmounted by a square platform, with a wooden scaffolding and a tower for the mounting of the meteorological instruments. The lower part of the building, set deeply in the snow, contains two rooms, one serving as a bedroom and the other for the storage of provisions, instruments, etc. The upper one is fitted for physical and meteorological observations. At first it was intended to excavate the crust of snow, so as to rest the foundations of the building on the rock itself; but subsequently the idea occurred to M. Janssen of resting the Observatory on the hard and compact snow covering the summit, especially as he found from investigations he made that this crust scarcely ever changed its conformation. This idea he acted upon, and in Sept. '93 he was able to make the gratifying announcement from the top of Mont Blanc itself that the Observatory, had been erected, and in due course the interior arrangements were completed. M. Janssen, in a communication to the Paris Academy of Sciences on Nov. 8th, '92, announced that "there was no need to add that the Observatory would have an international character, and would be open to all scientists who desired to work there." Meteorological and spectroscopical work, and all the branches of analytical physics and of astronomical work, are carried on. A polar "siderostat" has since been erected at the Observatory, with an aperture 12 in. in diameter and a focal length of about 19 ft. 6 in. It can be used both for astronomical observations and for photographing the heavens. Important work has already been done in regard to the solar constant, weight, and solar oxygen, etc.

**Monte Carlo.** The casino in Monaco (*q.v.*). First stone laid in 1858. To Prince Albert of Monaco the sum of £60,000 is paid annually for the concession to play. The Société Anonyme des Bains de Mer et du Cercle des Etrangers de Monaco, whose capital is 30,000,000 fr. in 60,000 shares, holds a contract, which was made with the late Prince Charles, and expires in 1913. It has practically to bear the cost of spiritual and temporal government for the Principality. The arrangement is that the present ruler, Prince Albert, receives from the Society an annuity of £70,000 a year.

**Montenegro.** A principality under the patriarchal rule of Prince Nicholas I. (*q.v.*), which is practically absolute, though nominally shared with a Council of eight, half elected by the inhabitants capable of bearing arms, and half nominated by the Prince. The country is divided into a number of districts governed by prefects who are called "captains," but whose powers are not at all defined. For 400 years the principality maintained its independence against Turkey, and in '78 this independence was recognised by the Treaty of Berlin. The Montenegrins belong to the Servian branch of the Slav race. Area (including town and district of Dulcigno, ceded by Turkey in 1880), 3630 sq. m.; pop. 250,000. Capital, Cetinje, pop. 1500. Prevailing religion, Greek Church. Education compulsory and free. A large portion of the principality is uncultivable, consisting of forest and mountain pasture, and bare lime-

stone. Revenue and expenditure, '97, about £60,000; public debt, '98, £180,000. Imports, '97, £60,400; exports, £50,000. See DIPLOMATIC and TURKEY.

**Montserrat.** A British West Indian island, with an area of 32 sq. m. Pop. 11,762. Capital, Plymouth. Governed as a Presidency of the Leeward Islands by a Commissioner and Executive Council nominated by the Sovereign, and a Legislative Council of six members appointed by the Crown. Education well provided for. The chief exports are sugar and limes. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

**Moore, Frank Frankfort,** novelist and dramatist, was born at Limerick 1855. He published a volume of poems through Messrs. Smith & Elder as early as '74, and subsequently the following novels and romances,—"Sojourners Together," "Where the Rail Runs," "Told by the Sea," "Mate of the Jessica," "Daireen," "The Mutiny on the Albatross," "The Fate of the Black Swan," "Will's Voyages," "The Great Orion," "Tre, Pol, and Pen," "Fireflies and Mosquitoes," "Under Hatches," "One Fair Daughter," "His Friend's Infirmities," "Highways and High Seas," "The Slaver of Zanzibar," "Coral and Coconut," "The Silver Sickle," "The Ice Prison," "Sailing and Sealing," "I Forbid the Banns," "A Grey Eye or So," "They Call it Love," "Phyllis of Philistia," "The Secret of the Court," "The Sale of a Soul," "Two in the Bush," "Dr. Koomadhi of Ashantee," "In Our Hours of Ease," "The Impudent Comedian," "The Jessamy Bride," "The Millionaires," "The Fatal Gift," and "A Whirlwind Harvest." He is also the author of a number of plays: "Darwin in the Drawing-room," "A March Hare Hunt," "Moth and Flame," "Broken Fetters," "Forgotten," "The Queen's Room," "The Mayflower," "Oliver Goldsmith," "The Discoverer," and "Kitty Clive." In '76 he joined the staff of the *Belfast News Letter*, as literary and art editor, but in '93 relinquished this post and came to London. He is a Director of the Authors' Club and Hon. Sec. to the Argonauts' Club. Address: 17, Pembroke Road, London, W.

**Moore, Sir John Voce,** Lord Mayor of London, '98-9, is the son of the late Mr. James Moore, of Stockport, Leicester, and Loughborough, and was born at Stockport in 1826. He is the head of the firm of Moore Brothers, tea merchants, of London. He became a member of the Court of Common Council for Candlewick Ward '70, and in '89 was elected Alderman of the same Ward. He served as Sheriff in '94, and was knighted in that year. He is a member of the Loriners' Company, and, as he is a widower, his only daughter, Mrs. John King-Farlow, is acting as the Lady Mayoress during his term of office.

**Moravian Church.** The. A body of Christians formed from among the followers of Huss; organised in 1457 as the Brethren's Unity; repressed in the beginning of the Thirty Years' War, 1621; descendants of the Church survived in Moravia, and settled in 1722 at Herrnhut in Saxony, on the estate of Count Zinzendorf. In 1735, the Orders of the Moravian Church were resumed, spread into Holland, Denmark, England, and America, developed extensive mission work in the colonies, and engaged in wide educational activity at home



and abroad. The Church composed of three provinces, Germany, England, and America, each independent within its own sphere, and all constituting the **Brethren's Unity**. In constitution, ritual, and doctrine, the Church is one; foreign missions, leper mission at Jerusalem, mission in Bohemia and Moravia, the joint responsibility of all. Elected general synods held every ten years, representative of all the provinces and foreign missions. Governing Board of the Unity elected at these synods. Each province appoints its own executive at its provincial synods. See "A Short History of the Moravian Church," by J. E. Hutton, M.A. (Publication Office, 32, Fetter Lane, E.C.). Total constituency in '97 about 200,000. Day-schools and Boarding-schools about 29,000; Sunday-schools about 36,000.

**"Morning Advertiser,"** a daily paper founded Feb. 8th, 1794, is the recognised organ of the licensed victuallers. It possesses distinctive features of its own; and, while Constitutional in politics, it is not exclusively the advocate of any one party. Editor, Frank G. Doney. Offices, 127, Fleet Street, E.C.

**"Morning Leader."** First published in May 1892, and the first of the halfpenny morning papers. Its net sale is now over 200,000 per day. Though professing Liberal views, it does not aim so much at being a political organ as a thoroughly well-edited compendium of the day's news, its motto being "A penny-worth of news for a halfpenny." During '96 its size was enlarged from eight pages to twelve, a woman's page forming part of the added matter. Offices, Stonecutter Street, E.C.

**"Morning Post."** The oldest of the London daily newspapers, having been first published on Nov. 2nd, 1772. Enjoys the distinction of being the fashionable chronicle of society, and since its reduction in price to *1d.*, in '81, has increased its circulation tenfold. Conservative in politics, it takes a keen interest in naval, military, and ecclesiastical matters, and makes a feature of its Parliamentary reports. Offices, 346, Strand, and 12, Wellington Street, W.C.

**"Morning, The London,"** published its first issue on May 21st, '92, as *The Morning*. It was enlarged to eight pages on May 17th, '94, to ten pages May 4th, '96, and given its new title in '98. The aim of the paper is to present the complete news and intelligence of the day in a concise form. It has a home page and a personal page, with magazine and literary matter. A unique feature is a daily signed article on "Topics of the Time," by David Christie Murray, who, in taking the editorship of *The London Morning*, returned to journalism. The principles of the paper are Progressive and Imperialistic. Offices, 19, St. Bride Street, and Castle Court, Ludgate Circus, E.C.

**Morocco.** The westernmost of the Barbary States, occupying the N.W. corner of Africa. An empire consisting of the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, and the territories of Suse, Draha, and Tafilet. The British Government issued a notice in '98 recognising the coast as far as Cape Bojador, on the 26th parallel of N. lat., as belonging to Morocco. Area estimated at about 220,000 square miles. Population estimated at from 2,500,000 to 9,000,000. There are three capitals: Fez (pop. 140,000), Morocco (pop. 50,000), Mequinez (pop. 56,000). Chief ports are Mogador and Tangier, on the Atlantic; Tetuan and some smaller places on the Mediterranean.

Tafilet is the point of arrival and departure for the caravans through the Sahara. Ruled by a Sultan, **Abdul Aziz** (*q.v.*), usually styled "Emperor" by Europeans. He is absolute, but the tribes beyond the mountains scarcely acknowledge his authority. The Sultan is head of religion as well as of the state. He has six ministers, from whom he receives advice, and through whom he carries on the executive. Disciplined standing army 10,000 infantry, 400 cavalry, and some artillery; militia infantry 10,000, cavalry 8000; irregular forces 40,000. Trade chiefly with Great Britain, France, and Germany. Morocco is a fine wheat-growing country, ridged with many ranges of mountains, and rich in minerals; but the barbarous form of government prevents the development of the country's resources, and the exportation of corn is actually forbidden. Imperial revenue about £500,000 per annum. Imports, '96, £1,793,689; exports, £1,632,626. See DIPLOMATIC.

**Morocco, Sultan of.** See **ABDUL AZIZ**.

**Morris, Sir Lewis, M.A.,** author of the "Epic of Hades," "Songs of Two Worlds," "Gwen," "The Ode of Life," "Songs Unsung," "A Vision of Saints," "Songs without Notes," etc., originally published anonymously as the productions of "A New Writer," was b. in Carmarthen. Graduated first class in Classics at Jesus College, Oxford, 1855. Called to the bar '61, and ('80) served on the Committee of Inquiry into Intermediate and Higher Education in Wales. In Jan. '88 he received a silver medal from Her Majesty in recognition of his Jubilee Ode. A new volume of poems by him, "Idylls and Lyrics," was published in '96. He was knighted in '95. Athenæum Club. Address: Penbryn House, Carmarthen.

**Mortgage.** See **LAW, '93**.

**Motor Cars.** See **LOCOMOTIVES ON HIGHWAYS ACT, '96**.

**Mozambique.** See **EAST AFRICA (PORTUGUESE)**.

**Müller, Max.** See **PRIVY COUNCIL**.

**Municipal Corporations.** See **LOCAL GOVERNMENT**.

**Municipal Officers' Association.** Officers duly elected by any statutory Local Government authority are eligible for membership, the subscription being 5s. per annum. President, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Gilbert Harnden; Hon. Sec., Mr. C. J. F. Carnell; Office, 117, Holborn, London, E.C.

**Muravieff, Count,** comes of a family that has played a distinguished part in Russian history. He was born in 1845, and educated at the Poltava gymnasium and afterwards at Heidelberg. Entering the Diplomatic service, he was appointed secretary to the Russian Embassy in Berlin in '64, and afterwards went in a similar capacity to Stockholm, and Stuttgart. In '69 he was again appointed to Berlin, and again to Stockholm in '73. In '74 he was made Secretary at the Hague. He was for some time at Paris '80-84, and in the latter year became Councillor of Embassy at Berlin. Promotion came in '93, when he was made Minister to Denmark. His name was mentioned at one time as that of the probable successor of Baron Mohrenheim at Paris; but a more important post was in store for him, and it was largely the high opinion of his abilities entertained by the Dowager Empress that led to his appointment in January '97 as the Czar's



Minister for Foreign Affairs, in succession to Prince Lobanoff.

**Muscat.** For Political Agent see DIPLOMATIC.

**Museums Committee's Report.** See SESSION, sect. 106.

### MUSIC, '98.

Throughout the year Metropolitan musical taste was in a transitional state, except with regard to Wagner. Both in the spring and in the autumn miscellaneous concerts were less numerous than usual. At chamber concerts the claims of the younger school of composers were unhesitatingly admitted (sometimes to the detriment of the old), and there were indications of a slight decline in the demand for purely orchestral programmes. Amid these changes the Bayreuth master remained unshaken, alike on the platform and on the stage. Directly the scheme of cycles of *Der Ring des Nibelungen* at Covent Garden Opera House was matured, appreciation of Wagner was manifested in the most pronounced manner. Only two series of performances were originally decided upon, but the prompt sale of all the seats led to the announcement of an intervening cycle. The eagerness to hear the tetralogy was ascribed to two causes. There being no festival at Bayreuth, the faithful English Wagnerian pilgrims proclaimed their willingness to patronise representations at home, and the arrangements for the performances comprised much that was novel here. In the most emphatic manner it was officially declared that no "cuts" in the score would on any account be permitted, and that the representations of the three later sections of the colossal music drama would commence at a very early hour in order to provide a long interval after the first act, during which the theatre would be cleared of the audience and ventilated. None but experienced Wagnerian artists were engaged, and it was announced that the two De Reszskés would appear both in "Siegfried" and in "Götterdämmerung." Herr Anton Seidl, who had been such a favourite at Covent Garden the year before, was named as conductor, but to the universal regret of the musical world this distinguished interpreter of Wagner died suddenly in New York in the spring. In his place, solely as regards the "Ring" cycles, Herr Felix Mottl was secured, and the appointment gave general satisfaction. Practically June was filled with the "Ring" and other operas from the same pen, and the unprecedented spectacle was presented of full houses for "Die Walküre" and "Siegfried" at five in the afternoon, and for "Götterdämmerung" at four. Excitement was increased by the arrival in London of Frau Cosima Wagner, for the purpose of attending one of the cycles. As regards the rendering of the music, apart from the attempt to copy Bayreuth conditions as far as the differing circumstances of locale would admit, the performances of the "Ring" considerably eclipsed all predecessors in this country. Mottl's control of the orchestra was superb, and none witnessing them will speedily forget the imposing embodiments of Brunnhilde by Fraulein Ternina (who was new to England), of Wotan by Herr van Rooy, and of Erda and Waltraute by Frau Schumann Heink. Excellent, too, were the efforts of some dozen other artists,

though in most cases falling short of the absolute genius marking the impersonations named. Unfortunately, during the first cycle there was a serious hitch. Through a misunderstanding, M. Jean de Reszké and M. Edouard de Reszké in the third section of the tetralogy played Siegfried and the Wanderer respectively as they had been in the habit of doing—that is to say, with a few "cuts" in the score. Staunch Wagnerites were at once in arms, and accusations were made of breach of faith. The discussion was fierce, but it came to an end when M. Jean de Reszké eventually sang the music of Siegfried in entirety, and supplemented this concession to Wagnerian enthusiasm by appearing as the fearless hero in "Götterdämmerung." Altogether the "Ring" cycles, which drew tremendous audiences, formed the most eventful chapter in the musical history of the year.

Independently of Wagner, the opera season commencing on May 9th had several interesting features. During the eleven weeks there were in all 67 representations, no less than 32 of which were of works by the Bayreuth master. Madame Calvé returned to Covent Garden, and appeared for the first time there as Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust," as the same character in Boito's "Mefistofele," and as Ophelia in Ambroise Thomas' "Hamlet." Madame Melba came late in the season for four performances, and to the delight of her multitudinous admirers added Rosina in "Il Barbiere" to her London repertoire. Two other memorable evenings were those on which the gifted Fraulein Ternina played Isolde and Fidelio respectively. Mesdames Eames and Nordica were also among the stars. There were two novelties in Mancinelli's "Ero e Leandro" (July 11th)—originally heard as a cantata at the Norwich Festival two years before—and Saint-Saëns' fifteen-years-old "Henri VIII." (July 14th), the latter being specially well received. Signor Mancinelli was conductor-in-chief, and the season was exceedingly successful throughout. The old régime of the Carl Rosa opera organisation came to an end in the summer, but after a while the company was taken over by Dr. Osmond Carr, who continued the performances on tour of popular works. The Savoy again reverted to Gilbert-Sullivan opera. "The Gondoliers" did well in the spring, but had to give place to the Pinero-Carr-Sullivan novelty, "The Beauty Stone" (May 28th), a work more serious in tone than had hitherto been given on these boards. But "The Gondoliers" soon returned, and afterwards (Sept. 22nd) came a revival of "The Sorcerer," with "Trial by Jury" as a pendant.

There were two important regularly recurring provincial festivals—those of Gloucester (the Three Choirs) and of Leeds. At the former the inaugural service took place for the first time on the Sunday afternoon (Sept. 11th)—a new departure received with general approval. This service included four works composed for the occasion—a "Festival Overture" by Dr. C. H. Lloyd, a "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis" by Mr. C. Lee Williams, and a setting of Psalm xcvi.iii., "O Sing unto the Lord a New Song," by Mr. Herbert Brewer—three régimes of the Gloucester Cathedral organistship being thus represented. The "Stabat Mater," the "Te Deum," and a quartet for female voices—all by Verdi, given a few months before in Paris—were introduced to England, whilst the absolute

novelties were an impressive cantata, "A Song of Darkness and Light," by Sir C. Hubert Parry, a setting by Dr. Basil Harwood of Psalm lxxxvi., "Inclina, Domine," and a vigorous orchestral work, "Ballade in A Minor" by Mr. S. Coleridge Taylor. Mr. Brewer was the conductor-in-chief, and in all respects the festival was the most satisfactory given for a long period. Exceptionally successful, too, was the festival in October in the West Riding. Here there were six positively new works. Of these the most imposing were a well-written dramatic cantata, "Caractacus," by Mr. Edward Elgar, a masterly setting of the "Te Deum" by Professor Stanford, and a very tasteful version by Mr. F. H. Cowen of Collins's "Ode to the Passions." The other specially composed works were an ode by Dr. Alan Gray, "A Song of Redemption" (Mason Neale's hymn, "The foe behind, the sea before"), a short ode by Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, "Music" (words by Sir Lewis Morris), and a "Moorish Rhapsody" for orchestra, by Engelbert Humperdinck (composer of "Hänsel und Grete."). Sir Arthur Sullivan was again the conductor. It was at this festival that the intended retirement of Mr. Edward Lloyd, the tenor, became known.

Incidents of the 86th season of the Philharmonic Society were the appearances of Moritz Moszkowski as a pianist (May 12th) and of Saint Saëns as an organist (June 23rd), each playing a work of his own composition. On June 9th Eugen d'Albert conducted his Symphony in F, and played Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in E flat. Another autumn season was proposed, but it was eventually abandoned. The Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts, under the veteran August Manns, were less in number than before, but their interest and excellence were unimpaired. The excuse for the annual assemblage of the Handel Festival Choir (1898 not being a festival year) was the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Queen's coronation. The stupendous "Dies Iræ," from Berlioz's *Requiem*, was given as nearly as possible according to the peculiar conditions demanded by the composer, and Madame Adelina Patti took part in the programme. There was a short series of Richter Concerts both in the summer and autumn. At a Wagner concert on May 17th, Felix Weingartner, a shining light among modern German conductors, made his *début* here with the utmost success. As a composer he won favourable opinion with his symphonic poem, "King Lear." Mr. Newman's *Symphony Concerts* at Queen's Hall, with Mr. Henry J. Wood as conductor, retained their hold of the public, and with the same orchestra special concerts were conducted by M. Lamoureux early in the year. The *Promenade Concerts* in the autumn under the same roof were carried on with the accustomed spirit and liberality, several compositions not previously heard in England, by Tschaiowsky and other modern masters, being submitted. The Stock Exchange Orchestral Society, under Mr. Arthur W. Payne; the Royal Amateur, under Mr. Ernest Ford; the Imperial Institute Orchestra, under Mr. Randegger; and kindred associations, also did meritorious work. The Royal Choral Society, under Sir Frederick Bridge at the Albert Hall, adopted Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens" music (rearranged for concert purposes), and Franco Leoni's new oratorio, "The Gate of Life" (March 16th). The Bach

Choir at Queen's Hall brought to London Professor Stanford's Birmingham Festival "Requiem," and gave a Brahms "In Memoriam" concert, the programme of the latter including the "German Requiem." A few oratorio performances were given by the Queen's Hall Choral Society, which was afterwards utilised by Mr. Newman for his Sunday evening concerts. The zealous labours of the Handel Society comprised the revival of the master's "Athaliah" and "Nisi Dominus" (Psalm cxxvii.).

For the first time since they became a recognised Metropolitan musical institution, no Monday Popular Concerts were given prior to Christmas, but the Saturday series was resumed. Concerts of chamber music were successfully given by Messrs. Walenn, G. A. Clinton, Simonetti, and others; whilst the foreign visitors representing this branch of art included the Fitzner Quartet and the Bohemian String Quartet. Pianists who had no reason to regret giving recitals were Moritz Rosenthal, Vladimir de Pachmann (reappearing after long absence), and Arthur Friedheim. The reconstructed Salle Erard was opened in April by Paderewski. Mozart's *Don Juan* was performed by the Royal College students at the Lyceum in January. Sullivan's "The Martyr of Antioch" was played as an opera by the Carl Rosa troupe in February. Herr Karl Klindworth reappeared in London as a conductor. Mr. David Jenkins, the Welsh composer, brought his "Legend of St. David" to Queen's Hall on April 4th. During the annual conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians held in London in January, Tallis's Forty-Part Motet was performed by a choir of about 400 voices under Dr. Mann.

**Music, Guildhall School of.** See GUILD-HALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

**Music, Royal Academy of.** See ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

**Music, Royal College of.** See ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

**Mutsu Hito**, the present Mikado (or Emperor) of Japan, was b. 1852. Ascended the throne in '67, and married Princess Haruko in '69. His children are Prince Yoshihito, b. '79, and proclaimed Crown Prince in '89, and three Princesses. His reign has been marked by great reforms; and the feudal system, which had impeded the general progress of the country, has been abolished. Under the rule of the present Mikado, Japan has entered upon an unprecedented era of prosperity. Civilisation has made rapid progress, and the introduction of Western arts and ideas has secured for Japan a foremost place amongst the Asiatic nations. He has given the Japanese a parliamentary constitution based on European principles. See JAPAN.

**Muzaffer-ed-Din**, Shah of Persia, is a son of Nasr-ed-Din, the late Shah, and was b. March 25th, 1853. He was nominated by his father for the succession in spite of his being the second, and not the eldest son, the Shah having a power always to appoint his successor. He held the post of Governor-General of the Azerbaijan province, his elder brother, Zil-es-Sultan, being Governor of Ispahan. On the death of his father at an assassin's hand, Muzaffer-ed-Din quietly succeeded to the throne (May 1st, '96), and was enthroned at Teheran (June 8th).

**Mysore.** For Resident see DIPLOMATIC.



## N

**Nansen, Fridtjof**, is the son of a well-known Norwegian advocate, and was born at Froen, near Christiania, Oct. 10th, 1861. He was educated at a school in Christiania, and entered Christiania University when he was nineteen. Here his bent towards scientific subjects was at once made manifest. In '82 he went on a voyage into the seas round Spitzbergen and Iceland, with the object of increasing his zoological knowledge, and then first became acquainted with Greenland, across which island he made his famous journey in '88. It was this feat which won for him his reputation as an explorer and a scientist, and the journey is described in his book, "The First Crossing of Greenland." On the same occasion he acquired that intimate knowledge of the Eskimo which he displayed in his subsequent work on the subject. Meanwhile he held the office of Curator of Bergen Museum '82-8, and in '88 obtained his degree as Ph.D. It was in '84 that he first thought of his Polar journey, and his plans were slowly matured, based on that theory of Polar currents which has since received such remarkable confirmation. His vessel the *Fram* was designed by him specially to resist ice pressure, and on June 24th, '93, he left Christiania and plunged straight into the Arctic regions. An account of his adventurous and successful journey is given in ARCTIC EXPLORATION, ed. '97, and in his book "Farthest North," published in '97. Dr. Nansen married Mlle. Eva Sars in '89.

**Napoleon, Victor**, son of the late Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde, was b. 1862. When his father, after the death of the Prince Imperial in '79, took the position of head of the house of Bonaparte, the claim was disputed by M. Paul de Cassagnac and several other Imperialists, who put forward the young Prince Victor as his father's rival, a position he definitely assumed even before his father's death in '91. By the Expulsion Bill of '86 the Prince was exiled from France, and took up his residence at Brussels. His younger brother, Prince Louis Napoleon, is a colonel in the Russian Imperial Guard, and for personal reasons is preferred before Prince Victor by many Bonapartists as a candidate for the French throne.

## NATAL.

A British colony situated on the south-east coast of Africa, discovered by Vasco da Gama on Christmas Day 1497, and hence named *Terra Natalis*. Sea-board extends a distance of about 200 miles. Portuguese East Africa and the Transvaal border the colony on the north, Orange Free State and Basutoland on the west, and Cape Colony on the south-west. **Area**, including Zululand and Amatongaland, 32,961 sq. m.; **pop.** 778,621, including 469,747 natives. Capital, **Pietermaritzburg**, **pop.** 48,571; the only port is Durban. Zululand and British Amatongaland, which had formerly been administered as a dependent protectorate, were in Dec. '97 made an integral part of the colony. Their area is about 12,500 sq. m., and the population about 180,000. There is a Governor, a Ministry of 5 members, a Legislative Council

of 11 members, appointed for 10 years by the Governor, with the advice of the Ministry, and a Legislative Assembly of 37 members, elected for 4 years by voters having a property qualification of £50, or paying £10 rent per annum, or having an income of £96. Religion is well provided for by denominational bodies, but no State aid. There are 14 Government primary schools, and a large number of other primary and secondary schools, for both European and native children, are aided and inspected by the Government. There are still about 700,000 acres of Crown lands unalienated. The chief products of the colony are wool, cereals, coal (a rapidly growing industry), iron, and sugar. Over 400 miles of railway have been constructed. **Revenue**, '97-8, £1,964,314; **expenditure**, £1,812,318; **exports**, '97, £1,621,932; **imports**, £5,983,589; **debt**, £8,019,143. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table), DIPLOMATIC, and TRANSVAAL (map).

**National Agricultural Union.** See AGRICULTURE, IX.

**National Artillery Association.** See ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

**National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches.** This body was first definitely formed at the fourth National Congress of the Evangelical Free Churches of England and Wales, which was held at Nottingham in March '96. Prior to '90 there were only four local Free Church Councils in existence; but the movement rapidly spread, and by March '95 130 Councils had been formed. A year later, at the Nottingham Congress above mentioned, 209 Councils were represented, and by the end of '97 there were 7500 churches, representing, in round numbers, about a million members, associated with about 500 local Councils. The denominations represented are Congregational, Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist of all sections, the Society of Friends, the Moravians, the Salvation Army, the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, the Free Episcopal Church of England, and various unattached Evangelical Missions. At the annual congress held at Bristol in March '98 there were 800 delegates present, representing 6,000,000 Free Churchmen. Definite religious work is first and foremost in the work of the Councils. United missions are held in many centres, as well as united open-air and indoor services. Social work is not neglected, however. There have been organised crusades against gambling, houses of ill-fame, and drunkenness. The American Churches have been twice addressed on the subject of "International Arbitration"; and correspondence is carried on with Evangelical Free Churches on the continent of Europe. The movement is not associated with any political party, and all shades of political opinion are represented on the Councils. The constitution of the Council was settled at the Nottingham meeting in March '96, and the objects are stated as being:—(1) To facilitate fraternal intercourse and co-operation among the Evangelical Free Churches. (2) To assist in the organisation of local Councils. (3) To encourage devotional fellowship and mutual counsel concerning the spiritual life and religious activities of the



Churches. (4) To advocate the New Testament doctrine of the Church, and to defend the rights of the associated Churches. (5) To promote the application of the law of Christ in every relation of human life. All local Councils formed in harmony with the principles of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches are entitled to send as many representatives—men or women—to each Annual Council as the Executive Committee shall from time to time determine, on payment of 5s. on behalf of each representative thus sent. The Executive Committee consists of fifteen ministers and fifteen laymen elected annually by the Council by ballot, together with the President, ex-President, past-Presidents, and as many Treasurers and Secretaries as the Council shall from year to year appoint. The organ of the movement is *The Free Churchman*, edited by the Rev. F. B. Meyer, B.A., and published monthly. President, Rev. Alexander Mackennal, D.D.; Treasurers, Mr. George Cadbury, J.P., Mr. R. W. Perks, M.P., Mr. Evan Spicer, J.P.; Secretary, Rev. J. Monro Gibson, D.D.; Organising Secretary, Rev. Thomas Law; Office, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

**National Debt.** See BRITISH EMPIRE (table) and FINANCE, NATIONAL.

**National Footpath Preservation Society.** This was formed Sept. 30th, 1884, for the "preservation of ancient foot and bridle paths, and all other rights of way by land and water, fishing, vacant spaces, as village greens, roadside slips of land, etc." Branch societies have been formed at Abergavenny, Ackworth, Brighton, Bristol, Carlisle, Godalming, Lancaster, Leicester, Middleton, Normanby, Northampton, Padiham, Saddleworth, Thetford, Wensleydale, Whitby, Wirral District, and elsewhere. The subscription is 5s. a year, but a 10s. 6d. subscription entitles the member to legal advice gratis. The Secretary has now published a shilling "Footpath Manual" for the use of the District and Parish Councils. Complaints may be addressed either to a local Footpath Society, or to the Secretary and Surveyor, Mr. Henry Allnutt, 42, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

**National Gallery.** (For earlier history see ed. '88, and later editions.) The present Trustees are: The Earl of Carlisle, A. C. de Rothschild, Esq., John P. Heseltine, Esq., the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir Charles Tennant, Bart., Earl Brownlow, Sir Henry Tate, Bart., and J. Murray Scott, Esq. The Director is Sir Edward J. Poynter, P.R.A.; the Keeper and Secretary is Mr. Hawes Turner; the Chief Clerk being Mr. George E. Ambrose. The National Gallery contains by far the best examples of the English school of painting to be found, comprising as it does the masterpieces of Turner, Reynolds, Landseer, Gainsborough, Wilkie, Romney, Constable, Herring, Callcott, Ety, and others. On the other hand, the foreign masters are well represented, the paintings including works of Raphael, Rembrandt, Vandyck, Rubens, Cuyck, Teniers, Correggio, Titian, Holbein, Velasquez, Murillo, and others. There were 29 additions made to the Gallery during '95, of which 13 were given or bequeathed. The Gallery was visited during '95 by 472,548 persons on the 210 days when it was thrown open to the public free. On students' days 41,515 persons were admitted, as against 44,643 in '94. The Gallery is open to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Satur-

days, and on payment of a fee of sixpence on the students' days, Thursday and Friday. Much information, compiled independently of the National Gallery authorities, may be found in Mr. E. T. Cook's "Guide to the National Gallery," while official details appear in an *Annual Report* issued by the Director.

**National Gallery of British Art, The,** Grosvenor Road, S.W., was presented to the nation by Sir Henry Tate, and opened by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales July 11th, '97. The site was the old Millbank Prison, and was placed by the Government at the disposal of Sir Henry Tate, who built the galleries at his own expense, and is now extending them to provide room for further pictures. The Government has undertaken the maintenance through the Trustees of the National Gallery. The Gallery is open to the public from September to January, from 10 a.m. till dusk; February to March, 10 a.m. till 5 p.m.; April to August, 10 a.m. till 6 p.m.; except on students' days, viz. Thursdays and Fridays, when the hours are 11 a.m. till 5 p.m. on payment of sixpence. The Keeper is Mr. Charles Holroyd.

**National Home-Reading Union.** This Society completed the ninth year of its existence in August '98. President, H.R.H. the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne. Chairman of the Council, Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Hereford; Chairman of Executive Committee, Dr. Hill, Master of Downing College; Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University; Hon. Secretary, Rev. Dr. Paton, of Nottingham; Secretary, Miss Mondy. Office, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C.

**Nationalisation of the Land.** See LAND NATIONALISATION SOCIETY.

**National Liberal Federation, The** (for history see ed. '88). It consists of a union for national purposes of all Liberal Associations throughout the kingdom. The Liberal Central Association is charged with the official care of the Parliamentary interests of the party, while the Federation chiefly represents and expresses the outside opinions of the rank and file of the party. The headquarters of the Federation are at 42, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W. President, Dr. Robert Spence Watson; Chairman of Committee, Mr. Edward Evans, jun.; Secretary, Mr. Robert A. Hudson; Assistant Secretary, Frank Barter.

**National Physical Laboratory.** See ELECTRICITY, '98.

**National Portrait Gallery.** Founded in 1856, on a motion by Earl Stanhope, P.S.A., "for the exhibition of portraits of eminent British historical characters." At first temporarily housed in 29, Great George Street, then in Exhibition Road, South Kensington, whence the collection was removed, on loan, to Bethnal Green Museum, in Sept. '85, while temporary offices and board-room, etc., were granted at 20, Great George Street, Westminster. The munificent offer of Mr. W. H. Alexander to build a permanent gallery having been accepted by the Government in May '89, a new building at the back of the National Gallery, in St. Martin's Place, was commenced in the following year, and opened to the public on April 4th, '96. The collection now comprises nearly twelve hundred portraits and busts. The gallery is open to the public free, from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m., on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday; Thursday and Friday are students' days

when an entrance fee of sixpence is charged. The Director, Keeper, and Secretary is Mr. Lionel Cust, M.A., F.S.A. The present Trustees of the Gallery are: Viscount Peel (Chairman), the Lord President of the Council (for the time being), Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower, Viscount Cobham, Viscount Dillon, P.S.A. (Vice-chairman), Viscount Knutsford, G.C.M.G., Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P., Lord Ribblesdale, Lord Aldenham, Hon. Philip Stanhope, M.P., Right Hon. William Edward Hartpole Lecky, M.P., Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart., the President of the Royal Academy of Arts (for the time being), Leslie Stephen, Esq., and George Frederick Watts, Esq., R.A.

**National Reform Union, The**, is an outgrowth of those reform associations which existed in most towns prior to the Reform Bill of 1867. The conference which led to its establishment was held at Manchester in April '64. Its first programme included "the household and lodger franchise, vote by ballot, redistribution of seats, and triennial parliaments." Its declared objects now are: (1) The dissemination of political knowledge and the furtherance of Liberal organisation, especially in the county constituencies. (2) The promotion and agitation of any leading question which an important section of the Liberal party may from time to time place before the nation, and in regard to which it may be thought desirable to move and instruct public opinion. It has 419 affiliated and subscribing branches, and sends out lecturers all over the country. The officers are: President, Hon. P. Stanhope, M.P.; Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. H. Maden, M.P.; Chairman of Executive, Mr. R. Barlow; Secretary, Mr. A. G. Symonds, M.A.; and the offices are at 50, Haworth's Buildings, 5, Cross Street, Manchester.

**National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children.** This Institution was founded in the year 1843 by the late Mr. William Williams, and is supported by voluntary contributions. It now has under its care the two well-known training-ships *Arethusa* and *Chichester*, lying off Greenhithe, Kent, where boys, of good character only, are trained for the Navy, Merchant Service, or Army Marines; it also wholly maintains eight Homes on shore for boys and girls, amongst those for boys being two at Bisley, Surrey. In these Homes and ships there is accommodation for 1000 children. No votes are necessary, but applicants for admission are seen every morning, except Sunday, at 11 o'clock, at the London Home and Offices, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. Children having fathers able to work are not considered eligible; criminal children are not received. The age for admission to the Homes is from 10 to 13, but boys for the ships must be between 14 and 16, and physically fit. The education of the children in the Homes is under the supervision of the Education Department. Boys who have passed the third standard spend half their time in trades, and are brought up as tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, bakers, gardeners, laundry boys, and band boys, while the girls are trained for domestic service. As many as 12,177 boys and 2396 girls have been received and sent out into the world since the establishment of the Society. From the *Arethusa* and *Chichester* training-ships 4795 boys have joined merchant ships, 709 the Royal Navy, 35 Army, 44 Royal Marines. An

Emigration Agency and Working Boys' Home form an important part of the work. £18 will support a child for one year. Receipts in '97 amounted to £19,315 17s. 7d. President, The Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G.; Chairman and Treasurer, Mr. W. E. Hubbard; Deputy Chairman, Mr. Charles T. Ware; Secretary, H. Bristow Wallen; Finance and Deputation Secretary, Henry G. Copeland. Head Offices, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.

### NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Since the enforced relinquishment of Wimbledon, Bisley has become the scene of the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association. The first meeting took place at Wimbledon in 1860, and for thirty years, till '89 inclusive, the annual meetings were held there. In '90 the first meeting at Bisley was held, and permanent camp buildings have since been erected there. The thirty-ninth meeting of the N.R.A. opened at Bisley on July 11th, '98, and was as well attended as in former years. The shooting was even better than in '97, when wonderful scores were made; and what with fine weather and the result of practice with the Lee-Metford rifle, the scoring was extraordinarily good. The number of ties which had to be shot off was very numerous; in fact, a tie seemed to be the rule in almost every competition. One feature of the meeting was the reinstatement of the 1000 yards range in the Queen's competition. Since '82 the shooting at this range had been abolished, but this year the Council determined to restore it, though unfortunately during the afternoon on which the last stage of the Queen's was fired the wind was very gusty and strong, and in consequence the shooting at the long range was very uncertain. It is an open question whether this long range should be included in the Queen's competition, since there are so few places where Volunteers can ever get any practice at 1000 yards. This was the principal reason for its abolition in '82. For the first time the 1100 yards range was used in a competition. The weather was splendid throughout the meeting, though very hot, with occasional windy days. The Duchess of Westminster distributed the prizes at the conclusion of the meeting. The following were the results of the principal competitions:—

**Evelyn-Wood Competition:** G Co. 2nd Northampton Regiment, 158.

**Walgrave Series** (10 shots at 800 and 900 yards): Major Mellish, 4th Notts, 93.

**Regulars v. Volunteers** (15 shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards): Volunteers 1515, Regulars 1384.

**Humphry Challenge Cup** (15 shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards): Oxford University 755, Cambridge University 694.

**Secretary of State for War's Prize** (10 shots at 800 yards): Serg. Ins. of Musk. Clementi Smith, Middlesex Yeomanry, 50.

**Ashburton Shield** (7 shots at 200 and 500 yards): Charterhouse 467, Wellington 465, Bradfield 452, Blair Lodge 450, Glenalmond 449, Bedford 444, Dulwich 444, Marlborough 443, Clifton 440, Eton 439, Rugby 438, Uppingham 425, Harrow 428, Winchester 426, Cheltenham 422, Rossall 420, Highgate 419, Felstead 416, Weymouth 413, St. Paul's 407, Berkhamstead 399, Whitgift 391, Tonbridge 388, Malvern 387, Haileybury 360, Eastbourne 339.

**Spencer Cup** (7 shots at 500 yards): Serg. Stewart, Blair Lodge, 35.



Cadet Corps Challenge Trophy (7 shots at 200 and 500 yards): Uppingham 116.

Public Schools Veterans' Match (10 shots at 500 yards): Eton 238.

United Hospitals' Challenge Cup (15 shots at 500 yards): Guy's 389.

Albert (10 shots at 800 and 900, and 15 at 1000 yards): Lieut. Patterson, 1st V.B. Gordon Highlanders, 141.

Rass (15 shots at 900 and 1000 yards): Mr. Morgan, Lisburn, 128.

Kolapore Cup (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards): Guernsey 744, Victoria 741, Mother Country 741, Canada 735, Jersey 718, India 700.

United Service Cup (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards): Army 764, Volunteers 748, Royal Marines 748, Royal Navy 732, Militia 714, Yeomanry 704.

Lucas Cup (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards): Surrey Brigade 1478.

Chancellor's Plate (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards): Cambridge 724, Oxford 717.

Duke of Westminster's Challenge Cup: Civil Service R. 89.

Elcho Shield (15 shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards): England 1595, Scotland 1540, Ireland 1505.

Prince of Wales' (10 shots at 200 and 600 yards): Sergt. Inst. Wallingford, Hythe Staff, 95.

Sir J. Whitehead Challenge Cup: Galloway Rifles, 1st team, 114.

Mullens' Competition: Galloway Rifles, 1st team, 63.

Brinsmead Challenge Shield: H.M.S. *Excellent*, 30.

Mappin: Artists', 2nd team, 200.

Wimbledon Cup (10 shots at 600 yards): Pvt. Marke Wood, Suffolk, 50.

Queen's Prize (200, 500, 600, 800, 900, and 1000 yards): 1st stage, Pvt. F. Simpson, 4th V.B. Manchester, 101, bronze medal; 2nd stage, Lieut. Fletcher, 2nd Liverpool, 214, silver medal; 3rd stage, Lieut. D. Yates, 3rd Lanark, 327, gold medal, £250 and gold badge; Sergt. A. Handford, 2nd V.B. Manchester, 326, N.R.A. badge and £60; A-Sergt. J. H. Scott, 1st Roxburgh and Selkirk, 326, N.R.A. badge and £40; Pvt. G. M'Haffie, Galloway Rifles, 324, N.R.A. badge and £30; Col.-Sergt. Barrett, 2nd Norfolk, 324, N.R.A. badge and £20.

St. George's Competition: 1st stage (7 shots at 500 and 600 yards); Corp. A. Somers Lewis, 1st V.B. Oxford, 70; 2nd stage (10 shots at 800 yards): L.-Corp. C. C. Fleming, 4th V.B. Scottish Rifles, 116, winner of vase.

Yeomanry Inter-regimental Cup: West Kent, 1st team, 266.

Alexandra (7 shots at 500 and 600 yards): L.-Corp. Fisher, 1st South Stafford, 69.

China Cup (10 shots at 600 yards): Lancashire, 442.

Loyd-Lindsay: Ayrshire Yeomanry, 2nd team, 128.

Belgian Cup: 3rd Lanark 175.

Starley Cyclists' Prize: Galloway Rifles, 1st team, 146.

Mackinnon Challenge Cup: England 34, Scotland 27, Ireland 26, Wales 19, Canada 19.

Royal Cambridge Shield (for Regulars): 7th Dragoon Guards 123.

Whitehead Revolver Cup: Army 1003, Volunteers 952, All Corners 943, Royal Navy 876, Royal Marines 820.

Bargrave-Deane Revolver Cup: 13th Middlesex, 141.

Halford Memorial Cup for match rifles (15 shots

at 900 and 1000 yards): Major G. C. Gibbs, 2nd Gloucester Engineers, 144.

Duke of Coburg's Challenge Cup for the Marines (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards); Portsmouth Division R.M.L.I. 699.

National Challenge Trophy (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards): Scotland 1942, England 1916, Wales 1888, Ireland 1824.

Match Rifle Aggregate: Mr. Morgan, Lisburn, 527.

Wimbledon Cup for match rifles (15 shots at 1100 yards): Mr. Morgan, Lisburn, 61.

National Society for Checking the Abuses of Public Advertising. Hon. Secretary, Mr. Richardson Evans, 1, Camp View, The Common, Wimbledon. Official Address: 7, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The (Incorporated by Royal Charter), has for its object that no child in the United Kingdom shall live an undurable life. This object is sought by (1) warnings; (2) enforcement of laws; (3) promotion of any new law that may be necessary. The Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, which was passed during '94, imposes penalties upon those who inflict unnecessary suffering on children and injury to their health; punishes assault, neglect, abandonment, and exposure; adds further penalties where the death of the child so wronged would bring insurance money; specially provides for the treatment of drunkards who cause suffering to their children; punishes parents who cause their children to beg, or to sell anything in the street, after nine at night and before six in the morning, under eleven years of age. It provides for Government inspection of places where pantomime children are employed, or acrobat children are trained; provides conditions of new guardianship, and makes necessary the authority of the Home Office for the emigration of cruelly treated children; abolishes the necessity of the oath for abandoned and abducted children of tender years who are victims of crimes of indecency by penalties varying from three months' imprisonment to three years' penal servitude. Patron, H.M. The Queen. Director and Secretary, Rev. Benj. Waugh. Assistant Secretary, S. H. Gladstone. Organ, *The Child's Guardian*; Editor, Rev. B. Waugh. Central Office, 7, Harpur Street, London, W.C.

National Society, The, for promoting the education of the Poor in the principles of the Established Church, was instituted in 1811 and incorporated in 1817. Its objects are expressed in its title. Schools are supported in all parts of England and Wales, training colleges are helped, religious inspections of the schools are organised, and information on all educational topics is diffused directly and by means of Diocesan and other local Boards of Education throughout the country. The annual report for '97 showed that the accommodation in Church schools was 2,759,679, and the average attendance 1,871,773. The income for '97 was £19,694. The voluntary contributions to the schools were £632,906 in '97. The total income of the schools amounted to £3,727,397, and the expenditure to £3,824,122. President, the Archbishop of Canterbury; Secretary, Rev. J. S. Brownrigg. Offices, The Sanctuary, Westminster.

National Union of Teachers, The, founded 1870. Objects: (1) to promote the spread of



education; (2) to bring practical knowledge to bear on educational legislation; (3) to unite the school teachers in a strong professional organisation; (4) to watch the interests and advance the welfare of schools and teachers; (5) to secure the appointment of a Representative Educational Council, and the creation of a Ministry of Science and Education. The Union provides legal advice, defence, and assistance for its members, professional advice and protection against unjust management or inspection of schools. Its organ is the *Schoolmaster*. It includes local associations and district unions. **Conferences** are annually held at Easter. The twenty-ninth annual conference was held at Cheltenham, April 11th to 14th, '98, the President being Mr. R. Waddington. There are now 430 local associations in England and Wales, with 38,687 members. There are a **Provident Society, Benevolent Fund, Orphan Fund, and Orphan Homes** in connection with the Union. Up to May '98 over £125,000 had been raised for benevolent purposes. **Secretary, J. H. Yoxall, M.P. Office, 71, Russell Square, W.C.**

#### Navies, Foreign. See FOREIGN NAVIES.

**Navy League, The**, was founded in 1895, and is a strictly non-party organisation formed to urge upon Government and the electorate the paramount importance of an adequate navy as the best guarantee of peace. The League, which has branches throughout the world, carries on its work by the distribution of literature, public meetings, the delivery of lectures, and by the organisation of celebrations of such anniversaries as Trafalgar Day. **President, the Earl of Drogheda; Secretary, Commr. W. C. Crutchley, R.N.R. Offices, 13, Victoria Street, Westminster.**

### NAVY, THE BRITISH.

For early history of the Navy see ed. '87, and for continuation of history and modern progress, eds. '88 to '98. See also ADMIRALTY.

**Finance.**—The estimates for '98-9 amount to a net total of £23,778,000, being an increase of £1,440,000 on the estimates for the previous year, which were originally £21,838,000, but to which a sum of £500,000 was added in the month of July under special circumstances. In reality the sum voted in '98 will, if it be spent, show an increase, very much larger, owing to the unhappy delays consequent upon the dispute in the engineering trade. Virtually the result of that dispute was to throw back the actual dates of completion for service of many important ships by some six or seven months, the result being that a sum of £1,400,000 which would otherwise have been expended on the shipbuilding vote was not so spent; and the failure to spend this money seems likely to cause further delay. While the shipbuilding vote shows an increase of £1,571,000 over the estimates for '97-8, in reality it is only the difference between this sum and the sum of £1,400,000, which was mentioned above, that must be taken to represent the increased provision. As in the previous year, so in '98-9, the increased number of officers, men, and boys proposed necessitates a further increase in nearly every vote connected with the *personnel*. The aggregate of these votes exceeds by £446,300 the provision made for the same services in '97-8. The works vote does not differ materially, but on the other hand certain

miscellaneous votes, as shown below, are increased. The ordnance vote still remains very high, but it is less than the corresponding vote for the previous year by £125,800—the decrease being partly accounted for by the completion of some heavy orders for guns, and partly by the application of a sum of £90,000 out of savings. Since the termination of the dispute in the engineering trade the policy of accelerating shipbuilding has been pursued vigorously, and not only in the dockyards but in the private establishments there has been an activity which bids fair to make up in some respects for the loss of time in '97. The abstract of expenditure, independent of the supplementary vote, is as follows:—

Effective Services.		£
Wages, etc., of Officers, Seamen, and Boys, Coastguard, and Royal Marines		4,988,000
Victualling and Clothing for the Navy		1,491,700
Medical Establishments and Services		107,000
Martial Law		11,400
Educational Services		86,600
Scientific Services		67,200
Royal Naval Reserves		257,000
Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, etc. :—		
Section I.— <i>Personnel</i>		2,218,000
Section II.— <i>Matériel</i>		2,971,000
Section III.—Contract Work		5,612,000
Naval Armaments		2,549,200
Works, Buildings, and Repairs at Home and Abroad		650,100
Miscellaneous Effective Services		232,900
Admiralty Office		247,700
Total Effective Services		£21,549,800

Non-Effective Services.		
Half-Pay, Reserved and Retired Pay		752,500
Naval and Marine Pensions, Gratuities, and Compassionate Allowances		1,082,900
Civil Pensions and Gratuities		332,900
Total Non-effective Services		£2,168,300

#### Extra Estimate for Services in Connection with the Colonies.

Additional Naval Force for Service in Australasian Waters—Annuity payable under	60,300
Grand Total	£23,778,400

#### See also Supplementary Estimate.

In Vote 1 there is an increase of £295,185, mainly due to provision for additional numbers for the fleet, as shown in Vote A, and to variations in ranks and ratings and in the several rates of pay and allowances. Vote 2, for victualling and clothing, shows an increase of £95,263. This increase is mainly on provisions, on savings—that is to say, payments for provisions not taken up—mess traps, lights, and seamen's and marines' clothing, owing of course to the additional numbers voted. Provision is also made in the vote for the first cost of certain victualling-yard craft. It is increased by a net transfer of £11,837 from other votes, which accounts for the difference between the apparent and real increase. Vote 3, for medical establishments and services, is increased by £4202, due to increased requirements for hospital and infirmary provisions and stores. There is a transfer of £1398 to this vote from others.

Vote 4, for martial law, shows an apparent increase of £803, but in reality part of this is a transfer from vote 1 of £294, consequent on the establishment of a new prison at Jamaica. The increased provision is required for courts martial and conveyance of prisoners. Vote 5, for educational services, is increased by £1000 on account of the larger number of officers studying at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, and by additional educational staff for the fleet. Vote 6, for scientific services, shows an increase of £509, including the provision for new instruments and apparatus at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and at the Observatory at the Cape of Good Hope. The requirements also in connection with the photographic mapping of the heavens has caused this vote to be increased. Vote 7, for Royal Naval Reserves, which in the previous year showed an increase of more than £20,000, is this year again increased by the sum of £7100. Provision has been made for an additional number of engineer officers (Royal Naval Reserve) to undergo a course of instruction in the home dockyard reserves, and for additional firemen. It is also expected that increased numbers of Royal Naval Reserve men will put in their full attendance at drill during the year. Vote 8, for ship-building, shows an increase in all three sections, although this increase is more apparent than real owing to the transfer of certain sums to or from other votes. The real increase for section 1 (*personnel*) is £97,676, mainly on account of increased requirements for wages of artificers. The real increase in section 2 (*matériel*) is £511,490, being an increase of naval stores generally, including armour and coal. In section 3 (contract work) the increase is £173,260, due to additional provision for hulls of ships and machinery. Further details concerning this vote will be found elsewhere. Vote 9, for naval armaments, shows a decrease of £226,882. The apparent decrease is rather less, but there has been a transfer of £1082 from votes 1 and 2. Requirements on account of guns, small arms and miscellaneous stores have decreased, but the total is modified by increased provision as regards wages of artificers and police, projectiles, ammunition, torpedoes, and gun-cotton. Vote 10, for works, buildings, and repairs, shows an increase of £1300 on account of barracks, hospitals, infirmaries, and coastguard stations. Vote 11, for miscellaneous effective services, is increased by the large sum of £37,500 as against an increase last year of only £6000. This increase is explained by additional expenditure on passage money, lodging allowances, lighthouses, lightships, beacons, loss by exchange, and allowances to ministers of religion. Vote 12, the Admiralty Office, also shows an increase of £4100 for additional staff and progressive increases of salary for length of service. As against this, however, there is an increased contribution from the War Office towards the cost of the transport department. All the non-effective votes show increases, the steady but inevitable growth of these being only what might have been anticipated. That for half-pay, reserve and retired pay, is increased by £3000; that for pensions, gratuities, and compassionate allowances by £29,700; and that for civil pensions and gratuities by £5500. In vote 16, for the additional naval force for service in Australasian waters, there is no variation.

**Personnel.**—The number of officers, seamen, boys, coastguard, and Royal Marines

voted for '97-8 was 100,050—an increase on the previous year of 6300. It was proposed in '98-9 to increase the numbers voted by 6340, bringing up the total to 106,390. This increase it is proposed to distribute as follows: 111 commissioned officers, 39 subordinate officers, 50 warrant officers, 2400 seamen class men, 100 artisans, 1984 engine-room ratings, 356 miscellaneous ratings, 300 boys under training, and 1000 Royal Marines. The additional numbers entered in '97-8 were distributed as usual over the whole year, each month showing an increase on its predecessor. Any average therefore of the numbers borne over the entire year would be delusive, and a column has therefore been introduced in Vote A of the estimates showing the actual number of officers, men, and boys borne on the latest date available before their printing. The number so shown on Jan. 1st, '98, was 97,518, but on Feb. 1st the number stood at 98,652. It is probable, therefore, that the aggregate number voted was obtained before the end of the financial year. Several increases in the established lists of various classes of officers having been rendered necessary, orders in council were obtained for this purpose. The establishment of engineer officers has been raised from 850 to 950, including 50 warrant officers called artificer engineers. The list of accountant officers has also been raised from 500 to 550. As was announced in the '98 edition, a committee, presided over by Vice-Admiral Richard E. Tracey, had been appointed to inquire into the training of junior executive officers afloat. This report has not yet been made public. A committee was also appointed to investigate the general question of recruiting, and its report having been received, many of the minor suggestions have already been adopted, resulting in a marked improvement in the entry of engine-room ratings and artisans. The addition of the *Calliope* to the boys' sea-going training squadron has been most satisfactory: 1079 lads were entered through these training ships during the twelve months ending March 31st, '97, and 808 more in the succeeding nine months. Experience having shown that the naval ration hitherto issued to lads in the sea-going training ships might with advantage be increased, a new scale has been laid down. The training ship *Black Prince*, referred to last year as having been stationed at Queenstown, is now capable of accommodating the full number of boys allotted to her, and this number is being regularly instructed. As a further depot ship for boys discharged from the training ships, but not yet drafted to sea, the *Agin-court* has been sent to Portland from Chatham, and fitted as a training establishment. The advantages of Portland for the purposes of training have been referred to in previous years; an assistant inspecting captain has now been appointed with his headquarters at that place. The regular training squadron has had its composition somewhat altered, the *Active* having been replaced by the *Raleigh*, a larger vessel, and capable of carrying more men. The *Calypso* has also been replaced by the *Cleopatra*. A new system of selection of men to be trained as higher gunnery and torpedo ratings, and of the best shots as captains of guns, has been associated with the grant of higher pay to captains of turrets and captains of turret guns. Some discussion occurred during the year as to the proficiency of British seamen as gunners and marksmen. The Navy



League offered to establish a prize for the gun's crew making the best shooting in the Channel Squadron, but this was refused by the Admiralty on the ground that a system of prize firing has already been instituted. There seems no reason to doubt that the men of the fleet are as well trained in this respect as those of other navies. But it is believed that proposals are being considered by the authorities for an increase of the provision of ammunition to be used for training purposes. The measure of the year before last, by which a supplemental list of lieutenants was raised from the Mercantile Marine and the Royal Naval Reserve for temporary service, has been still further extended in '98, which may be considered as proof that this system is deemed to have been satisfactory. At the same time there is to be noted an expression of opinion, both in the Navy and outside it, that the method by no means fulfils its purpose.

**Marines, Royal.**—This corps is a military body specially organised and trained for service in the fleet as well as on shore. It constitutes an important part of the naval forces of the country, and is supported by funds taken in the naval votes. The strength of the corps, which stood at 16,841 in '97-8, is now to receive a further increase of 1000 men. Whenever an emergency arises, and there is an opportunity for active service, the Marines are the first force drawn upon; and in all the naval and military operations in which this country has been recently engaged they have taken a prominent part. Their motto, "*Per mare, per terram*," aptly describes the nature of their duties. The Royal Marines are divided into two corps—the Royal Marine Artillery (Blue Marines) and the Royal Marine Light Infantry (Red Marines). The former have their headquarters at Eastney (near Portsmouth); the latter at Chatham, Forton (near Gosport), and Plymouth. There is also at Walmer (near Deal) a recruit *dépôt*, where all newly raised men for both branches are sent to receive preliminary instruction. The Royal Marines are recruited under the long-service system, and there is never any lack of applicants to this *corps d'élite*. The accepted candidates, whether officers or privates, are picked men, far above the average standard of the army. The recruiting office for London is at 22, Spring Gardens; but men are also entered at Bristol, Birmingham, Cambridge, Derby, Edinburgh, Exeter, Gloucester, Hull, Greenock, Wakefield, Liverpool, Reading, Salisbury, and Taunton. As a rule, one-half the force is embarked for duty in Her Majesty's ships, the remainder being at headquarters, revising drills, recruits, etc. Recently, however, the increased number of ships in commission has obliged a larger proportion to serve afloat, and a difficulty has even been experienced in finding proper relief. It was from the men in the *dépôts* that battalions of marines have been formed for co-operating with land forces abroad. Recruiting for the Marines has been exceptionally active, and the standard height for growing lads under twenty averaged on entry a little below 5 ft. 6 in. for infantry recruits, and fully 5 ft. 7½ in. for artillery recruits, with a minimum chest girth of 33 in. Very few recruits were received over twenty years of age, but a considerable number between seventeen and eighteen. The large accumulation of recruits at Walmer training *dépôt* absorbed the

whole of the barrack accommodation there, and in order not to lessen the flow of recruits, those for the artillery were sent to Eastney, the men of that branch already at Walmer being also withdrawn to complete their course at their own headquarters. An increased scale of ration has been granted to recruits while under training. A good deal of progress has been made, both with the new arrangements for musketry practice and for the provision of the latest description of heavy gun for the training of the men in naval gunnery. The emoluments of Royal Marine officers afloat have been improved. Senior officers of Marines employed in ships carrying the flags or broad pennants of flag officers or commodores now receive a flag allowance under conditions similar to those which govern the payment of that allowance to naval officers, while a money payment in aid of mess will be made to Marine officers of junior rank whenever embarked. The increased rate of pay sanctioned by lengths of service to majors of Marines is now payable after two instead of three years' seniority in the case of these officers. In continuance of his agitation for the employment of Marines as the garrisons of coaling stations, Capt. Sir John Colomb, M.P., late of the Marine Artillery, published early in the year a pamphlet on the subject. He wished the Government to try his scheme at Hong Kong, for which about 1800 would be required as a garrison, while it would be also necessary to add about 600 more men to the divisions at home if this plan were adopted. Mainly, it is understood, because of the difficulties which already exist in providing for the proper relief of Marines afloat, and also because there has been some falling off in the class of recruits coming forward, Government has not yet accepted the proposal—which is, however, said to be favoured by the War Office. Sir John Colomb also obtained a Parliamentary return showing the numbers of commissioned officers, subordinate and warrant officers, petty officers, men and boys of the executive branch and other branches of the Navy, borne on April 1st, '58, '68, '78, '88 and '98 respectively, excluding pensioners and Reserves, and also showing in a similar manner the numbers borne on those dates of officers and men of the Marine corps. His purpose in obtaining this return was to prove from the figures it contains his contention, "That as regards the Marine forces of this country, the Admiralty have ceased to have any policy at all." Considerable discussion took place in the press and elsewhere on the subject, but, except that there is a general agreement that the force should be increased gradually to at least 20,000, the views of the agitators have not received any large amount of support.

**Royal Naval Reserve.**—Provision has been made in the estimates for increasing the executive officers list by 100, and this corps is so popular, and the great mercantile marine companies do so much to encourage their officers to join it, that there is seldom a vacancy on the lists, and many scores of applications for entry from eligible candidates. The total number of officers on the active lists who had served for twelve months or more in the Navy, or who were undergoing twelve months' training at the end of the last financial year, was 225, an increase of 42 on the previous year. Instruction was also given to a small experimental class of engineer officers of the Reserve in the



Portsmouth Steam Reserve at the end of '97, and similar classes have been formed this year. Since the introduction of the scheme for the entry and training of Royal Naval Reserve men given in the last year's ANNUAL, 1815 men were enrolled in the new seamen class, and at the end of the financial year the numbers voted for '97-8 were complete. It is too soon yet to judge of the probable result of the change, which has been made with a view to putting a larger number of men through a six months' training in the fleet. Modifications in the original regulations, especially in the direction of reducing the age and of allowing the young men to embark direct for six months' training as soon as they had completed twenty-eight days' drill, instead of first serving for two years in the Reserve, appears to be working satisfactorily. It is considered that accommodation cannot be advantageously found on board the ships at one time for more than 600, and this number are embarked. The drill ships and batteries have now been supplied with the Lee-Metford magazine rifle, and the Royal Naval Reserve is being instructed in the use of this weapon. It is proposed to raise the number of men by 500 firemen, making therewith a total of 22,000 seamen, 3500 firemen, and 300 boys. The opinion has been expressed that the limit of the Navy on a peace footing is 100,000 men on active service. To maintain the Navy on a war footing in time of peace is a course open to grave objection. The alternative is to provide a well-trained reserve of seafaring men in sufficient numbers to bring up the number of men we require in time of peace to the strength required in time of war. This is the principle of the Royal Naval Reserve, which was first raised in '59 under an Act of Parliament which empowered the Admiralty to raise a force not exceeding 30,000 men. No difficulty is found in obtaining suitable men for commissions, either as executive or engineer officers. The age for compulsory retirement of lieutenants is now 45 instead of 55, and for sub-lieutenants 40 instead of 50. Midshipmen, entering after the new order comes into force, who do not qualify for promotion by the time they attain 25 years of age, will be removed from the list. The service rendering a lieutenant eligible for the rank of retired commander will be 10 years' seniority as a lieutenant instead of 15. The maximum age for entry is now fixed at 35 for lieutenants, 30 for sub-lieutenants, 45 senior engineers, 35 engineers, and 30 for assistant engineers. Midshipmen who have undergone twelve months' training will in future be eligible for promotion to sub-lieutenant after 5 years' service in the reserve, if they have obtained a chief mate's certificate; and those who have not undergone such training will in future be eligible for promotion to acting sub-lieutenant after 6 years' service in the reserve, if they have obtained a chief mate's certificate, the latter being confirmed as sub-lieutenant on obtaining an ordinary master's certificate.

**Shipbuilding Programme.**—The programme of new construction for '97-8 was most seriously affected by the prolonged labour disputes, which lasted from July '97 until February '98. The payments to contractors were so disarranged by the suspension of work, that when the estimates were presented this year the Admiralty confessed themselves unable to foresee the exact amount by which

the anticipated expenditure on new construction would fall short. They anticipated that it would be about £2,270,000, out of which sum £1,400,000 was expected to fall in '98-99, and the remainder in the two following years. As may be understood, in the case of many of the contracts spreading over several years, the postponement of the work for six or seven months threw forward all the instalments to later dates than were originally anticipated, and it is only to a certain extent that arrears have been made up. The difficulties consequent on the labour dispute affected the production of propelling and auxiliary machinery, gun mountings, armour, and indeed almost every important class of material, while their indirect effects were not confined to contract ships. In the dockyards the delays on the part of contractors in the delivery of material involved difficulty in carrying on the work of construction, and postponed the completion of ships. In another way the steam and gunnery trials of certain vessels were thrown back, rendering their completion and readiness for service a matter of doubt. Broadly speaking, it is believed that the actual dates of completion for service of the most important ships will be deferred by an interval practically equal to the time during which a retardation of work prevailed and the dispute continued. Of the battleships in hand the *Illustrious* and *Hannibal* were completed, and are now in commission. It was anticipated that these vessels would have been ready in the autumn of '97, had no delay occurred. Six battleships of the *Canopus* class have been in progress in '97-9: the *Canopus* at Portsmouth, the *Goliath* at Chatham, the *Ocean* at Devonport, the *Glory* at the works of Messrs. Laird, the *Albion* at the Thames Ironworks, and the *Vengeance* at Barrow by Messrs. Vickers, Maxim & Co. Of these vessels, the *Canopus* was launched in October '97, the *Goliath* on March 13th, the *Albion* on June 21st, and the *Ocean* on July 5th. The final dates of completion of these vessels will be dependent upon the contract portion of the works. Satisfactory progress is reported on the hulls of all of them, although work on the engineering side was seriously delayed. The three battleships of the type known as the *Formidable* class, particulars of which were given last year, have been laid down in the dockyards on the slips occupied by three vessels of the *Canopus* class. The *Formidable* is building at Portsmouth, the *Implacable* at Devonport, and the *Irresistible* at Chatham. Of the first-class cruisers of the earlier programmes the *Diadem* was the only vessel of her class which was delivered by the contractors during '97-8. The *Europa* and *Niobe* have since been delivered, and all have made their trials, the *Diadem* being in commission. The *Andromeda* is ready to leave Pembroke to be completed at Portsmouth, and the *Spartiate* was launched at that yard on Oct. 27th. The last-named vessel, as well as three others, are slightly modified reproductions of the *Diadem*. The *Argonaut*, which was launched at the Fairfield Works in January '98, was delayed in construction by two serious fires in the works of the contractors. She has been delivered at Chatham. The *Amphitrite* was launched at Barrow on July 5th; the *Ariadne* is still in hand, the engineering dispute having greatly retarded the work on these vessels. A commencement of the four armoured cruisers of the *Cressy* class was

delayed by the fact that the introduction and trial of the new types of 12 in. and 6 in. quick-firing guns, with which these vessels are to be armed, involved a considerably longer period than was anticipated, and consequently retarded the completion of the design. Orders have been placed for these vessels, the *Aboukir* and *Cressy*, with the Fairfield Company, the *Hogue* with Messrs. Vickers, Son, & Maxim, at Barrow, and the *Sulley* with the Clydebank Shipbuilding Company at Glasgow. Of the second-class cruisers two of the *Arrogant* class—the nameship and the *Furious*—have passed successfully through their steam, gunnery, and steam steering trials, and are now attached to the Channel Squadron. The *Gladiator* and *Vindictive* are fairly advanced. The three new vessels of the modified *Talbot* class, the *Hyacinth*, *Highflyer* and *Hermes*, building by contract, have been considerably hindered and their progress retarded. Of the ten ships of the *Pelorus*, third-class cruiser type, several are now well advanced, and one is in commission. Considerable progress has been made with these vessels, as also with the *Condor* and *Rosario*, sloops building at Sheerness. Fairly good progress is also reported with the twin-screw gunboats *Bramble*, *Britomart*, *Dwarf*, and *Thistle*, while the eight light craft gunboats mentioned last year are now all completed, and two are already in service on the Niger. The Royal Yacht was laid down December 15th, '97, at Pembroke Dockyard, and substantial progress has been made on her. She is to be ready for launching in April '99. Of the forty-two earlier torpedo-boat destroyers of 26 to 27 knots, all but five were delivered before April '98; the remainder were to be delivered this year. Forty-five torpedo-boat destroyers, with contract speed of 30 knots, were in construction at the beginning of '97-8, and five more, making fifty altogether, were ordered during the year. It is intended that thirty-four shall be completed in '98. Three experimental destroyers of 32 to 33 knots have been ordered, but their progress has not been very substantial. An experimental vessel, with a steam turbine, reference to which was made last year, is also in hand.

**New Programme, '98-9.**—When the estimates were first announced to the House of Commons in March, the new programme for the coming financial year consisted of 3 battleships, 4 armoured cruisers, and 4 sloops, of which the three battleships and two of the sloops were to be built in the dockyards and the remainder by contract in the private yards. The three battleships will be laid down on the slips as soon as they are vacant, but as it is essential that rapid progress should be made with them at the earliest date, the preparations to build and the earlier stages of construction are provided for in '98-9, and are already in progress. The slips for them should be ready early in '99. The *London* will be laid down at Portsmouth, the *Venerable* at Chatham, and the *Bulwark* at Devonport. These vessels are of the *Formidable* class. The four armoured cruisers, it was announced, would be built by contract. With regard to these cruisers, two will be of the *Cressy* class, but the others will be of a different character. They will be superior in speed and armament to the *Cressy* class, and of larger dimensions. The length between perpendiculars will be 500 ft., extreme breadth 71 ft., mean draught 26 ft., displacement about

14,100 tons, speed 23 knots, horse power 30,000, armament two 9½-in. guns with armoured shields, sixteen 6-in. quick-firing guns in casemates, fourteen 12-pounders quick-firing, three 3-pounders, and two submerged torpedo tubes. The protection to the 9½-in. and 6-in. quick-firing guns will be equal to that of the *Powerful* class. The guns will be of the more modern type adopted for the *Cressy* class, and of considerably greater power than those of any other cruiser. There will be four more 6-in. guns than in the *Cressy*. Buoyancy and stability will be protected by vertical side armour about 6 in. thick, associated with strong steel decks. In these features the arrangements will be similar to those of the *Cressy* class and of the *Canopus* class, but the bows will be more strongly defended. The steel hulls will be unshathed, the measured-mile speed on an eight-hour trial, with natural draught, will be 23 knots, the continuous speed in smooth water will be 21 knots; water-tube boilers will be adopted and twin screws. The capacity of the coal bunkers will be 2500 tons, and 1250 tons will be carried at the speed trial. Of the four sloops, two (to be named the *Shearwater* and *Vestal*) are to be laid down at Sheerness as soon as the *Condor* and *Rosario*, of which they are sister ships, shall have been passed out of the way. The other two will be built by Messrs. Laird of Birkenhead, and will be called the *Rinaldo* and *Mutine*. At the time, therefore, of the introduction of the estimates, the number of vessels under construction or projected was 12 battleships, 16 first-class cruisers, 6 second-class cruisers, 10 third-class cruisers, 6 sloops, 4 first-class gunboats, 4 destroyers, and a Royal yacht.

**Additional Programme.** On July 22nd Mr. Goschen submitted to the House of Commons a supplementary programme in addition to that already authorised. In making the announcement he said that on all the knowledge the Government had when the estimates for the year were submitted he considered the original programme sufficient. It was based on the principle that we must be equal in number, but superior in power, to the fleets of any two countries. It was, however, impossible to conceal that it was the action of Russia, and the programme on which she had entered, which was the cause for our taking parallel action and strengthening our fleet. He declared that the purpose was not aggressive in the slightest degree, but it was well for Europe to note that we intend to increase our power because we believe it is absolutely essential to maintain the principle above mentioned. He went on to say that the resources of this country, both in shipbuilding and in engineering, with our power of manufacturing for ourselves what we require, and the rapidity with which we can build ships if we lay them down, will enable us to keep pace with, if not to outstrip our neighbours. "What, then, is the position? We know of six Russian battleships to be laid down this year, including one already begun. We have now verified where those six ships are to be built. Of those I took two into account in my original estimate, so that the balance against us is four. Accordingly I must ask the House to sanction four battleships beyond my original estimate. The new Russian programme also provides for four cruisers from the commencement of this year, and we propose to commence an equal number

of cruisers—that is to say, four cruisers in addition to those provided for already. My programme also includes twelve torpedo-boat destroyers." The additional programme authorised, therefore, is 4 battleships, 4 armoured cruisers, and 12 torpedo-boat destroyers, the total liability for these vessels being about £8,000,000, to be spread over about three and a

half years. The four new battleships, tenders for building which were invited in October, will not be of the *Formidable* class, but will have rather more speed, rather less draught of water, so as to pass through the Suez Canal without lightening, and slightly less armour. At the same time Mr. Goschen announced that of the four armoured cruisers of the original programme,

Ships of the British Navy, completing, building, or ordered (Nov. '98).

Name.	Description or Class.	Tonnage.	Max. Speed in Knots.	Heaviest Gun.	Building or Completing.	Port and Remarks.
Canopus . . .	Battle-ship	12,900	18	12 in. 46-ton	Completing	Portsmouth.
Goliath . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Chatham.
Ocean . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Devonport.
Albion . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Blackwall.
Glory . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Birkenhead.
Vengeance . . .	"	"	"	"	Building	Barrow.
Formidable . . .	"	14,700	12	"	"	Portsmouth.
Implacable . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Devonport.
Irresistible . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Chatham.
London . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Portsmouth.
Bulwark . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Devonport.
Venerable . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Chatham.
4 unnamed . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Contract.
Aboukir . . .	Armoured cruisers	11,100	21	9-inch.	"	Glasgow.
Cressy . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Glasgow.
Hogue . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Barrow.
Sutlej . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Glasgow.
Euryalus . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Glasgow.
Bacchante . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Barrow.
2 unnamed . . .	"	Type not	settled.			
2 unnamed . . .	Cruisers	" "	"			
Andromeda . . .	1st-class cruiser	11,000	20	6-inch.	Completing	Pembroke.
Niobe . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Barrow.
Diadem . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Fairfield Co.
Europa . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Blackwall.
Spartiate . . .	"	"	"	"	Building	Pembroke.
Argonaut . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Fairfield.
Amphitrite . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Barrow.
Ariadne . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Blackwall.
Vindictive . . .	2nd-class cruiser	5750	"	"	Completing	Chatham.
Gladiator . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Portsmouth.
Hermes . . .	"	5600	"	"	"	Fairfield.
Hyacinth . . .	"	"	"	"	"	L. & G. Co.
Highflyer . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Fairfield.
Proserpine . . .	3rd-class cruiser	2135	20	4-inch.	"	Sheerness.
Prometheus . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Hull.
Pyramus . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Contract.
Pioneer . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Chatham.
Pandora . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Portsmouth.



## Sloops and Gunboats.

Name.	Description or Class.	Length.	Draught.	Speed.	Builder.
Condor . .	Sloop	180 ft.	11 ft. 6 in.	13'2 kts.	Sheerness.
Rosario . .	"	"	"	"	"
Shearwater . .	"	"	"	"	"
Vestal . .	"	"	"	"	Laird.
Mutine . .	"	"	"	"	"
Rinaldo . .	"	"	"	"	"
Bramble . .	Gunboat	"	8 ft.	13'5 kts.	Potter & Co., Liverpool.
Britomart . .	"	"	"	"	London & Glasgow Company.
Dwarf . .	"	"	"	"	
Thistle . .	"	"	"	"	

## (42) Torpedo-boat Destroyers, 215 tons displacement, 27 knots, 12-pounders.

Name.	Contractor.	State.	Name.	Contractor.	State.
Ardent . .	Thornycroft	In commission.	Janus . .	Palmer	In reserve.
Banshee . .	Laird	"	Lightning . .	"	"
Boxer . .	Thornycroft	"	Lynx . .	Laird	"
Brutiser . .	"	"	Opossum . .	Hawthorn	"
Charger . .	Yarrow	In reserve.	Porcupine . .	Palmer	"
Conflict . .	White	"	Ranger . .	Hawthorn	In commission.
Contest . .	Laird	In commission.	Rocket . .	Thomson	In reserve.
Baring . .	Thornycroft	In reserve.	Salmon . .	Earle	In commission.
Dasher . .	Yarrow	"	Shark . .	Thomson	In reserve.
Decey . .	Thornycroft	In commission.	Skate . .	Barrow	In commission.
Dragon . .	Laird	"	Snapper . .	Earle	In reserve.
Ferret . .	"	"	Spitfire . .	Elswick	"
Fervent . .	Paisley	Completing.	Starfish . .	Barrow	In commission.
Handy . .	Fairfield	In commission.	Sturgeon . .	"	"
Hardy . .	Doxford	"	Sunfish . .	Hawthorn	In reserve.
Hart . .	Fairfield	"	Surly . .	Thomson	"
Hasty . .	Yarrow	In reserve.	Swordfish . .	Elswick	"
Haughty . .	Doxford	"	Teaser . .	White	Completing.
Havock . .	Yarrow	"	Wizard . .	"	"
Hornet . .	"	In commission	Zebra . .	Thames Iron Works	In reserve.
Hunter . .	Fairfield	"			

## (50) Torpedo-boat Destroyers, 300 tons displacement, 30 knots, 12-pounders.

Name.	Contractor.	State.	Name.	Contractor.	State.
Albatross . .	Thornycroft	Completing.	Foam . .	Thornycroft	In reserve.
Angler . .	"	In commission.	Gipsy . .	Fairfield Co.	"
Arab . .	Thomson	Building.	Griffon . .	Laird	In commission.
Ariel . .	Thornycroft	In commission.	Kestrel . .	Thomson	Building.
Avon . .	Barrow	In reserve.	Leopard . .	Barrow	Completing.
Bat . .	Palmer	In commission.	Locust . .	Laird	In reserve.
Bittern . .	Barrow	Completing.	Mallard . .	Thornycroft	In commission.
Brazen . .	Thomson	"	Mermaid . .	Hawthorn	Building.
Bullfinch . .	Earle	Building.	Osprey . .	Fairfield Co.	In reserve.
Chamois . .	Palmer	In reserve.	Otter . .	Barrow	"
Cheerful . .	Hawthorn	Completing.	Panther . .	Laird	"
Coquette . .	Thornycroft	Building.	Quail . .	"	In commission.
Crane . .	Palmer	In commission.	Recruit . .	Thomson	Completing.
Cygnets . .	Thornycroft	Building.	Seal . .	Laird	In reserve.
Cynthia . .	"	"	Sparrowhawk . .	"	In commission.
Desperate . .	"	In reserve.	Star . .	Palmer	In reserve.
Dove . .	Earle	Building.	Sylvia . .	Doxford	"
Earnest . .	Laird	In commission.	Thrasher . .	Laird	In commission.
Electra . .	Thomson	Completing.	Violet . .	Doxford	In reserve.
Express . .	Laird	Building.	Virago . .	Laird	"
Fairy . .	Fairfield Co.	In reserve.	Vulture . .	Thomson	Building.
Fame . .	Thornycroft	In commission.	Whiting . .	Palmer	In commission.
Fawn . .	Palmer	Completing.	Wolf . .	Laird	In reserve.
Flirt . .	"	"	Zephyr . .	Paisley.	Completing.
Flying-fish . .	"	In reserve.			

## New Programme, '97-8-9.\*

Name.	Contractor.	State.	Name.	Contractor.	State.
Lee . . .	Sunderland	Building.	Spiteful . .	Jarrow	Building.
Leven . .	Glasgow	"	Stag. . .	Chiswick	"
Orwell . .	Birkenhead	"	Viper . .	Newcastle	"

\* '97-8.—Three boats of 32-33 knots speed; one steam turbine boat.

'98-9.—Twelve boats (tenders asked for):

one would be built at Pembroke instead of by contract, when the *Spartiate* was launched. The tender for her sister ship was invited from the constructors in October: these are the two exceptionally large vessels mentioned above. The other two armoured cruisers of the original programme are to be built, the *Bacchante* at Clydebank, and the *Euryalus* at Barrow. Tenders were also invited in October for the construction of the twelve torpedo-boat destroyers of the additional programme, but nothing more has up to the present (November) been heard of the four cruisers of the additional programme.

**General Administration.**—In addition to the shipbuilding and completion of new vessels, the following ships have undergone large repairs and in some cases reconstruction at the home yards during '97-8:—The *Royal Arthur*, *Barham*, *Seagull*, *Mercury*, *Porpoise*, *Mohawk*, *Arethusa*, *Rodney*, *Æolus*, *Bonaventure*, *Magicienne*, *Spartan*, *Ringdove*, *Barraclouta*, *Swallow*, *Ragoon*, *Holspur*, *Dolphin*, *Raleigh*, *Flora*, *Lynx*, and *Thrasher*. In addition, progress has been made on the repairs of the following vessels:—*Bellona*, *Crescent*, *Marathon*, *Tartar*, *Dreadnought*, *Cambrian*, *Salamander*, and *Sheldrake*. Several of these ships have been commissioned and others passed into the Fleet Reserve. The work in the yards at home continues to be carried out in a satisfactory and economical manner. The work at the yards abroad continues to be very heavy, principally because of the much larger number of ships in commission, and because re-commissioning repairs were rendered necessary by the non-delivery, on account of the engineering dispute, of new ships intended as reliefs. During '98-9 the principal work to be undertaken is the advancement in the work of fitting new boilers in the *Dreadnought*, and in re-boiling the *Blanche*, *Sheldrake*, and *Bellona*. The policy of the Admiralty in relieving ships continues to be the despatch of a heavier and stronger vessel in place of a less strong and lighter armed ship. Although this course necessitates the employment of more officers and men at sea, the classes under instruction and in the depots have increased in number. Additions have also been made to the number of torpedo-boat destroyers on foreign stations, and in those at home the crews have been frequently changed with the object of securing the training of as many men as possible in this special service. During the last twelve months several important experiments have been made on armour plates of improved quality, and contracts have been arranged on the basis of these experiments. The output of armour Mr. Goschen referred to in introducing estimates as having been seriously reduced in consequence of the dispute in the engineering trade and the introduction of new qualities of plate which necessitated considerable alterations

and additions of plant. To a certain extent it was understood from the First Lord that he did not consider it advisable to lay down more ships, owing to the incapacity of the plate-makers to produce armour in sufficient quantity to keep pace with the building. The fact is, that the Sheffield firms had but recently laid down new plant in order to introduce the Krupp process when the disturbance in the engineering trade occurred. During the five months that it lasted, two of the firms were able to deliver plates very slowly, while a third was idle all the time. Even in April the re-arrangement of the machinery was not yet complete, and several months were expected to elapse before they could be in full swing. It must be admitted, therefore, that the delay was caused, at least in part, by the transition from the Harvey to the Krupp process. With regard to the cost of the plant for armour making, with a capacity of from 5000 to 6000 tons yearly, it is estimated that this would represent about £800,000, and of course a much larger expenditure would be necessary to open a new establishment. The cost of finished plates is something like £100 a ton. The difficulties in this direction, however, are gradually disappearing, and in the coming year it is anticipated that much larger deliveries will be made. The manufacture of guns is proceeding satisfactorily, and the production is keeping pace with the requirements of the fleet. The conversion of 6-in. and 4-in. breech-loading guns to the quick-firing system is to be completed this year. A new and more powerful 6-in. quick-firing gun has, after exhaustive trials, been adopted, and its manufacture for future ships is proceeding. For the first time since the introduction of quick-firing guns it has been found possible to produce a gun which, while able to fire with safety and rapidity, does not require the expensive and heavy brass cartridge case which has hitherto been thought indispensable. The adoption of this plan will cause a great saving in the cost and weight of ammunition, and of the space to stow it. The heavy guns for the main armaments of the new battleships and first-class cruisers of the '97 and future building programmes will be much more powerful weapons than the corresponding gun previously afloat. Their manufacture is proceeding. The supply of cordite to the fleet is proceeding satisfactorily, and it will be further extended as the present stocks of gunpowder are reduced. The equipment of the fleet with the Lee-Metford magazine rifle has been completed, and the difficulties in finding ranges suitable for this new arm are being gradually overcome. During the whole year the withdrawal from the service of some of the earlier types of Whitehead has been carried out, the torpedoes withdrawn having been replaced by others of more recent date. The manufacture of gun mountings of all types is proceeding

satisfactorily. Great attention has been devoted to the development of all appliances which experience has shown will improve the rapidity of fire, and at the same time simplify as far as possible the machinery necessary for the working of modern heavy guns of great power. There is every reason to believe that when the heavy gun mountings to the new designs are completed a great improvement will have been achieved.

**Launches and Trials.** The following vessels satisfactorily completed their trials in '97-8: the battleships *Mars* and *Jupiter*, the second-class cruisers *Doris* and *Isis*, and four torpedo destroyers. The following vessels have also completed their contract steam trials: the battleships *Cæsar*, *Illustrious*, and *Hannibal*, the first-class cruiser *Diadem*, and the second-class cruisers *Arrogant* and *Furious*, with twenty torpedo-boat destroyers of 30 knots speed. It is probable that the machinery of many more vessels would have reached the trial stage during this financial year, had it not been for the delay caused by the labour difficulties. The *Powerful* has been commissioned for service on the China station. Her boilers have fully answered expectations, and although some trouble was experienced with her machinery, now that more experience has been gained these difficulties have been overcome. In August last she made a record trip from Wei-hai-Wei to Yokohama. She was ordered to run at 5,000, 8,500, 12,000, and 18,000 horse-power, the best coal consumption being at the last-named power, which was obtained for 1·98 lb. of coal per indicated horse-power per hour, this amount including all purposes as well as the main engines—that is to say, for electric lighting, distilling, steering, refrigerating, ventilating, pumping, etc. The run was made from Wei-hai-Wei to Yokohama direct, the latter place being reached in sixty-seven hours. As the distance is 1200 miles, this gives an average of very nearly eighteen miles an hour. The ship did easy steaming for the first twelve hours, having left at 6.30 p.m. Then she worked up to 20 knots at 18,000 indicated horse-power; after eight hours at this rate the engines were run up to between 21,000 and 22,000 for a couple of hours, and then eased down slightly, making a fair run for the twenty-four hours of 472 knots, or an average of more than 19½ knots. The vessel then continued her journey at 15 knots until she arrived in port. There were times during the run when the speed was fully 22 knots. Everything worked smoothly and splendidly. The *Terrible* has been commissioned, and has also made a series of interesting trials, in one of which Mr. Goschen, in June last, ran to Gibraltar and back. These trials have also been satisfactory, so far as the boilers are concerned; but there are still some little difficulties to be surmounted in connection with the engines. The trials of the *Diadem* were of first-class interest, as she is the first ship with *Belleville* water-tube boilers, fitted with economisers. It is therefore highly satisfactory to learn, from a paper read by Sir John Durston at the Institution of Naval Architects, that the results obtained are very satisfactory in regard to economy of fuel, efficiency of combustion, ease of working, and of maintaining the specified powers. Speaking broadly, the *Diadem's* engines and boilers have been tested under all possible circumstances and degrees of power, as well as during dis-

tribution of the same power when reduced over some or all of the generators, so as to ascertain the relative grate efficiency, coal economy, and other features, as compared with those attaching to other forms of the boiler. The *Europa* and *Niobe*, both of the *Diadem* class, have also made successful trials. During her thirty hours' run at 12,500 indicated horse-power, the *Europa* attained a speed of 19·33 knots. During her eight hours' full-power trial with 17,137 indicated horse-power, she attained a speed of 20·4 knots. The *Diadem*, at a corresponding trial, with 17,188 indicated horse-power, got a speed of 20·6 knots. In her concluding trial the *Europa* was required to steam for four hours with only 78 per cent. of her total boiler power, when the indicated horse-power attained was 16,298 and a speed of 20·9 knots. The *Niobe*, on her full-power trial, attained 16,834 indicated horse-power, and a speed of 20·5 knots, with a coal consumption of 1·66 lb. per unit of indicated horse-power per hour. In the matter of smaller vessels, the destroyer *Crane* reached the high speed of 32·49 knots; the destroyer *Dasher*, which has had her locomotive boilers replaced by boilers of the Thornycroft water-tube type, made successful trials; the destroyer *Seal* underwent a full-power trial, her speed on the mile being 30·04 knots; the destroyer *Wolf*, also built by Messrs. Laird, made a speed of 30·3 knots, with a mean for a three hours' run of 30·11. Some interesting experiments took place in July on board the torpedo destroyer *Surly*, when oil fuel was, for the first time on a British warship, tried as the propelling power. The system which is fitted up on board the *Surly* was invented by Mr. Holden, of the Great Eastern Railway, and the trial took place with the special permission of the Admiralty. Mr. Holden's invention was adapted to only two of the *Surly's* boilers, of which there are four. From the descriptions which have been given, it appears that coal fires are in the first place lighted in the furnaces. No sooner has sufficient heat been generated, than bricks are placed in the furnaces to take the place of the coal, and the oil is sprinkled on them from an overhead tank, in this way overcoming the difficulty which has sometimes previously been experienced in furnishing a regular and sufficient supply of the oil. The trial was made over the mile in Stokes Bay, and appears to have been fairly successful, the spray being quite sufficient to obtain the heat required. The thermometer in the stokehole indicated 150° F. at one time. Although it was hoped that a speed of 16 knots would be obtained, the average for three runs over the mile was 14 knots. The petroleum refuse, which is used to sprinkle on the bricks in the furnaces, has a flash point of 280° F. Further experiments are taking place; but it is understood that the results have already been so encouraging as to induce the authorities to order several new destroyers to be fitted on this principle. Several more third-class cruisers of the "P" have undergone their trials, and all with complete success. The experiments with different types of water-tube boilers in the torpedo gunboats have not been completed, although the *Salamander* with Mumford boilers, the *Seagull* with Niclausse, and the *Express* with De Laal boilers, have commenced their trials. The following vessels have been launched since the publication of the '98 edition: the first-class cruiser *Vin-*



*dictive* at Chatham in Dec. '97, the torpedo-boat destroyer *Express* at Laird's in Dec. '97, the second-class cruiser *Argonaut* at Fairfield in Jan. '98, the torpedo-boat destroyer *Cygnat* at Thornycroft's in Jan. '98, the battleship *Goliath* at Chatham in March, the second-class cruiser *Ariadne* at Clydebank in April, the second-class cruiser *Hermes* at Fairfield in April, the battleship *Albion* at the Thames Ironworks Company in June, the second-class cruiser *Highflyer* at Fairfield in June, the battleship *Ocean* at Devonport in July, the second-class cruiser *Amphitrite* at Barrow in July, the third-class cruiser *Psyche* at Devonport in July, the torpedo-boat destroyer *Albatross* at Thornycroft's in August, the torpedo-boat destroyer *Orwell* at Laird's in September, the torpedo-boat destroyer *Cynthia* at Thornycroft's in September, and the second-class cruiser *Hyacinth* at Govan in October.

**Incidents.** The conclusion of the engineering dispute, which took place early in the year, enabled the Admiralty to push on with the building programme; and not before it was necessary, for the situation in the Far East had already become critical, and both the Russian and French Governments were increasing their squadrons in those waters. On April 4th it was announced that we had effected a lease with China of the port of Wei-hai-Wei, Mr. Balfour explaining that this was "the one port in the Gulf of Pechili which may be held to balance the possession of Port Arthur by the Russians. The ceremony of taking over Wei-hai-Wei, after the departure of the Japanese, took place on May 24th, when the commissioners, who included Capt. King Hall, of the *Narcissus*, and who were entrusted with the duty of carrying out the transfer, after certain formalities unfurled and saluted the Union Jack. Upwards of one hundred bluejackets formed a guard, and the *Centurion* and *Barfleur*, flagships, with the *Iphigenia*, cruiser, arrived at the place shortly afterwards. In February, on the return of the *St. George* from her commission as flagship of the Cape station, her officers and men proceeded to Osborne, and were graciously received by the Queen. On the Nile the naval forces again took part in the brilliant exploits of the Anglo-Egyptian Expedition which regained the Soudan provinces. The capture of Shendi, on March 26th, by the gunboats under Capt. Colin Keppel, was most successful, the Dervishes being outflanked, and leaving everything in the hands of the attacking force. And again, in the crowning victory at Omdurman, the following gunboats were present: *Sultan*, Lieut. Cowan, R.N.; *Sheik*, Lieut. Sparks, R.N.; *Fateh*, Lieut. Beatty, R.N.; *Nasr*, Lieut. Hood, R.N.; *Zafir*, Com. Keppel, R.N.; *Tamai*, Lieut. Talbot, R.N.; *Hafir*, Lieut. Staveley, R.N.; *Metemneh*, Lieut. Kemble, R.N. The *Zafir* was, unfortunately, lost by grounding just before the action, and Capt. Keppel was forced to transfer his flag to the *Sultan*. In April, owing to a strike of the Welsh miners, the coal supply of the Navy was considerably jeopardised, and for some time it was feared that the ordinary stocks would be much depleted. With a view to lessen the difficulty which might have been created, the Admiralty announced "that the customary partial mobilisation of the fleet will not take place this year, but cruises will be arranged for the Channel and Reserve Squadrons during the

summer." In accordance with this decision there were no strategical manœuvres, this being the first time these have been omitted since '87. The Channel Squadron made a cruise round the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, visiting a number of ports. The First Reserve, or Coastguard Squadron, was also mobilised, and, proceeding to Berehaven, there underwent a week's training. Later in the year the four vessels which act as a port-guard at Sheerness, Portsmouth, Devonport, and Pembroke, had their crews completed to full strength, and under the command of Commodore Bainbridge, with his flag in the *Nile*, proceeded on a cruise to several of the principal ports. Early in June His Royal Highness the Duke of York hoisted his pennant on board the *Crescent*, thus returning to sea duty after a lapse of six years, when, as Acting Captain, he commanded the *Melampus* during the manœuvres of '92; his previous services having been as lieutenant in command of the *Thrush* in '90, and as lieutenant in command of torpedo-boat No. 79 in '87, he having previously served in subordinate positions on board the *Bacchante*, the *Dreadnought*, and *Alexander*. On Aug. 27th the *Crescent* was paid off, after a commission of just eleven weeks, during which time she had been attached to the Channel Squadron. The ship, on being inspected, was reported as in a highly creditable state of efficiency. The leave-taking of the Duke was a hearty one, and was made particularly interesting by the presence of the Duchess of York and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. On July 20th the Lord Mayor of London inaugurated the practice, and set an admirable precedent by entertaining a large number of naval officers and official representatives of naval administration. The invitation was "to meet the First Lord of the Admiralty," and brought together probably the most representative gathering of the naval service ever seen in the City of London. On Trafalgar Day the Royal Navy Club, a dining institution dating back to a very early period, entertained the Lord Mayor; and although the function was entirely private, it may be said to have been a return of hospitality. These and other incidents will be found fully reported in the *Army and Navy Gazette* and other papers. On Sept. 6th a fanatical outbreak occurred at Candia, when a picket of the Highland Light Infantry, with a small party of bluejackets and marines, were attacked, and, after four hours' fighting against overwhelming numbers, were forced to take refuge on board a vessel in the harbour. An officer and twelve men of the Highland Light Infantry, with four bluejackets of the *Hasard*, were killed, and nearly forty of the party wounded. The gallantry of Lieut. Vaughan Lewis, R.N., Sub.-Lieut. Nicholson, R.N., and Dr. Mallard, surgeon of the *Hasard*, with others of the gunboat's crew who went to the assistance of the soldiers, was universally commended. A large naval force under the command of Admiral Noel proceeded to the port, further British troops were landed at the place, and order restored. (See CRETE, History '98.) Towards the end of October, and early in November, the hesitation shown by the French in removing from Fashoda the mission headed by Major Marchand caused the relations between the two countries to become somewhat strained. As the French appeared to be increasing their coast defences and augmenting their fleets,

Great Britain also proceeded to prepare for war. The Reserve Squadron was mobilised, and every preparation made on foreign stations and elsewhere for hostilities. However, on Nov. 4th Lord Salisbury, at a dinner to Lord Kitchener at the Mansion House, announced that the French Government had decided to evacuate Fashoda, and the preparations were suspended.

**Miscellaneous.**—The following are the principal promotions and appointments of the year:—Rear-Admiral H. L. Pearson to command Australian Station; Rear-Admiral C. P. Fitzgerald to be second in command in China; Captain E. P. Roe to be Commodore in command of the Training Squadron; Captains A. Barrow and R. S. Lowry to be Assistant-Directors of Naval Intelligence; Vice-Admiral C. F. Hotham to be Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness; Vice-Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour to be Commander-in-Chief in China; Rear-Admiral A. P. Lake to be Senior Officer on the Coast of Ireland; Rear-Admiral G. H. U. Noel to be second in command in the Mediterranean; Captain A. W. Moore to be Junior Sea Lord of the Admiralty; Captain C. J. Norcott to be Commodore on the South-East Coast of America; Captain A. K. Bickford to be Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard; Rear-Admiral A. L. Douglas to command the East Indian Station; Captain C. G. Drury to be Senior Officer at Gibraltar; Rear-Admiral Sir R. H. Harris to be Commander-in-Chief on the Cape Station; Captain W. H. Henderson to be Commodore at Port Royal; Rear-Admiral J. W. Brackenbury to be second in command of the Channel Squadron; Captain W. F. S. Mann to command the Naval Barracks at Sheerness; Captain J. L. Hammett to command the Fleet Reserve at Portsmouth; Captain J. H. Rainier to command the Fleet Reserve at Devonport; Captain H. T. Grenfell to command Devonport Naval Barracks; Captain S. H. M. Login as Captain of the College at Greenwich. The following vessels were commissioned:—The first-class cruiser *Royal Arthur* to relieve the *Orlando* as flagship in Australia; the first-class cruiser *Edgar* to carry relief crews and the newly-appointed Second in Command to China, where Admiral Fitzgerald would transfer his flag to the *Grafton*; the third-class cruiser *Porpoise* to relieve the *Pylades* in Australia; the second-class cruiser *Doris* to relieve the *St. George* as flagship on the Cape Station; the first-class battleship *Trafalgar* to relieve the *Inflexible* as portguard ship at Portsmouth; the ~~ship~~ *Alert* to relieve the *Buzard* in the West Indies; the *Nile* to take the place of the *Devastation* as portguard ship at Devonport; the *Cæsar* to take the place of the *Nile* on the Mediterranean Station; the new second-class cruiser *Arrogant* for service in the Channel, relieving the *Hermione*; the *Barfleur* was transferred from the Mediterranean to China; the third-class cruiser *Raccoon* to relieve the *Brisk* in the East Indies; the *Victorious* was transferred to the China Station from the Channel; the second-class cruiser *Thetis* to relieve the *Sybil* in the Mediterranean; the first-class cruiser *Terrible* at Portsmouth for trials; the second-class cruiser *Buonaventura* to relieve the *Rainbow* in China; the second-class cruiser, *Hermione*, to relieve the *Pique* in China; the second-class battleship *Devastation* to serve as tender to the *Collingwood* at Bantry; the first-class battleships *Illustrious* and *Han-*

*nibal*, the former for the Mediterranean the latter for the Channel; the first-class battleship *Cæsar* also transferred from the Channel to the Mediterranean; the second-class cruiser *Raleigh* to relieve the *Active* as Commodore's ship of the Training Squadron; the third-class cruiser *Cleopatra* to relieve the *Calypto* in the same squadron; the third-class cruiser *Tartar* to relieve the *Blonde* on the West Coast; the second-class cruisers *Dido* and *Isis* for special service; the first-class cruiser *Diadem* to relieve the *Blenheim* in the Channel Squadron, the *Blenheim* carrying out new crew to the *Barfleur* in China; the first-class cruiser *Crescent* for special service in the Channel Squadron; the third-class cruiser *Marathon* to relieve the *Cossack* in the East Indies; the second-class cruiser *Rainbow* to proceed to Malta, there to pay off and undergo repair and refit; the third-class cruiser *Proserpine* to relieve the *Partridge* on the North American Station; the third-class cruiser *Comus* to relieve the *Cordelia* on the same station; the *Dido* and *Isis* to relieve the *Astrea* and *Forté* in the Mediterranean; the 30-knot torpedo-boat destroyers *Ernest* and *Griffin* for service in the Mediterranean as tenders to the *Cæsar* and *Illustrious*; the gunboat *Salamander* to relieve the *Scout* in the Mediterranean until the new third-class cruiser *Perseus* is ready. The shallow-draught river gunboats *Sandpiper* and *Woodcock* have been sent out in sections to Hong Kong, where they will be commissioned as tenders to the *Tamar*. The number of vessels on each station up to the end of Oct. '98 was: Mediterranean and Red Sea, 38; Channel Squadron, 13; North America and West Indies, 15; S.E. Coast of America, 4; Pacific, 8; Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa, 18; East Indies, 10; China, 29; Australia, 12; Training Squadron, 4; Particular Service, 12; Surveying Service, 8.

**Naval Publications.**—“The British Fleet” (4th edition), Commander C. N. Robinson, R.N.; “Ironclads in Action,” H. W. Wilson; “Naval Administration,” Admiral Sir Vesey Hamilton; “Naval Annual” (’97), Lord Brassey; “Journal of Sir Bartholomew James,” and “Life of Captain Stephen Martin,” in Publications of Navy Records Society; “Torpedoes and Torpedo Craft,” Lieut. George Armstrong, late R.N.; “Naval Warfare” (3rd edition), Admiral Colomb; “The Mechanism of a Man-of-War,” R. C. Oldknow; “The Trafalgar Memorial,” Professor Laughton; “Naval Policy,” G. W. Steevens; “The British Navy for One Hundred Years” (Navy League Publications), C. McHardy; “The Petrified Eye,” Capt. Drury, R.M.; “Running the Blockade,” T. E. Taylor; “The Effect of Maritime Command on Land Campaigns since Waterloo,” Major Caldwell; “Life of De Ruyter,” G. C. Milne; “The Defence of the Empire,” Sir G. Clarke; “The Sailor’s Pocket-book,” Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford; “Life of Nelson,” Captain Mahan; “History of the Administration of the Royal Navy,” W. Oppenheim; “The British Navy, Past and Present,” Captain Eardley Wilmot, R.N.; “Biography of Sir George Tryon,” Admiral C. C. Fitzgerald; “Short History of the British Navy,” David Hannay; “The Royal Navy,” Laird, Clowes and others; “Neutral Ships in War Time,” A. Saunders; “Russia’s Sea Power, Past and Present,” Sir G. Clarke; “The American Navy,” C. Norris; “Benin, the City of Blood,” Com. R. H. Bacon,



R.N.; "Nelson and his Times," Lord C. Beresford and H. W. Wilson; "The Interest of the United States in Sea Power," Captain A. T. Mahan; "Famous Frigate Actions," C. R. Lowe; "The Mastery of the Mediterranean," W. F. Lord; "All the World's Fighting Ships," F. T. Jane; "Life of Sir John Glover, R.N.," Lady Glover; "Drake and the Tudor Navy," J. S. Corbett; "Old Cruisers and the Far East," P.L.I. Paper; "Naval Pocket-book," L. Carr Laughton; "Our Navy: its Growth and Achievements," J. D. Jerrold Kelley, U.S.N.; "Notes on the Management of Ships in a Fleet," R. N. Ommaney, R.N.; "Maritime Warfare and Merchant Shipping," O. Douglas; and "Britain's Naval Power," Hamilton Williams.

**Neon.** See CHEMISTRY.

## NETHERLANDS, THE.

A kingdom under Queen Wilhelmina (*q.v.*), daughter of the late King William III. and of Queen Emma, who was Queen-Regent till the Queen came of age (Aug. 31st, '98). Constitution of 1848, revised in '87, vests the executive in the sovereign, and the legislative authority in the States-General, sitting in two chambers: the first, consisting of 50 members, elected for nine years (one third retiring every three years) by the provincial States from among the most highly assessed inhabitants; the second, of 100 members, elected directly by all male citizens of 25 years or more who either pay a direct tax to the State of a little over a florin, or have occupied rooms at a rent of from 80 cents to 2½ florins for 6 months or more, or own or lease a boat of not less than 30 tons burden, or receive a public pension of 275 florins or more, or have deposits of at least 50 florins in the savings bank, or have passed the examination necessary for the profession of an engineer, a surgeon, and other professions. Practically, the ability to support himself and his family qualifies a man to vote. The second chamber is elected for four years. The Government and the second chamber alone possess the initiative in legislation; the upper house having the right of approval or rejection, but not of amendment. Alterations in constitution are made by two-thirds vote of both houses, followed by a general election, and confirmation by a similar vote of the new States-General. The country is divided into 11 provinces and 1123 communes, each province having its own representative body, which has the power of making ordinances subject to the approval of the King. Its colonies include Java and territories in Sumatra, Borneo, and numerous other islands in the Eastern Archipelago; Curaçao and five other small islands in the West Indies, and Surinam in South America. Entire liberty and social equality granted to all religions. Education not compulsory, but well organised, and practically free as to the primary schools. Length of railways 1699 miles. The chief exports are food products, drugs, iron, steel, textiles, sugar, etc. **Area**, 12,648 sq. m.; **pop.** 5,004,204. **Revenue**, '98, £11,733,075; **expenditure**, £12,717,830; **debt**, £95,277,958; **imports**, '97, £142,178,778; **exports**, £123,262,241. See DIPLOMACY, FOREIGN ARMIES and FOREIGN NAVIES.

**Political Parties.**—Parties in the States-General are divided into Liberals and Anti-Liberals, the latter being composed chiefly of such opposite elements as Catholics and Orthodox Protestants, who are also called

**Conservatives.** The only bond apparently between these two bodies is the conviction that the supremacy of religious authority must be recognised in the government of the nation, whereas the Liberals urge that religious questions should be kept separate from the administration of the State. A Franchise Reform Bill brought in by Dr. Tak van Poortvliet, the Premier and head of the Liberal party, in '94, split up the Liberal party, an extreme or Radical section supporting the Premier, while a moderate Liberal section opposed him. The Chamber was dissolved, and at the general election in April the Moderate Liberals scored an unexpected victory. Dr. Tak only secured 44 seats, against the 56 secured by the Opposition. M. Van Houten then carried a measure considerably extending the suffrage, in June '96, and the disintegration of the Liberal party was completed. It now consists of four groups, Conservative Liberals, Advanced Liberals, Radicals, and Social Democrats. A general election took place in June '97, when 48 Liberals, 20 Catholics, 21 Orthodox Protestants, 4 Historic Christians, 4 Radicals, and 3 Social Democrats were returned. Classified in another way, the successful candidates included 52 Liberals, 45 Anti-Liberals, and 3 Social Democrats. The Historic Christians are a section of the Orthodox Protestants, but hostile to the coalition with the Catholics. A Progressive Liberal Cabinet was formed under Dr. Pierson.

**History, '98.**—A Bill brought in by the Government and establishing compulsory personal military service, with exemption for ministers of all denominations, was carried by the First Chamber by 32 votes to 13 (July 1st), received the Royal assent and became law (4th). Queen Wilhelmina attained her eighteenth birthday (Aug. 31st) and ascended the throne, the regency of her mother accordingly ceasing. The Queen attended divine service in the Great Church at the Hague, and thanksgiving services were held throughout the kingdom. Her Majesty formally entered Amsterdam in state (Sept. 5th) amidst enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty, and was enthroned in the New Church (6th), where she took the oath to keep and maintain the constitution. A state entry into the Hague followed, and the Queen for the first time opened the States-General (Sept. 20th).

**Nevis.** A British West Indian island included in the presidency of **St. Christopher** (*q.v.*), of the federal colony of the **Leeward Islands** (*q.v.*). **Area**, 50 sq. m.; **pop.** 13,087. **Capital**, **Charlestown**, with a population of 900. The island is simply a single cone-shaped mountain, surrounded by a margin of low lands. **Statistics** included in those of **St. Christopher**. See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table).

**New Brunswick.** A province of the Dominion of Canada. It lies along the Bay of Fundy. **Area**, 28,200 sq. m.; **pop.** 321,263. **Capital** **Fredericton**, **pop.** 6502; chief commercial centre **St. John**, with a population of 39,179. Divided into fifteen counties. Chief rivers are the **St. John** and the **Miramichi**, which are navigable in part. Administered by a **Lieut.-Governor** and **Executive Council**. The people elect a **Legislative Assembly** of 41 members. The Province has ten seats in the **Dominion Senate** and fourteen in the **House of Commons**. Religion abundantly provided for. Both higher



and elementary education publicly provided and supported—the latter free, but not compulsory. The history of New Brunswick was comprehended in that of Nova Scotia until 1784, when it was made a separate Government. Joined the Dominion in 1867. See CANADA and DIPLOMATIC.

**New Caledonia** is an island in the South Pacific, lying to the south-west of the New Hebrides. It is a French penal colony, and the Loyalty Islands to the east of it are grouped with it as a dependency. Other dependencies are the Huon Island, the Chesterfield Islands and the Wallis Archipelago. New Caledonia is governed by a Governor with a Council-General. The penal population is about 10,000 or 11,000. The area of the island and its dependencies is about 7700 sq. miles, and the total pop. about 62,752. The capital is Noumea. Ores and minerals are worked and exported.

**Newcastle, Bishop of.** See under PEERAGE.

### NEWFOUNDLAND.

A British colony and island lying across the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which was discovered by the Cabots in 1497. Area, 42,200 sq. m.; pop. 202,040. Capital, St. John's, pop. 29,007. Atlantic cable lands in Heart's Content Harbour. Interior uninhabited. Great Bank to southward, shallow seas where Gulf Stream and Arctic Current meet; ever foggy, but teeming with fish, especially cod. Copper is also found in the island. A portion of Labrador, the area of which is computed at about 120,000 sq. m. (pop. 4106), belongs to Newfoundland, and was joined to it in 1809. Governor and responsible Ministry form Executive. Two Houses of Parliament: Legislative Council of 15 members, nominated by Governor; House of Assembly of 36 members, representing 18 districts, and elected every four years by manhood suffrage. Religion chiefly divided between Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Wesleyan bodies. Education denominational, and not free. The colony passed through a serious financial crisis in '95, when the Commercial Bank and the Union Bank of Newfoundland had to suspend payment. The latter was afterwards found to be solvent, but the former was in a hopeless condition, and much distress was caused in the island. Union with Canada was in the air for some time, but ultimately fell through. Fishing is the main industry, and dried cod, cod and seal oil, and copper form the chief exports. A transinsular railway, with branches to the important towns, connects with the railway system of Canada, the intervening strait being crossed by steamer in six hours. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table) and DIPLOMATIC.—History, '98. The Winter Ministry assumed office (Nov. 17th, '97). After some negotiation (the Government entered into a contract (Feb. 19th) with Mr. Reid, the contractor who built the trans-insular railway, by which he agreed to work the whole railway of 650 miles at his own expense for a term of 50 years, as from '93, paying therefor \$1,000,000 cash to the Government and receiving a subsidy from the Government of 2500 acres of land per mile. At the end of the term of 50 years, and on the payment of a further \$6,000,000, the railway is to become his own property. He also agreed to purchase St. John's Dock and the Government telegraph system for a cash payment of \$500,000, undertaking to im-

prove the dock, to cheapen the rates on the telegraph system, and to build eight mail steamers for the coast service, receiving a subsidy of \$100,000 for 30 years on this account. The land granted to him included large coal areas, which he bound himself to work, mining not less than 50,000 tons a year and paying to the Government a royalty of 10 cents a ton; also pulp and lumber mills, and copper and other minerals. The contract was approved by the Legislature by large majorities in both houses. The Budget statement (March 11th) for the year ending June '98 showed a deficit, but it was stated that for the ensuing year the revenue and expenditure would balance. Owing to the financial condition, however, the Government decided that a preferential tariff for other parts of the Empire must be postponed. An appeal was made, on resolutions passed by both Houses, for an Imperial Commission to examine into the financial condition of the colony, its agricultural and mineral resources, and the French shore question (27th); but the home authorities declined to appoint such a Commission (May 4th), so a delegation consisting of the Premier and the Receiver-General left for England (June 13th) to impress their views on the Colonial Office. In consequence of their representations, a Royal Commission to inquire into the French shore question was granted (Aug. 15th), and it was understood that their efforts to obtain the establishment of a naval reserve in the island, and the representation of the colony before the Anglo-American Joint Commission, were successful.

**New Guinea, or Papua.** An island lying directly N. of Australia, and after Australia the largest island in the world. It is about 1490 miles from E. to W., with a breadth at centre of 410 miles. The area is now computed to be 305,900 sq. m. British New Guinea comprises the south-eastern part of the island, and the adjacent islands south of the 8th parallel south latitude. It is bounded on the west by Dutch and on the north by German territory. Its area is about 88,460 sq. m., and the population is estimated at about 350,000. A protectorate was proclaimed over the territory in '84, and in '88 it was definitely annexed. It is administered by a Governor, who resides at Port Moresby, the official centre. An annual sum of £15,000 is guaranteed by the colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, to cover the cost of administration, in which these colonies have some share. It was agreed in '98 to continue the guarantee for four years, at the end of which period it is hoped the country will be self-supporting. The country is being gradually settled, and it is hoped that the natives may be trained to use their tribal lands for commercial purposes. The chief exports are trepang, copra, pearl-shell, gold and sandal-wood. The London Missionary Society has been established in the island since '70, and has done much good work. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table).—The German territory is known as **Kaiser Wilhelm's Land**, and lies to the north of the British territory. Its area, with Long Island, Dampier Island, etc., is about 72,000 sq. m., and the population something over 100,000. The administration is in the hands of the German New Guinea Company and an Imperial Commissioner. Tobacco is cultivated with much success.—Dutch: New Guinea, lying to the west of the

British possessions, covers an area of 151,790 sq. m., and has a population of about 200,000. It is administered as a part of the Dutch East Indies, by a Resident at Ternate, who is responsible to the Governor-General. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

**New Hebrides.** A long chain of volcanic islands in western Polynesia, lying W. of Fiji and N.E. of New Caledonia. Area about 3000 sq. m.

**New Jerusalem Church.** The New Church, whose members are commonly called "Swedenborgians," because they accept the system of Scriptural interpretation contained in the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg (b. 1688; d. 1772), by whose instrumentality they believe the Lord has effected His Second Coming by unfolding the internal or spiritual sense of the Divine Word. The doctrines of this sense, together with the science of correspondences—which constitutes the key by which that sense may be unlocked—are set forth in Swedenborg's theological writings. The fundamental doctrines taught are, that the Lord Jesus Christ, in His glorified humanity, is the only God of heaven and earth, and that in Him is the Trinity of Father, Son and Holy Spirit, answering to the trinity in man of soul, body, and their operation together; and that in order to be saved it is necessary to believe in Him, and to keep the commandments by shunning the evils therein forbidden, as sins against Him. Swedenborg's writings were first extensively made known in this country by a clergyman of the Church of England, the Rev. John Clowes, rector of St. John's, Manchester, who translated a great number of them, including his greatest work, the "*Arcana Coelestia*" (13 vols.). Another clergyman, the Rev. William Hill, translated the work second only in importance to it, the "*Apocalypse Explained*" (6 vols.). The Rev. Thomas Hartley, rector of Winwick, translated "*Heaven and Hell*." Very early, some drawn from the ranks of the Methodist preachers and other students of Swedenborg, formed a separate organisation for worship (1788), which has continued and increased. There are existing 82 societies, with 4868 registered members. They have Sunday-schools with 6413 children, and day-schools with 7713 scholars. There are twelve societies in London and its neighbourhood. Their statistics, however, fail to tell the number of their receivers, who have always consisted of separatists and non-separatists—the latter sometimes from their isolation, but sometimes from principle, worshipping in the Established Church or with some of the other religious bodies. In America the number of the societies of the New Jerusalem Church is much greater; and in every foreign country, both in Europe and elsewhere, they possess zealous, if not numerous, adherents. The body in Great Britain is governed by a Conference, which meets annually, and consists of all the ministers and of from one to three representatives from each society, according to the number of its members. The Swedenborg Society, 1, Bloomsbury St., was founded 1810 for translating, printing, and circulating Swedenborg's works, which may be had in fifteen languages. The Church also possesses its own orphanage, its college for training candidates for the ministry, its National Missionary Institution, and other associations formed to forward its propaganda.

**Newnham College.** See WOMEN, HIGHER EDUCATION OF.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

New South Wales is the oldest of the British colonies in Australia. It was founded as a penal settlement in 1888, and originally embraced half the continent. It has Queensland on the north, and Victoria on the south. From the sea upon the east it stretches to about long. 140 E., which meridian divides it from South Australia. Total area 310,700 sq. m.; pop. in '98, 1,335,800. The capital is Sydney, on Port Jackson, pop. 410,000. Ruled by a Governor (Viscount Hampden, see under PEERS) and responsible Ministry. Legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two houses. The upper, or Legislative Council, consists at present of 65 members (the number is unlimited, but is not to be less than 21) appointed by the Governor for life. The lower house, or Legislative Assembly, is composed of 125 members, elected triennially by 125 constituencies on a basis of manhood suffrage. Every male subject above twenty-one, having resided for one year in the colony and for three months in his electoral district, possesses a vote. The elections take place all on the same day. Members are paid the sum of £300 a year. For local government purposes the colony recognises 75 boroughs and 107 municipal districts, besides Sydney. There is also a division into 141 counties. Education under Government control, compulsory for all children between the ages of six and fourteen years, and free to the poor. The Church of England has by far the most adherents, next coming the Roman Catholics, the Presbyterians, the Wesleyans and the Congregationalists, in the order named. There is no state aid to religion. For defence there is a permanent force of about 620 men and about 5000 volunteers, while there is a naval station at Port Jackson and a naval force of nearly 600 men. There are 2691 miles of railway open, and 30,000 miles of telegraph line. Much grain is grown, and there are nearly 50,000,000 sheep in the colony. There are large forests, and gold and silver are mined. Staple export is wool, to the amount of £10,000,000 per annum. Silver and gold are also exported. Revenue, '97-8, £9,482,134; expenditure, £9,391,012; imports, '97, £21,744,350; exports, £23,751,072. Public debt, £64,565,540. See AUSTRALIA, BRITISH EMPIRE (table), and DIPLOMATIC.

**History, '98.**—After a keen struggle the voting on the Federation question took place (June 2nd), and showed 70,990 for the Bill and 65,619 against it. The statutory minimum of 80,000 was therefore not reached, and this was equivalent to the rejection of the measure. The Governor, in opening Parliament, however (21st), stated that the Government were preparing proposals for the modification of the Federation Convention Bill so as to make it acceptable to the electors. As to the general condition of the colony, agriculture and dairy farming had progressed wonderfully, while the mining and manufacturing industries had also improved considerably. The revenue was in a most satisfactory condition. A general election took place in July. The main issue was the course to be adopted with the Federation question, the Premier leading the Ministerial party and Mr. Barton the Opposition. Mr. Barton

and his supporters contended that the Premier was not a sincere supporter of Federation, but was pressing amendments to the Constitution Bill which he knew would not be accepted by the other colonies; while the Ministerialists retorted that Mr. Barton and his party would agree to terms which would be much to the disadvantage of New South Wales. The Labour members supported the Premier, while the Protectionists joined the Federal party under Mr. Barton. The election was most keenly fought, and scenes of disorder were common. The Premier defeated Mr. Barton in the King division of Sydney, but the result of the poll showed that 63 Ministerialists, 57 Federalists and 5 Independents had been returned (29th). The Government majority previous to the election had been about 37. Three of the members of the Cabinet were defeated, and the Labour party were included in the 63 Ministerialists. In opening Parliament the Governor said that the Government proposed to introduce, as the first business, a series of resolutions specifying the amendments in the Constitution Bill which were deemed of urgent importance, since the Government felt their paramount duty was to endeavour to bring about Federation on fair and just lines (Aug. 17th). The resolutions were moved, and an amendment proposed by the Opposition was only defeated by 58 to 54 votes (Sept. 15th). Mr. Reid later on estimated the revenue for the current year at £9,433,000, and the expenditure at £9,681,000. The deficiency he proposed to meet by new duties on tea, coffee, biscuits, confectionery and jams, thus departing from his Free Trade policy. The Assembly agreed to the amendments in the Constitution Bill suggested by the Government (Oct. 20th).

**Newspapers and Magazines.** It appears from the '98 edition of the "Newspaper Press Directory" that the number of newspapers now being published in the United Kingdom is 2418. In England there are 1878, 470 in London and 1408 in the provinces; in Wales there are 103, in Scotland 236, in Ireland 179, and in the various isles round the coast 22. Of these there are 185 daily papers in England, 6 in Wales, 19 in Scotland, 20 in Ireland, and 4 in the isles. In '46 there were only 551 papers published in the United Kingdom, and only 14 dailies. Of magazines, including the quarterly reviews, there are now 2225, 494 of which are religious. In '46 there were only 200 magazines in existence.

### NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand is a colony of the British Empire, consisting of a group of islands in the South Pacific, about 1200 miles E. by S. from Australia. There are two large islands: **North Island**, 500 m. by 250, area 44,467 sq. m.; **South Island**, sometimes also called **Middle Island**, 500 m. by 200, area 58,525 sq. m.; also **Stewart Island**, area 665 sq. m.; **Chatham and Auckland Islands** at some distance E. and S., area 377 sq. m. **Area** of entire colony, 104,409 sq. m.; **population** 759,146, exclusive of the Maoris, who number 39,854. **Capital**, **Wellington**, pop. (including suburbs) 44,791; chief cities, **Dunedin**, 48,672; **Auckland**, 58,344; **Christchurch**, 56,330. Volcanoes and volcanic belt across the centre of North Island. Alpine chain descends along the west coast of South Island. The famous "Hot Lakes" and geyser regions are in North

Island, between Taupo and the Bay of Plenty. Government is carried on by a Governor, who is advised by a responsible Ministry. Of the two houses of parliament, the Legislative Council consists of 48 members nominated by the Governor for life (except those nominated subsequently to Sept. 17th, '91, after which date all appointments are for seven years only), the House of Representatives of 74 (including 4 Maoris) members elected triennially on an adult suffrage. The qualifications for electors are residence in the colony for a year, and in the electoral district for 3 months. Members of the Lower House receive £240, and of the Upper House £150 a year. For local government the country is divided into counties and boroughs, the 83 counties being further divided into town districts and road districts. About 40 per cent. of the inhabitants belong to the Church of England, 22 per cent. are Presbyterians, and 10 per cent. Methodists. Education is compulsory, free, and secular. Ports defended by heavy batteries, mines, and torpedo-boats. The majority of the population are engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and a big frozen meat industry is being fostered. There are 2222 miles of railway, as well as numerous roads and water communication. There are over 200 daily, weekly, and monthly periodicals. The chief exports are wool, frozen meat, gold, gum, and grain. **Revenue**, '97-8, £5,079,230; **expenditure**, £4,912,372; **imports**, 97, £8,055,223; **exports**, £10,016,993. **Public debt**, £44,081,521. See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table) and **DIPLOMATIC**.

**History, '98.**—The Premier, Mr. Seddon, announced that the result of the financial year's working was a surplus of over £500,000 (April 18th). All branches of the revenue had returned more than was estimated, thus showing the continued prosperity of the country. The exact amount of the surplus was given in the Budget statement (Aug. 9th) as £521,000, and the Government proposed to take advantage of it by remitting 5 per cent. in the duties on British manufactured goods, and by asking Parliament again to sanction the old age pensions scheme. The Old Age Pensions Bill, providing that every person of 65 years and upwards, of good character, having resided for 25 years in the Colony, and possessing an income of not more than £34 per annum, should be entitled to a pension of £18 per annum, passed its third reading in the House of Representatives (Oct. 8th), and its third reading in the Legislative Council (20th), and duly became law. Other measures which passed during the Session ending in November were a Mining (Consolidation) Act, a Divorce Amendment Act, and a Municipal Franchise Reform Act.

**Niagara Utilisation.** See **ENGINEERING**.

**Nicaragua**, a Central American republic, bounded on the N. by Honduras, S. by Costa Rica, W. by the Pacific, and E. by the Caribbean Sea. Honduras, Nicaragua and San Salvador constitute the United States of Central America so far as their relations to foreign countries are concerned. The Constitution of '94 vests the executive in a President elected for four years, and a Legislature of one House, containing 40 members elected by universal suffrage for two years. **Army** about 17,000, including reserve and militia. **Exports**: coffee, sugar, hides, and cattle. **Area**, 49,500 sq. m.; **pop.** 500,000. The capital is Managua (pop. 18,000). **Total revenue**, about £300,000; **expenditure**,



£500,000; imports, £538,700; exports, £462,929. Public debt, £607,507. See CENTRAL AMERICA; for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC; and for Nicaragua Ship Canal see ENGINEERING.

**Nicholas I.**, the reigning Prince or Hospodar of Montenegro, was b. Oct. 7th, 1841. After an educational course at Trieste and Paris, he succeeded his uncle, who had been assassinated, Aug. '60. He married, in the same year, Princess Milona, the daughter of the Vice-President of the Council of State. During '90 the thirtieth anniversary of his accession was celebrated, and during '96 the bicentenary of the foundation of his dynasty. Queen Victoria gave him the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order in March '97. His daughter Princess Helen is married to the Prince of Naples, the heir to the throne of Italy; and another daughter, Princess Anne, to Prince Francis Joseph of Battenburg.

**Nicholas II.**, who on Nov. 1st, '94, succeeded his father, Alexander III., as "Emperor of all the Russias," was born at St. Petersburg on May 18th, '68, his mother being the Princess Dagmar, a daughter of the King of Denmark, and sister to the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Cumberland, and the King of Greece. The course of his studies was, by the wish of the late Czar, chiefly directed to modern history and languages, constitutional history, political and social economy, and the law and administration of his own country. He is gifted with the linguistic facility of most of his countrymen, and fluently speaks French, German, Italian, and especially English, of whose literature he has a thorough knowledge. During the famine of '91 he was, at his own request, made President of the Committee of Succour, and worked hard in the organisation of relief. As Czarevitch he held several military commands in his own country—in the famous Preobrajensky regiment among others—and in England he had conferred upon him in '93 the Order of the Garter. He married the Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt in Nov. '94. A daughter, Princess Olga, was born to them in Nov. '95, and another daughter in June '97. His coronation took place with impressive and elaborate ceremonial at Moscow in May '96, and in August of the same year he commenced a tour which included visits to the Emperor of Austria and Germany, to the King of Denmark, to Queen Victoria, and to the President of France. The visit to Paris was taken advantage of to accentuate the friendly understanding or alliance, as it may now be called, between France and Russia. This alliance was definitely announced on the occasion of the visit of President Faure to St. Petersburg in '97. The famous peace proposals which he made to the Powers during '98 are set out under RUSSIA, History, '98.

**Nicoll, W. Robertson, LL.D.**, was born Oct. 10th, 1851, at the Free Church manse, Auchindoir, Aberdeenshire. He studied first at the University of Aberdeen, graduating M.A. in '70; next at the Free Church College, Aberdeen, until '74, when he was ordained minister of the Free Church, Duftown, from which in '77 he was transferred to the Free Church, Kelso. In succession to Dr. S. Cox, he became editor of the *Expositor* in '84. In the following year ill-health compelled him to give up public speaking. In Nov. '86 he came to London, and started the *British Weekly*, which has been instrumental, to a remarkable extent, in introducing new writers to the reading world. The degree of LL.D. was con-

ferred upon him by Aberdeen University in '90. He was married (his second marriage) to Miss Katherine Pollard in '97. Dr. Nicoll is the author of many theological works, in addition to a "Life of James Macdonell, of the *Times*" ('89), a "Memoir of Professor Elmslie" ('90), and has been engaged for a long time on "The Victorian Era of English Literature: a Biographical and Critical History." He has projected and edited "The Expositor's Greek Testament," "The Expositor's Bible," "The Theological Educator," "The Clerical Library," "The Household Library of Exposition," etc. He is also joint editor of "Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century," of which two volumes appeared in '95 and '96. In Oct. '91 he commenced the *Bookman*, a monthly literary journal, which was quickly recognised to be of high literary merit; in '93 the *Woman at Home*, which he had a large share in founding, began its career; and in '98 he undertook the editorship of the *Christian Budget*.

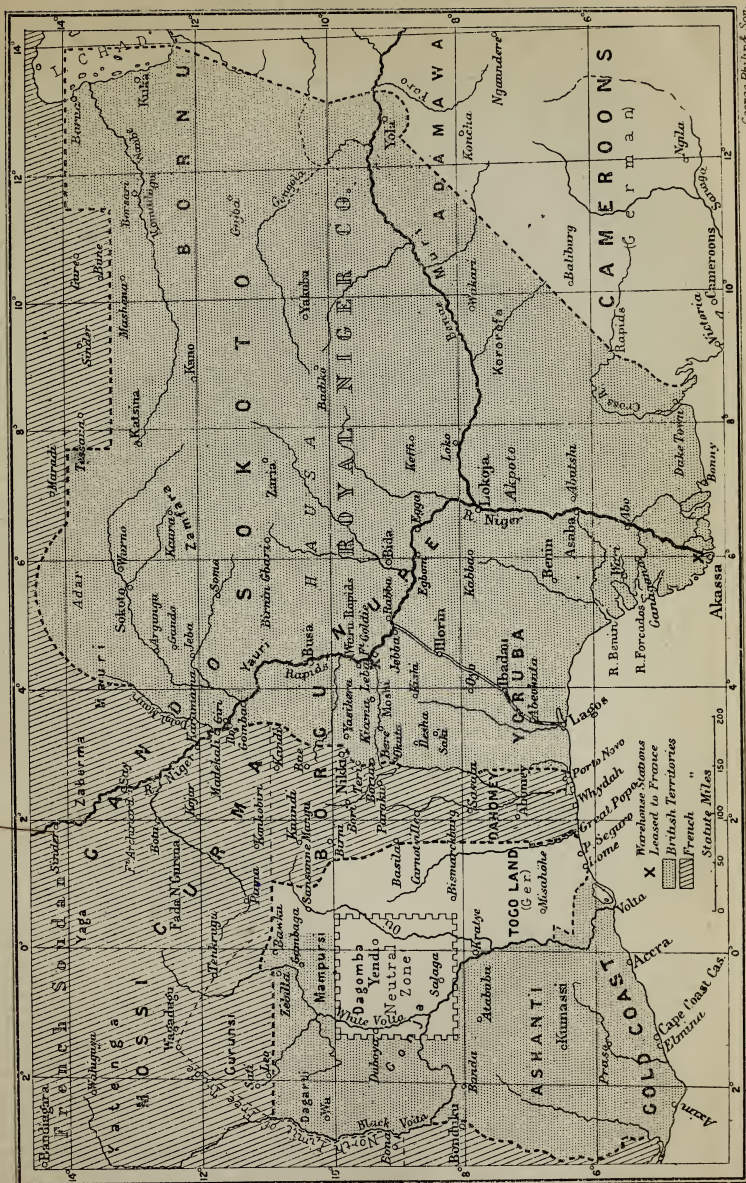
**Niger Coast Protectorate.** A British protectorate was formed in 1884 along the west coast of Africa, from the boundaries of Lagos (*q.v.*), at the mouth of the Benin river, to the mouth of the Rio del Rey, including the mouths of what are called "the Oil rivers," but excluding that portion of the coastline which lies between the Forcados and Brass rivers, and which belongs to the Niger Territories. Until '93 it was called the Oil Rivers Protectorate. Inland it includes the whole Benin region, the Niger delta, and the Old Calabar or Cross river from the rapids to the sea. Benin lies on the western limits of the Protectorate, and owing to the attitude of the king and the savage fetish customs prevailing, trade was very difficult to carry on, so an expedition was sent in '97 and the king was deposed, a Resident being appointed in his place. The country is rich in rubber, gums, mahogany, etc. It is bounded on the northwest by Lagos and Yoruba. The territory is administered by an Imperial Commissioner and Consul-General, with six vice-consuls, and is now divided into three divisions, each under a consular officer. Government posts have been established at Ediba on the Cross river and Ngwa, behind Opobo. Old Calabar is the headquarters. The trade is chiefly carried on by a Liverpool Company, called the African Association, Ltd. The chief products are palm oil and kernels, rubber, ivory, camwood, gums, etc. See DIPLOMATIC, FRENCH WEST AFRICA (map), and NIGERIA.

## NIGERIA.

The Royal Niger Company are the chief representatives of British power and influence in Western Africa. The Niger Territories, now called Nigeria, which they administer under a royal charter dated July 10th, 1886, cover about 500,000 sq. miles, and contain a population variously estimated at from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000. The Anglo-German and Anglo-French agreements of '85, '86, '90, and '93 settled the frontiers of the territory. The eastern frontier, settled by previous agreements made in '85 and '93, runs from a point on the Old Calabar or Cross river on the coast in a north-easterly direction to a point on the river Benue. Yola and its immediate neighbourhood were made the property of Great Britain, while Germany secured the Upper Benue and the confluence of the Faro river, together with the south shore of Lake Chad, as far as the 14° E. long. This frontier

# NIGERIA

(illustrating the Anglo-French Settlement of June '98).







separates the Company's territory from the German sphere of influence in the Cameroons. The northern frontier, separating the British and French spheres of influence, stretches from Barua, on Lake Chad, westwards to Ilo, on the west bank of the Middle Niger, Iut drawn so as to leave within the British sphere all the territory belonging to Sokoto. The frontiers on the west were settled by the agreement made in '98 (see History '93 below). On the Gulf of Guinea the Company have access to the sea by means of a coastline of about 120 miles in length, extending from the Forcados to the Brass river. The capital of Sokoto is Wurno, and other large towns are Gando, Sokoto, Kano, Bida, Yola, Yakubu, Zaria, and Illorin. The capital of the Territories is at Asaba; and the troops—Hausas principally, with English officers—are chiefly centred at Lokoja, the junction of the Niger and Benue rivers. The naval headquarters are at Akassa, at the mouth of the Niger, which possesses the only "slip" on the West coast of Africa on which vessels can be repaired. The Niger delta has a bad climate, but the inland portions of the territory are much healthier. The chief products are rubber, gum, hides, ivory, palm oil, and palm kernels. The Governor of the Company is Sir George Taubman-Goldie, and the Deputy Governor is Lord Scarbrough. The Offices are at Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table) and DIPLOMATIC.

**History, '98.**—In January an understanding was arrived at by the Company with the Sultan of Sokoto, who, since the subjugation of Nupe in '97, had shown symptoms of rebellion against the Company's authority. He, however, finally declared his intention to adhere to his alliance with the Company, and in proof thereof accepted the annual subsidy which he had previously refused. The Ibouza tribe agreed (Feb. 17th) to abolish human sacrifices, to open their roads to all tribes, to admit missionaries into three of their towns, and to appoint a responsible chief and a Council of twelve under the Company instead of the numerous petty chiefs then ruling. In this month and later on the French policy of pushing forward into British territory armed expeditions, even while negotiations were going on at Paris, led to serious complications, and a French force was actually reported to be approaching Sokoto, though this was denied. Colonel Lugard left England (March 5th) to take command of the British West African Frontier Force, with his headquarters at Lokoja. The Anglo-French Commission was all this time sitting at Paris, and an agreement was finally reached and a Convention signed (June 15th). So far as Nigeria is concerned the result was as follows. The French claim was for the whole of the right bank of the Niger from Say to a point just below Busa, the capital of the kingdom of that name. The boundary agreed upon gave them the kingdom of Gurma, and a triangular district on the east of the river, lying between Say, Mauri, and a point ten miles north of Ilo, with both banks of the river from Say to the point ten miles north of Ilo. From that point the boundary passed in a north-easterly direction along the watershed between the Niger and the river Sokoto, and thence in an arc extending some distance to the north of the old Say-Barua line, so as to include all the empire of Sokoto. From the

intersection of the arc with the 14th parallel the boundary line ran along that parallel for 70 miles, then south and east again for 250 miles, and then north again to the 14th parallel and along the parallel to a point a little to the east of the longitude of Kuka, and thence southward to the southern shore of Lake Chad. Southwards, from the point ten miles north of Ilo, the boundary was traced so as to include Borgu, but leaving Nikki to France, the line eventually joining the boundary between Dahomey and Lagos on the 9th parallel. This necessitated the withdrawal of the French from Ilo, Busa, Kishi, and Boria, leaving them Nikki, however. Two pieces of land (to be mutually agreed upon by the two Governments) on the Niger between Leaba and the junction of the Mossi and the Niger, and on one of the mouths of the Niger, were leased for 30 years to the French Government for trade purposes, and in return France conceded equal terms for French and British trade in all French colonies from the Liberian frontier to the Niger. Borgu was completely evacuated by the French (Sept. 1st) and re-garrisoned by British troops. In October it was reported that the Imperial Government had taken over Akassa from the Company, and the terms upon which the administration of the territories is to be transferred to the Imperial Government were made the subject of many rumours. However, nothing definite had transpired up to the time of going to press (Nov. 19th).

**Nile, Valley of the Upper.** The events of the last few years, and more especially of '98, have combined to lend especial interest to this region. The distance from Khartoum to Lak Victoria, at the point where the Nile leaves it, is about 1100 miles; and Great Britain, Egypt, the Congo State, France, and Abyssinia are all interested more or less in the territory lying on both sides of the river along this part of its course. The events connected with the overthrow of the Khalifa and Dervish rule will be found set out under EGYPT, with maps to illustrate the position of affairs. There also, as well as under FRANCE and FRENCH CONGO, Major Marchand's expedition to Fashoda, and the events which ended in his withdrawal, are described. Fashoda is about 370 miles from Khartoum. The Congo State have captured and now hold Rejaf, Wadelai has been occupied by a British force from Uganda, whence another expedition is now advancing northwards, and the Sirdar has established ports at Fashoda and Sobat.

#### NOMS DE PLUME.

The word *nom-de-plume* is not known in French, the proper phrase being *nom-de-guerre*. The following list of pseudonyms deals chiefly with modern English or American writers. It is by no means exhaustive, but it will be found to include practically all writers of note who use a pen-name:—

<i>Adeler, Max</i> . . . .	Chas. Heber Clark.
<i>A.K.H.B.</i> . . . .	Dr. A. K. H. Boyd.
<i>Alexander, Mrs.</i> . . .	Mrs. A. F. Hector.
<i>Ally Sloper</i> . . . .	Chas. H. Ross.
<i>Amateur Casual, An.</i>	Jas. Greenwood.
<i>Anna Isabella Thackeray</i> . . . .	Mrs. Ritchie.
<i>Annie Swan</i> . . . .	Mrs. Burnett Smith.
<i>Anstey, F.</i> . . . .	F. Anstey Guthrie.
<i>Argles, Mrs.</i> . . . .	now Mrs. Hungerford.

- Bede, Cuthbert* . . . Rev. Edw. Bradley.  
*Bettina* . . . Eliz. von. Arnim.  
*Betty Paoli* . . . Elizabeth Glück.  
*Bibliophile Jacob* . . . Paul Lacroix.  
*Billings, Josh* . . . Henry W. Shaw.  
*Bill Nye* . . . William E. Naye.  
*Boldredwood, Rolf* . . . T. A. Browne.  
*Braddon, Miss M. E.* . . Mrs. John Maxwell.  
*Breitmann, Hans* . . . Chas. G. Leland.  
*Brick Pomeroy* . . . M. M. Pomeroy.  
*Browne, Phillis* . . . Mrs. Hamer.  
*Brown, Tom* . . . Thos. Hughes.  
*B.V.* . . . James Thomson.  
*Bystander* . . . Goldwin Smith.  
*Caliban* . . . M. Bergerat, also Jules Claretie.  
*Carle* . . . Victorien Sardou.  
*Carmen Sylva* . . . Queen of Roumania.  
*Claribel* (song writer) . . Mrs. Barnard.  
*Cobbleigh, Tom* . . . Mr. Walter Raymond.  
*Conway, Hugh* . . . F. J. Fargus.  
*Corelli, Marie* . . . Marion Mackay.  
*Craddock, C. E.* . . . Mary N. Murfree.  
*Crayon, Christopher* . . J. E. Ritchie.  
*Cushing, Paul* . . . Roland A. Wood-Seys.  
*Dagonet* . . . G. R. Sims.  
*Danbury Newsman, The* . . . J. M. Bailey.  
*Dangerfield, John* . . . Oswald Crawford.  
*Dart, Stephen* . . . Adeline Sergeant.  
*Dean, Mrs. Andrew* . . . Mrs. Sidgwick.  
*Democritus Junior* . . . Robert Burton.  
*De Montauban, G.* . . . Wm. P. Greenough.  
*Donovan, Dick* . . . J. E. Muddock.  
*Dora d Istrea* . . . Elina Ghiki, Princess Kotsova.  
*Druid* . . . H. H. Dixon.  
*Duchess, The* . . . Mrs. Margaret Argles.  
*E. Owens Blackburn* . . Miss Elizabeth Casey.  
*E. V. B.* . . . Hon. Mrs. Boyle.  
*Fairleigh, Frank* . . . Francis E. Smedley.  
*Falconer, Lanoe* . . . Miss E. Hawker.  
*Fane, Violet* . . . Mrs. Singleton.  
*Farningham, Mari-  
anne* . . . Mary Anne Hearn.  
*Field, Michael* . . . Miss Bradley.  
*Forrester, Frank* . . . H. W. Herbert.  
*Garrett, Edward* . . . Mrs. Isab. Fyvie Mayo.  
*Gaston, Marie* . . . Alphonse Daudet.  
*Graham, Ennis* . . . Mrs. Molesworth.  
*Gray, Maxwell* . . . Miss M. G. Tuttielt.  
*Grile, Dod* . . . Ambrose Buree.  
*Grimsel* . . . M. Rochefort.  
*Gushington, Impulsia* . . Lady H. Dufferin.  
*Gyp* . . . Comtesse de Martel.  
*Halévy, Lud* . . . Lévy.  
*Haliburton, Hugh* . . . Logie Robertson.  
*Hamilton, Gail* . . . Mary Abigail Dodge.  
*H. H.* . . . Mrs. Helen Jackson.  
*Hobbes, John Oliver* . . Mrs. Craigie.  
*Hope, Anthony* . . . A. H. Hawkins.  
*Hope, Ascott R.* . . . R. Hope Moncreiff.  
*Hotspur* . . . H. M. Feist.  
*Hutton, G. M.* . . . Mrs. Mona Caird.  
*Hyacinthe, Père* . . . Chas. J. M. Loyson.  
*Ian Maclaren* . . . Rev. John Watson.  
*Ingoldsby* . . . Rev. James Hildyard.  
*Ingoldsby, Thomas* . . Rev. R. H. Barham.  
*Iola* . . . Mrs. Mannington Caffyn.  
*Isa Craig* . . . Mrs. John Knox.  
*J. K. Marvel* . . . Donald Grant Mitchell, LL.D.  
*Katherine Tynan* . . . Mrs. H. A. Hinkson.  
*Keith, Leslie* . . . K. Johnston.  
*King, Alice* . . . Mrs. A. King Hamilton.  
*Lady Herbert* . . . née Elizabeth A'Court.  
*Lee, Holme* . . . Harriet Parr.  
*Lee, Vernon* . . . Violet Paget.  
*Le Fanu* . . . J. Sheridan.  
*Leigh, Aston* . . . Mrs. Diehl.  
*Linner, Luke* . . . John Leighton (artist).  
*Lothrop, Amy* . . . Miss A. B. Warner.  
*Loti, Pierre* . . . Julien Viaud.  
*Lyall, Edna* . . . Miss Ada Ellen Bayly.  
*Maartens, Maarten* . . J. M. W. Van der Poorten-Schwartz.  
*Madge* (in "Truth") . . Mrs. Humphry.  
*Mailand, Edward* . . . Herbert Ainslie.  
*Mailaw, John Wilson* . . William Watson.  
*Malet, Lucas* . . . Mrs. Harrison (née Kingsley).  
*Mariotti, L.* . . . A. Gallenga.  
*Markham, Mrs.* . . . Mrs. E. C. Penrose.  
*Marlitt, E.* . . . Henriette Eugénia John.  
*Marryat, Florence* . . now Mrs. F. Lean.  
*Mathers, Helen* . . . Mrs. Reeves (née Matthews).  
*Meade, L. T.* . . . now Mrs. Toulmin Smith.  
*M. E. Francis* . . . Mrs. Frank Blundell, née M. E. Sweetman.  
*Miles O'Reilly* . . . Chas. G. Halpin.  
*Miller, Joaquin* . . . C. H. Miller.  
*Miss Mulock* . . . Mrs. G. L. Craik.  
*Mona Maclean* . . . Miss Todd.  
*Mrs. Fairfax* . . . Mizule Bell.  
*Mrs. Henry Wood* . . née Miss Ellen Price.  
*Mrs. Partington* . . . Benj. P. Shellabar.  
*Nancy Bell* . . . N. d'Anvers.  
*Nesbit, E.* . . . Mrs. Bland.  
*Nimrod* . . . C. J. Apperley.  
*Ogilvy, Gavin* . . . J. M. Barrie.  
*O. K.* . . . Olga Kiréef, now Madame de Novikoff.  
*Oldcastle, John* . . . Wilfred Meynell, Editor of "Merry England."  
*O'Rell, Max* . . . Paul Blouet.  
*Ouida* . . . Louise de la Ramé.  
*Pansy* . . . Mrs. S. M. Alden.  
*Pendragon* . . . Henry Sampson.  
*Penn, Arthur* . . . J. Brander Matthews.  
*Percy, Reuben* . . . Thos. Byerley.  
*Percy, Sholto* . . . J. C. Robertson.  
*Petroleum V. Nasby* . . David Locke.  
*Phiz* . . . Hablot K. Browne (artist).  
*Prout, Father* . . . F. S. Mahony.  
*Q.* . . . T. Purnell, Douglas Jerrold, A. T. Quiller Couch, and others.  
*Red Spinner* . . . Wm. Senior.  
*Riddell, Mrs. J. H.* . . (F. G. Trafford) . . Mrs. C. E. L. Riddell.  
*Rita* . . . Mrs. E. M. J. von Booth.  
*Robt. Byr* . . . Karl Emmerich Bayer.  
*Roberts, Capt. A. C.* . . Hobart Pasha.  
*Roslyn, Guy* . . . J. Hatton.  
*Sadie* . . . Miss Sarah Williams.  
*Saintine, X. B. de* . . J. X. Boniface.  
*Setoun, Gabriel* . . . Mr. Hepburn.  
*Shapcott, Reuben* . . . W. Hale White, M.A.  
*Sharp, Luke* . . . Robert Barr.  
*Sketchley, Arthur* . . Rev. George Rose.  
*Slick, Sam* . . . T. C. Haliburton.  
*Slingsby, J. F.* . . . Dr. J. F. Waller.  
*Slingsby, Philip* . . . N. P. Willis.  
*Stahl, Arthur* . . . Mme. Valeska Voigt.  
*Stretton, Hesba* . . . Sarah Smith.  
*Stuart, Esmé* . . . Miss Leroy.  
*Tasma* . . . Mme. Convure.  
*Thackeray, Annie* . . Mrs. Richmond Ritchie.

<i>Thanel, Octave</i> . . .	Alice French.
<i>Thérèse Bentyon</i> . . .	Thérèse Blanco.
<i>Thomas, Annie</i> . . .	now Mrs. Pender Cudlip.
<i>Thompson, Alice C.</i> . . .	Mrs. Meynell.
<i>Tilcomb, Timothy</i> . . .	J. G. Holland.
<i>Toby, M.P.</i> . . .	H. W. Lucy, in <i>Punch</i> .
<i>Trois Etoiles</i> (* * *) . . .	L'Abbé J. H. Michon, author of "Le Mau- dit," etc.
<i>Trusta, H.</i> . . .	Mrs. Elizabeth Phelps.
<i>Twain, Mark</i> . . .	Samuel L. Clemens.
<i>Tyller, Sarah</i> . . .	Miss Henrietta Keddie.
<i>Uncle Remus</i> . . .	Joel Chandler Harris.
<i>Urban, Sylvanus</i> . . .	Editor of <i>The Gentle- Man's Magazine</i> .
<i>Vacuum Viator</i> . . .	Thomas Hughes.
<i>Varley</i> . . .	Mrs. G. L. Banks.
<i>Verax</i> . . .	H. Dondkley.
<i>Verne, Jules</i> . . .	M. Olchewitz.
<i>Vignon, Claude</i> . . .	Mme. Bouvier.
<i>Wagstaffe, Launcelot</i> . . .	C. Mackay.
<i>Walker, Patricius</i> . . .	Wm. Allingham.
<i>Ward, Artemus</i> . . .	Chas. F. Browne.
<i>Warden, Florence</i> . . .	Mrs. G. James.
<i>Wetherell, Elizabeth</i> . . .	Susan Warner.
<i>Wharton, Grace</i> . . .	Mrs. K. Thomson.
<i>Winter, John Strange</i> . . .	Mrs. H. E. V. Stannard.
<i>Wizard</i> . . .	J. Corlett.
<i>Worboise, Emma J.</i> . . .	Mrs. Etherington Guy-
<i>Yendys, Sydney</i> . . .	Sydney Dobell. [ton.
<i>Yorke, Stephen</i> . . .	Miss Linskill.
<i>Zadkiel</i> . . .	Lieut. R. J. Morrison.

**Norfolk Island.** Discovered by Capt. Cook, Oct. 9th, 1774; 600 miles from New Zealand, 900 miles east from Australia; length 5 miles, breadth 3 miles. **Pop.** 750. Occupied as a penal settlement till '55, and then given to the Pitcairn Islanders. In Nov. '96 the island was transferred to the Government of New South Wales, and a resident magistrate was appointed to administer it, assisted by an elected council of twelve members. The chief village is Kingston.

**Norman, Henry**, born in Leicester, journalist, author, and traveller. Educated in France, at Harvard, U.S.A., and at Leipzig. For several years on the staff of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. From '88 travelled in China, Siberia, Korea, Japan, Tonquin, and Malava, visiting the Franco-Chinese frontier, crossing Korea on horseback, and exploring a hitherto unknown part of the Malay Peninsula, which he also crossed, being the first European to pass through the upper part of the closed native State of Kelantan. Author of "An Account of the Harvard Greek Play" ('81), "The Real Japan" ('91), "The Peoples and Politics of the Far East" ('94), and a later work upon the Balkan Peninsula, based upon a series of letters in the *Daily Chronicle*, in the autumn of '95, called "Round the Near East." Since '92 he has been a member of the editorial staff of the *Daily Chronicle*, and was appointed assistant-editor March '95.

**Norris, William Edward**, was b. Nov. 18th, 1847, and is the son of the late Sir W. Norris, formerly Chief Justice of Ceylon. Ed. at Eton. Married Frances Isobel, daughter of the late J. Ballenden, Esq., in '71, and was left a widower in '81. His first novel, "Heaps of Money," was published in '77, and there have since followed "Mademoiselle de Mersac," "Matrimony," "No New Thing," "His Grace," "A Deplorable Affair," "The Countess Radna" ('93), "St. Ann's," "Matthew Austin," "A

Victim of Good Luck" ('94), "Billy Bellew" ('95), "A Dancer in Yellow" ('96), "Clarissa Furiosa," "Marietta's Marriage" ('97), "The Widower" ('98), and several other books, and serials in the various leading magazines. His novels are noticeable for their excellence of dialogue, and are generally descriptive of aristocratic society. Address: Underbank, Torquay.

**North-West Territories, The**, comprise three organised districts: Assiniboia, area 89,535 sq. m.; Alberta, area 106,100 sq. m.; and Saskatchewan, area 107,092 sq. m. The unorganised territories, comprising Athabasca, area 104,500 sq. m.; Yukon, Mackenzie, Franklin, and Ungava, the combined area of which is 906,000 sq. m., are strictly under Federal jurisdiction, represented by the Lieut.-Governor. **Pop.** 99,722. **Capital, Regina.** Great lakes and large navigable rivers—the Mackenzie, Slave, Peace, Saskatchewan, among the chief—are found in the Territories. The resources are enormous, agricultural, pastoral, and mining. Vast coal fields of fairly good quality exist, and are being profitably worked. The Canadian Pacific Railway traverses Assiniboia and Alberta. **The Government of the Territories**, consisting of a Lieut.-Governor, a Responsible Ministry, and a Legislative Assembly of 26 members, was made representative in '91. The Territories have two seats in the Dominion Senate, and four in the House of Commons. The new gold fields at Klondike lie in the Territories. Klondike is only a small section of Yukon, one of the provisional districts above named. All those who know the district seem to agree with Mr. W. Ogilvie, the Dominion Surveyor on the Yukon, and recently appointed Commissioner for the district, that it promises to be one of the largest and richest mining areas in the whole world. The gold-bearing area extends south-eastwards from the 141st meridian into British Columbia. Indications show that it is at least 500 miles long, and in places upwards of 100 miles wide. The arctic climate and the shortness of the summer season appear to be the great hindrances to mining operations, together with the scarcity of supplies caused by the remoteness of the district, and the great difficulty of the transit thither. The *Times* sent a special commissioner to the district in '98, and from the articles published in its columns it appears that Dawson City, which has sprung up at the junction of the Klondike and Yukon rivers, has a population of 20,000, that of the whole district being about 27,000. There are about 5000 miners actually at work, and the output of the '97-8 season has been estimated at from £2,000,000 to £5,000,000, primitive and uneconomical as the modes of working the gold are. The administration of the district has been bitterly complained of, more particularly the Dominion regulations that a 10-per-cent. royalty must be paid on the gross output, and that alternate claims in every new district must be reserved for the Government. A Commission directing Mr. Ogilvie to hold an immediate inquiry under oath into the charges of official corruption and maladministration in the Yukon district was issued (Oct. 9th, '98). See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table), **CANADA**, and **DIPLOMACY**.

**Norway.** See **SWEDEN AND NORWAY**.

**Norwich, Bishop of.** See under **PEERAGE**.



**Nossi Bé.** A small island on N.W. coast of Madagascar, held by France since 1843; and a flourishing trade-port.

**Nova Scotia.** A province of the Dominion of Canada. It is a peninsula connected by a narrow isthmus with New Brunswick. Incorporated with it is **Cape Breton Island**, formerly a distinct colony. Area 20,907 sq. m.; pop. 450,396. Capital, Halifax; pop. 38,556. A fine city and harbour, also an Imperial military and naval station. Divided into 18 counties. The coal mines near Halifax and Cape Breton turn out about 2,000,000 tons of coal per annum, and the whole of the Dominion Government railways are worked with coal from these mines. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive. The people elect a Legislative Council of 21 members, and a House of Assembly of 38 members. The Province has 10 seats in the Dominion Senate and 20 in the House of

Commons. Education receives some Government support, and is free and to some extent compulsory. The colony was originally a French one, and then called Acadia; ceded to England 1714; entered Dominion 1867. See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table), **CANADA**, and **DIPLO-MATIC**.

**Nurses, Royal British Association of,** is a professional organisation of trained nurses, with a membership of nearly 3000. Its objects are to improve the status of the nursing profession, to establish a Register of Trained Nurses, and to carry out benevolent schemes for the advantage of members. Over 2500 nurses have already been registered, and a copy of the register (3s. 6d.) can be obtained of the **Secretary**, 17, Old Cavendish Street, Oxford Street, W.

**Nyasaland.** See **BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE**.

## OBITUARY.

(Dec. '97—Nov. '98.)

The following classified list of persons deceased during the year will explain itself, though it may be mentioned that, wherever it has been possible to obtain them, the date of decease is given in parentheses at the end of each paragraph, and the age in italic figures. Following our usual practice, the lengthy biographical details given in previous editions with regard to the two great statesmen, Bismarck and Gladstone, who died during the year, are omitted from this Obituary. Some details as to the simple obsequies of Bismarck are, however, given under **GERMANY**, and a full account of the splendid Parliamentary tribute paid to Gladstone will be found in the article **SESSION**, sect. 10.

## ROYALTY AND RULERS.

**Austria-Hungary,** The Empress-Queen of, Princess Elizabeth Amelia Eugenie, daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria; married to the Emperor Francis Joseph in Aug. '54; assassinated by an Italian anarchist named Lucheni (Sept. 13), 61

**Denmark,** Queen Louise of, mother of the Princess of Wales, the Dowager-Empress of Russia, and King George of Greece (Sept. 29), 81

**Kung,** Prince, one of the leading forces in Chinese affairs since '60 (May 2), 68

**Leopold,** Archduke of Austria (May 24), 75

**Osman Fazil, H. H. Prince,** cousin of the Khedive of Egypt (Feb. 18)

**Samoa, Malietoa, King of** (Aug. 22)

**Tai Wen Kun,** the father of the King of Korea, and Regent '63-74 (Feb. 22)

## PEERS.

**Anglesey, Henry Paget, 4th Marquis of** (Oct. 13), 68

**Bradford, Orlando G. C. Bridgeman, 3rd Earl of;** M.P. South Shropshire '42-65; Lord Chamberlain '66-8; Master of the Horse 74-80, '85-6 (March 9), 79

**Caledon, James Alexander, 4th Earl of** (April 27), 52

**Carbery, Algernon W. G. Evans-Freke, 9th Baron** (June 12), 31

**Carlingford, Chichester Samuel Parkinson-Fortescue, 1st Baron, and 2nd Baron Clermont;** M.P. Louth '47-74; Under Sec. for the Colonies '57-8 and '59-65; Chief Sec. for Ireland '65 and '68-71; President Board of Trade '71-4 (Jan. 29), 75

**Cawdor, John Frederick Vaughan Campbell, 2nd Earl** (March 29), 81

**Clarina, Eyre Challoner Henry Massey, 4th Baron** (Dec. 16), 67

**Clonmell, Beauchamp Henry John Scott, 6th Earl of** (Feb. 2), 51

**Combermere, Robert Wellington Stapleton-Cotton, 3rd Viscount and a Bart.** (Feb. 25), 53

**De L'Isle and Dudley, Philip Sidney, 2nd Baron** (Feb. 17), 70

**Desart, William Ulick O'Connor Cuffe, 4th Earl of;** author of many novels (Sept. 15), 53

**Dimsdale, Baron;** M.P. Hertford '66-74, and the Hitchin Div. '85-92; his title was a Russian creation (May 2), 69

**Dorchester, Dudley Wilmot Carleton, 4th and last Baron** (Nov. 30), 75

**Effingham, Henry Howard, 3rd Earl of** (May 4), 61

**Exeter, Brownlow Henry George Cecil, 4th Marquis of;** M.P. North Northants '77-95, and some time Conservative Whip (April 9), 49

**Hillingdon, Charles Henry Mills, 1st Baron;** M.P. for Northallerton '65-6, West Kent '68-85; made a peer '86; Treasurer of Gold Standard Defence Association (April 3), 68

**Holm Patrick, Ion Trant Hamilton, 1st Baron;** M.P. Co. Dublin '63-85 (March 6), 59

**Lathom, Rt. Hon. E. Bootle-Wilbraham, first Earl of, G.C.B., Lord Chamberlain** (Nov. 19), 60

**Lisle, John Arthur Lysaght, 5th Baron** (April 19), 87

**Mansfield, William David Murray, 4th Earl of;** K.T.; M.P. Aldborough, Woodstock, North, and Perthshire during the period of '30-40 (Aug. 2), 92

**Mount Cashell, Charles William More, 4th Earl of, Viscount Mount Cashell and Baron Kilworth** (Feb. 20), 72

Oxenbridge, William J. Monson, 1st Viscount; M.P. Reigate '58-62; Treasurer of the Queen's Household '74; Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard '80-6; Master of the Horse '92-4 (April 16), 69  
 Playfair, Lyon, 1st Lord; P.C., G.C.B.; Inspector-General Government Schools of Science; M.P. Edinburgh and St. Andrews University '58-68, South Leeds '85-92; Postmaster-General '73-4; Chairman Ways and Means '80-3; Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen '92-5 (May 29), 79  
 St. Albans, William A. Aubrey de Vere Beaucherk, 10th Duke of; Captain of H.M. Yeomen of the Guard '69-74 (May 10), 58  
 Strafford, George Henry Charles Byng, 3rd Earl of; M.P. Tavistock '52-7, Middlesex '57-74; First Civil Service Commissioner '80-8 (March 28), 68  
 Suffolk and Berkshire, Henry Charles Howard, 18th Earl of (March 31), 65  
 Wilton, Seymour John Grey Egerton, 4th Earl of (Jan. 3), 59  
 Winchelsea and Nottingham, Murray Edward Gordon Finch-Hatton, 12th Earl of; M.P. South Lincs '84-5, and the Spalding Div. '85-7, when he succeeded to the Earldom; founder of the National Agricultural Union, and its organ, the *Cable* (Sept. 7), 47

# BARONETS.

Acland, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Dyke, 11th Bart.; Conservative M.P. West Somerset '37-47, Liberal M.P. North Devon '65-85, West Somerset '85-6; Privy Councillor '83 (May 29), 89  
 Amott, Sir John, 1st Bart., proprietor *Irish Times*, Bristol Steam Navigation Company, etc. (March 28), 84  
 Carmichael-Anstruther, Sir Windham C. J., Bart., Conservative M.P. South Lanarkshire '74-80 (Jan. 26), 74  
 Chichester, Sir Arthur, 8th Bart. (July 13), 76  
 Clarke, Sir Philip H., 11th Bart. (Feb.), 79  
 Fairlie-Cunninghame, Sir Charles A., 13th Bart. (Dec. 27, '97), 51  
 Forwood, Sir Arthur B.; M.P. Ormskirk Div. of Lancashire '85-98; Parliamentary Sec. to Admiralty '86-92; made a Bart. '95 (Sept. 27), 63  
 Fraser, Sir W. A., 4th Bart.; author of several volumes of recollections, of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Beaconsfield, etc.; M.P. Barnstaple '57-9, Ludlow '63-5, Kidderminster '74-80 (Aug. 17), 73  
 Havelock-Allan, Sir Henry M., 1st Bart., K.C.B., V.C.; killed by Afroids during the Indian frontier operations; after a distinguished military career he became M.P. for Sunderland '74-81, South-East Durham '84-92 and '95-8 (Dec. 30, '97), 68  
 Hawley, Sir Henry James, 4th Bart. (Oct. 5), 83  
 Hope, General Sir William, 14th Bart.; retired '81 (Sept. 5), 79  
 Hughes, Sir Alfred, 9th Bart. (April 1), 73  
 Knightley, Rev. Sir Valentine, 4th Bart., rector of Preston Capes and Charwelton, Northants (April 28), 85  
 Knill, Sir Stuart, 1st Bart., Lord Mayor of London '93, 74  
 Lawrence, Sir Henry H., 2nd Bart., grandson of Sir Henry Lawrence, of Lucknow (Oct. 27), 34  
 Lushington, Sir Henry, 4th Bart. (March 15), 72  
 Maryon-Wilson, Sir Spencer, 10th Bart. (Dec. 31, '97), 68

Miles, Sir C. L., 3rd Bart. (Oct. 25), 25  
 Millbank, Sir Frederick Acclom, 1st Bart., M.P. North Riding, Yorks, '65-85 (April 28), 78  
 Paul, Sir Robert J., 3rd Bart. (May 9), 78  
 Peek, Sir H. W., 1st Bart.; M.P. Mid-Surrey '68-84 (Aug. 26), 73  
 Russell, Sir George, 4th Bart., M.P. Wokingham '85-98, Chairman South-Eastern Railway Co. (March 7), 70  
 Shakerley, Sir Charles Watkin, C.B., 2nd Bart. (Oct. 20), 65  
 Simpson, Sir Walter G., 2nd Bart. (May 29), 55  
 Tuft, Sir Mark A., 10th Bart. (March), 89  
 Watson, Sir John, 1st Bart. (Sept. 26), 79

# M.P.s and Ex-M.P.s.

Baden-Powell, Sir George, K.C.M.G., M.P. for Liverpool, '85-98 (Nov. 20), 61  
 Bass, Hon. Hamar Alfred, M.P. Staffordshire West '85-98, and previously for Tamworth '78-85 (April 8), 56  
 Colman, Jeremiah James, Liberal M.P. Norwich '71-95; head of the firm of mustard, starch, and blue manufacturers (Sept. 18), 68  
 Cook, E. Rider, Liberal M.P. West Ham '35-6 (Aug. 21)  
 Dixon, George, M.P. Birmingham '67-76, and for the Edgbaston Div. '85-98; he was Mayor of Birmingham in '66, and best known for his educational work, especially in connection with the National Education League (Jan. 24), 78  
 Fowler, Matthew, M.P. Durham '92-8 (June 13), 54  
 Gabbett, D. F., M.P. Limerick '79-85 (Aug. 4), 55  
 Gladstone, Rt. Hon. William Ewart. See previous eds. and SESSION (sect. 10) (May 19), 88  
 Guest, Arthur, Conservative M.P. Poole '63-74 (July 17), 57  
 Harrison, Charles, M.P. Plymouth '95-8 (Dec. 24, '97), 63  
 Hunter, W. A., LL.D., M.P. North Aberdeen '85-96; formerly Professor of Roman Law at Univ. Coll., London (July 21), 54  
 Isaacson, Frederick Wootton, M.P. Stepney '86-98 (Feb. 22), 63  
 Mills, Arthur, Conservative M.P. Taunton '57-65, Exeter '73-80; M.L.S.B. '73-85 (Oct. 12), 82  
 Murdoch, C. T., M.P. Reading '85-92 and '95-8 (July 7), 61  
 Owen, Thomas, M.P. North-East (Launceston) Div. of Cornwall '92-8; chairman Thomas Owen & Co., Ld., Cardiff, and part proprietor *Western Daily Mercury* (July 20), 58  
 Paull, Henry, D.L., M.P. St. Ives, Cornwall, '57-68 (Nov. 3), 74  
 Pease, Arthur, M.P. Whitby '80-5, Darlington '95-8; President of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society (Aug. 27), 61  
 Plimsoll, Samuel, "The Sailor's Friend"; M.P. Derby '68-80, and the advocate of the principle of the compulsory loadline, which, after much fighting, was adopted (June 3), 74  
 Ponsonby, Hon. Ashley G. J., D.L., M.P. Cirencester '52-7, '59-65 (Jan. 12), 67  
 Potter, Thomas Bayley, founder and hon. sec. of the Cobden Club, and M.P. Rochdale '65-95 (Nov. 6), 80  
 Richardson-Gardner, Robert, ex-M.P. Windsor (Jan.), 71  
 Smith, Abel, M.P. Hertfordshire '54-7, '59-65, '66-85, and East Herts '85-98 (May 30), 69  
 Stansfield, Rt. Hon. Sir James, G.C.B., P.C.; ed. at London University (B.A. and LL.B.);

called to the Bar '49; M.P. Halifax '59-95; Under Sec. for War '66; Financial Sec. to the Treasury '69; President of Poor Law Board '71, and then of Local Government Board till '74, and '86-92; a friend of Mazzini (Feb. 7), 78  
**Villiers**, Rt. Hon. C. P., P.C., M.P. Wolverhampton '35-98; Judge-Advocate General '52-9; President of Poor Law Board '58-65 (Jan. 16), 96  
**Walpole**, The Rt. Hon. Spencer Horatio; called to the Bar '31, Q.C. '46; M.P. Midhurst '46, Cambridge '56-82; Home Secretary '52, and again in '58 and '67 (May 22), 91  
**Wright**, Caleb, M.P. Leigh Division of Lancashire '85-95 (April 28), 87

#### CLERGY AND MINISTERS.

- **Anson**, Rev. G. H. G., Archdeacon of Manchester '70-90 (Feb. 8)
- Bardsley**, Rev. Charles Wareing, Canon of Carlisle, author of "English Surnames" (Oct. 31), 54
- Bedford**, Rev. Robert Claudius Billing, D.D., Bishop of, and formerly rector of Spitalfields (Feb. 21), 64
- Bell**, Rev. C. D., D.D., late rector of Cheltenham, and Hon. Canon of Carlisle (Nov. 11), 79
- Birch**, Rev. A. F., an old Eton master, and long rector of Northchurch, Berkhamsted (July 20), 71
- Burton**, Rev. John, Wesleyan minister (Dec. 29), '97, 92
- Buttanshaw**, Rev. J., Prebendary of Bath and Wells (April), 69
- Clarkson**, Rev. W., one of the oldest missionaries of the L.M.S. (Dec. 13)
- Clements**, Rev. Jacob, Sub-Dean of Lincoln (June 19), 78
- Davidson**, Rev. Samuel, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Biblical Literature in the Lancashire Independent College '42-56, and author of numerous theological works, a member of the Old Testament Revision Committee (April 1), 91
- Davies**, Rev. Thomas, D.D., Congregational minister at Llanelly for nearly fifty years, and ex-President of the Welsh Congregational Union (March 29)
- Garnier**, Rev. T. P., rector of Banham and Hon. Canon of Norwich (March 17), 57
- Gent**, Rev. George W., Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, '97-8, and formerly Principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea (May 9)
- Hammond**, Dr., Vicar-General and Roman Catholic Dean of the Diocese of Limerick (Aug. 5), 77
- Hughes**, Rev. Thomas, the oldest Nonconformist minister in Wales (Aug.), 95
- Kane**, Rev. R. R., LL.D., rector of Christ Church, Belfast (Nov. 20)
- Lake**, Very Rev. W. C., D.D., Dean of Durham '60-94 (Dec. 8), '97, 80
- Machell**, Rev. Canon R. B., M.A., vicar of St. Martin's-le-Grand, York (Aug. 18)
- Mann**, Rev. Thomas, for fifty years Congregational minister of Trowbridge (Jan.), 81
- Mayor**, Rev. Canon R. B., rector of Fratingcum-Thorington, Essex (Aug. 15), 78
- Newth**, Rev. Samuel, M.A., D.D., Principal of the Congregational New College, St. John's Wood, '72-89, and author of several theological and scientific works (Jan. 29), 77
- O'Regan**, Very Rev. Dean, Patriarch of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland (June 23)
- Palmes**, Ven. James, D.D., Archdeacon of East Riding, Yorkshire (June 3), 73

- Roberts**, Rev. W., B.A., an ex-Chairman London Congregational Union (Dec. 14)
- Scott**, Ven. Melville Horne, Archdeacon of Stafford and Canon Residentiary of Lichfield (June 3), 71
- Selwyn**, Rt. Rev. J. R., Bishop of Melanesia '77-91, and Master of Selwyn College, Cambridge, '93-8 (Feb. 12), 54
- Staley**, Rt. Rev. T. Nettleship, D.D., Bishop of Honolulu '61-70 (Nov.), 75
- Stokes**, Rev. George T., D.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Dublin (March 24), 55
- Tinling**, Rev. E. D., Senior Canon Residentiary of Gloucester Cathedral (Dec. 2), 82
- Tulloch**, Rev. W., sometime Secretary and Moderator of the Baptist Union of Scotland (Aug.), 78
- White**, Rev. Edward, thirty-six years Congregational minister of Hawley Road Chapel, Camden Town; author of "Conditional Immortality" (July 25)
- Whitehead**, Rev. Alfred, vicar of St. Peter's, Thanet, and Hon. Canon of Canterbury (March)
- Wilson**, Rev. Alexander, formerly Secretary of the National Society (Oct. 29), 84
- Young**, Rev. R. N., D.D., Wesleyan minister; Professor of Classics at Headingley College, Leeds, and Handsworth College, Birmingham, and first assistant secretary and then Secretary of the Wesleyan Conference; President '86 (Aug. 2), 69

#### LEGAL.

- Ball**, Rt. Hon. John T., LL.D., P.C., ex-Lord Chancellor of Ireland, author of "History of Ireland before the Union," etc. (March 17), 83
- Bedwell**, Francis A., Judge of County Court Circuit No. 16 (Hull, Malton, etc.) '74-98 (June 27), 70
- Boyd**, Hugh F., Q.C., and Liberal candidate at the Durham election June 30, '98 (July 5), 46
- Bullen**, Edward Uttermare, Recorder of Southampton (Oct. 26),
- Cobb**, J. R., F.S.A., Parliamentary solicitor and antiquarian (Dec. 6), '97
- Cook**, Alfred, Q.C., F.S.A. (April 20), 49
- Cooke**, George F., registrar of the County Court, Norwich, '74-94 (May 27), 79
- Darley**, William F., Q.C., late County Court Judge for Carlow, Kildare, etc. (Feb. 16), 92
- Denison**, Charles M., barrister and member of the Parliamentary staff of the *Times* (Jan. 15), 62
- Dowell**, Stephen, assistant solicitor to the Board of Inland Revenue '63-96, author of a "History of Taxation and Taxes in England" (June), 65
- Lawrence**, N. T., head of the firm of Lawrence, Graham, & Co., solicitors, of London (April 28)
- Lewis**, Thomas, M.P. Anglesey '86-95 (Dec. 2), 76
- Lockwood**, Sir Frank, Q.C., M.P. for York '85-95; Solicitor General '94-5 (Dec. 19), 52
- Pankhurst**, Richard M., LL.D., of the Northern Circuit, and a prominent member of the I.L.P. (July 4)
- Ravenhill**, W. W., barrister and Recorder of Andover since '72 (Aug. 18), 63
- Shee**, Martin A., Q.C. (Sept. 13), 94
- Webb**, Charles L., Q.C. (Aug. 13), 76
- White**, Frederick Meadows, Q.C., Judge of the Clerkenwell County Court '93-8 (May 21), 69



## DIPLOMATIC AND OFFICIAL.

**Alabaster**, Sir Chaloner, K.C.M.G., late British Consul-General at Canton (June 28), <sup>59</sup>

**Birch**, Peregrine, clerk in the Parliamentary Office, House of Lords, '36-78 (June 26), <sup>80</sup>

**Bond**, Sir E. A., K.C.B., late Principal Librarian of the British Museum (Jan. 2), <sup>83</sup>

**De Michele**, Mr. Charles Eastland, British Consul in St. Petersburg at the time of the Crimean War, and afterwards editor of the *Morning Post* (Feb. 19), <sup>88</sup>

**Disraeli**, Ralph, only brother of the late Lord Beaconsfield, Deputy Clerk of the Parliaments '75-93 (Oct. 18), <sup>89</sup>

**Fawcett**, Sir J. H., Chief Judge and Consul-General for Turkey '77-93 (Aug. 22), <sup>67</sup>

**Fraser**, Sir William, K.C.B., LL.D., Deputy Keeper of the Records of Scotland (March 13), <sup>82</sup>

**Gaisford**, Lieut.-Colonel G., Political Officer in Baluchistan, killed by an assassin (March 15), <sup>49</sup>

**Goldie-Taubman**, Sir John S., Speaker of the Manx House of Keys (Nov. 9), <sup>60</sup>

**Hadow**, Walter H., one of H.M.'s Prison Commissioners for Scotland (Sept. 15), <sup>49</sup>

**Howard**, Sir Henry F., G.C.B., British Minister to Bavaria '66-72 (Jan. 27), <sup>83</sup>

**Hunter**, Lieut.-Col. F. M., C.B., C.S.I., Consul for Somaliland for some years (Aug. 1)

**Lawson**, Sir George, K.C.B., Assist. Under Sec. for War '95-8 (March 9), <sup>60</sup>

**Lay**, Horatio Nelson, C.B., Inspector-General Chinese Maritime Customs '59-64 (May 4), <sup>66</sup>

**Lees**, Sir Charles Cameron, former Governor of the Gold Coast, Labuan, the Bahamas, Barbados, Mauritius, and British Guiana; retired '95 (July 26), <sup>61</sup>

**Little**, W. C., of Cambridgeshire, assistant commissioner to the Duke of Richmond's Commission on Agriculture '79-82; member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture '93-5, etc. (Oct. 20), <sup>64</sup>

**Lugard**, General the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward, ex-Adjutant-General in India, and Permanent Under Secretary for War '61-71 (Oct. 31), <sup>88</sup>

**Macandrew**, Sir H. C., late Provost of Inverness and Sheriff-Clerk of the County (Sept. 26), <sup>66</sup>

**Mackie**, Sir James, K.C.M.G., LL.D., M.B., British Delegate on the Egyptian Board of Health (Feb. 23), <sup>60</sup>

**Meade**, The Hon. Sir R. H., G.C.B., Permanent Under Sec. for the Colonies '92-7 (Jan. 8), <sup>63</sup>

**Moran**, Gabriel, Chief of the Registry Department of the Home Office (July 5), <sup>56</sup>

**Pennell**, Sir Henry, former Chief Clerk of the Admiralty; retired '65 (Sept. 12), <sup>93</sup>

**Ramsden**, F. W., British Consul at Santiago (Aug. 10)

**Rawlinson**, Sir Robert, K.C.B., one of the pioneers of sanitary science, and the first chief engineering inspector of the Local Government Board (May 31), <sup>88</sup>

**Rawson-Walker**, E. H., Consul for the Philippine Islands (Aug. 2)

**Russell**, W. B., Commissioner of Maritime Customs in China (May 26)

**Stephenson**, Sir W. H., K.C.B., chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue '62-77 (March 1), <sup>87</sup>

**Stronge**, Charles W., C.B., ex-private sec. to Lord Beaconsfield, and Government Director of Telegraphs (Jan. 30), <sup>81</sup>

**Talbot**, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Sir W. P. M.

**Chetwynd**, K.C.B., Serjeant-at-Arms in the House of Lords since '88 (Sept. 23), <sup>81</sup>

**Tilley**, Sir John, K.C.B., Secretary to the Post Office '64-84 (March 18), <sup>85</sup>

**Watson**, Rev. A. E., chaplain of the British Embassy, St. Petersburg (May 14), <sup>45</sup>

**Webb**, Sir J. S., K.C.M.G., Deputy Master to the Trinity House Commissioners (Oct. 31), <sup>82</sup>

## MILITARY AND NAVAL.

**Abdy**, General C. H., retired Madras Staff Corps (April 9), <sup>74</sup>

**Adair**, General Sir Charles W., K.C.B. (Dec. 27, 97) <sup>75</sup>

**Adams**, General H. A., Bombay Infantry (Jan. 27), <sup>84</sup>

**Airey**, General Sir James T., K.C.B.; retired '81 (Jan. 1), <sup>84</sup>

**Aitchison**, Brigade-Surgeon J. E. T., M.D., C.I.E., F.R.S., LL.D., Bengal army; retired (Sept. 30), <sup>63</sup>

**Bacon**, Major-General E. A. H., late Bombay Staff Corps (May 6), <sup>73</sup>

**Batchelor**, General Charles, late Bengal Cavalry (March 22), <sup>67</sup>

**Bourchier**, Major-General Sir George, K.C.B. (March 15), <sup>76</sup>

**Boxer**, General E. M., F.R.S., late R.A. (Jan. 2)

**Byrne**, Major-General T. E., R.A.; retired (Sept. 1), <sup>69</sup>

**Coke**, Major-General Sir John, K.C.B. (Dec. 18) <sup>91</sup>

**Coote**, Admiral Robert, C.B., F.R.G.S.; retired (March 17), <sup>78</sup>

**Currie**, Surgeon-General Samuel, M.D., C.B., hon. physician to H.M. the Queen (March 25), <sup>81</sup>

**Crutchley**, General Charles, Colonel Royal Welsh Fusiliers (March 30), <sup>87</sup>

**Devereux**, Major-General the Hon. George T., late R.A. (Feb. 24), <sup>80</sup>

**Dodgson**, General Sir David Scott, K.C.B., late Bengal Staff Corps (May 26), <sup>76</sup>

**Duncan**, Major-General John, commanding the Bombay Forces (Sept. 5)

**Faulknor**, General J. H. S. (Oct. 28), <sup>74</sup>

**Fraser**, General A., C.B., R.E., late Bengal Engineers (June 11), <sup>74</sup>

**Fraser**, General George W. (May 24), <sup>71</sup>

**Gardiner**, General Sir Henry Lynedoch, K.C.B., Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen (Dec. 15), <sup>77</sup>

**Greville**, Major-General H. L. Fulke, R.A.; retired '81 (July 5), <sup>71</sup>

**Gwyn**, General Hamond W., late Royal Marine Light Infantry (Jan. 18), <sup>74</sup>

**Hamilton**, General Arthur Frank, late Royal Engineers (Madras) (Sept. 14), <sup>66</sup>

**Hammond**, General Henry, late Bengal Artillery (Feb.), <sup>77</sup>

**Hawley**, Lieut.-General R. B., C.B., formerly commanding the 60th Rifles, assistant military secretary and D.A.G. at the War Office, Colonel Commandant of the King's Royal Rifles (Aug. 6), <sup>77</sup>

**Johnston**, Surgeon-General W., late Madras Army (July 24)

**Kennedy**, General Sir Michael K., K.C.S.I., of the Royal Engineers (Feb. 1), <sup>74</sup>

**Knox**, General T. E., C.B., Colonel of the Norfolk Regiment (May 27), <sup>78</sup>

**Leet**, Major-General W. K., V.C., C.B.; retired '87 (June 30)

**Lowther**, Major General W. H.; retired '80 (June)

- Lucas, Leonard, ex-Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets (March 25)
- Lynden-Bell, Major-General T. C., formerly commanding the Bristol District, Commandant at Netley, and in '38 commanding the 1st brigade at Aldershot (Aug.)
- Lysons, General Sir Daniel, G.C.B., Constable of the Tower of London (Jan. 29), 81
- Maclean, Surgeon-General W. C., C.B., LL.D., M.D., hon. surgeon to the Queen, ex-professor of military medicine at Netley (Nov. 11), 87
- Man, General Henry (April 10), 82
- Massie, Admiral T. L. (July 20), 95
- Middleton, Lieut.-General Sir Frederick D., K.C.M.G., C.B., Keeper of the Crown Jewels (Jan. 24), 73
- Moherly, Major-General F. J., R.E., a member of the London School Board '85-98 (Jan. 26), 73
- Montgomery, General George S., C.S.I. (Jan.)
- Murray, Surgeon-General John, M.D., late Indian Medical Department (July 27), 88
- Pleydell-Bouverie, Admiral F. W. (July), 83
- Pym, Major-General F. G., C.B. (June 23), 68
- Riach, General W. A., late Indian Staff Corps (Nov. 1), 75
- Walter, General John McNeill, C.B. (Oct. 5), 79
- Waring, Colonel, M.P. Northern Division of County Down '85-98 (Aug. 12), 70
- Warre, General Sir Henry J., K.C.B. (April 3), 79
- Wood, Major-General E. A., C.B., appointed to command the troops at Shorncliffe '95 (May 22), 57
- Woodthorpe, Major-General R. G., C.B., R.E., Deputy Surveyor-General Indian Army (May 26), 53
- Yeatman-Biggs, Major-General, C.B., commanding 2nd division in the Tirah Campaign (Jan.), 55
- LITERARY AND SCHOLASTIC.**
- Bellamy, Edward, author of "Looking Backward" (May 22), 48
- Bowes, Hely, the *Standard's* correspondent in Paris (Nov. 8)
- Buë, Jules T. T., Taylorian Teacher of French in the University of Oxford '47-97 (Dec. 22)
- Caird, John, D.D., LL.D., Principal of Glasgow University; for many years a distinguished minister of the Church of Scotland; then Professor of Divinity at Glasgow University '62, and Principal '73; author of "An Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion," "Spinoza," etc. (July 30), 78
- Carson, Rev. Joseph, D.D., Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin (Feb. 1)
- Clarke, Mrs. Charles Cowden, author of a concordance to Shakespeare and of several books (Jan. 12), 88
- Dodgson, Rev. Charles L., best known as "Lewis Carroll," the author of "Alice in Wonderland" and other fantasies; also of various mathematical and logical treatises (Jan. 14), 65
- Findlay, J. R., chief proprietor of the *Scotsman* and a contributor to it (Oct. 16), 75
- Frederic, Harold, journalist and novelist, London correspondent of the *New York Times*, and author of several novels of great merit (Oct. 29), 42
- Frost, Rev. Percival, F.R.S., D.Sc., Mathematical Lecturer at King's College, Cambridge '59-89 (June 5), 80
- Howard, Blanche Willis, author of "One Summer," "Guenn" (Oct.)
- Legge, Rev. James, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, Professor of Chinese Literature (Nov. 20), 82
- Liddell, Rev. Henry George, D.D., Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, '55-93, formerly Head Master of Westminster, and joint author of the famous Greek Lexicon (Jan. 18), 87
- Linton, Elizabeth Lynn, author of a large number of novels, and a successful and indefatigable journalist. Her antagonism to the "New Woman" movement, constantly and forcibly expressed, especially in her essays on "The Girl of the Period," attracted universal attention (July 14), 76
- Mackay, Eric, author of "Love Letters of a Violinist" and other poems (June 2), 47
- Moulton, Rev. W. F., M.A., D.D., Head Master of the Leys School, Cambridge; a member of the New Testament Revision Committee; President Wesleyan Conference '00; author of a "History of the English Bible," etc. (Feb. 5), 63
- Palmer, Arthur, D.D., Professor of Latin and Public Orator in the University of Dublin (Dec. 14)
- Patton, George V., LL.D., editor of the *Dublin Daily Express* (March 18)
- Payn, James, novelist and journalist, ed. at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, author of "Lost Sir Massingberd," and numbers of other novels; long editor of the *Cornhill Magazine* (March 25), 68
- Penny, Rev. C. W., M.A., bursar and assistant master at Wellington College, '61-91 (March 30), 60
- Robinson, Rev. C. J., D.C.L., Principal of Queen's College, Harley Street (Nov. 2)
- Tennyson, Frederick, elder brother of the late Laureate, and himself a poet of marked talent (Feb. 26), 91
- Walker, Thomas, editor of the *Daily News* '8-69, and afterwards of the *London Gazette* (Feb. 16), 76
- Wayte, Rev. S. W., B.D., President of Trinity College, Oxford, '66-78 (Sept. 7), 75
- Wayte, Rev. W., assistant master at Eton '53-75, editor of various classics (May 3), 69
- White, Gleeson, one of the founders of the *Studio*, and for a time its editor; author of "English Illustration in the Sixties" and "Master Painters of Great Britain" (Oct. 19), 47
- Wren, Walter, the Civil Service coach (Aug. 5), 64
- MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.**
- Bessemer, Sir Henry, the inventor of the Bessemer process for the conversion of cast iron into cast steel (March 15), 85
- Clark, Latimer, formerly engineer-in-chief of the Electric Telegraph Company, author of "An Elementary Treatise on Electrical Measurement" (Oct. 30), 76
- Freeman, H. W., M.R.C.S., senior surgeon Royal United Hospital, Bath (Nov. 28), 56
- Gordon, Samuel, of Dublin, ex-President of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland (April 29), 82
- Gregory, Sir Charles H., K.C.M.G., consulting engineer to many Colonial Governments (Jan. 10), 81
- Hart, Ernest, editor of the *British Medical Journal* since '66, and chairman for many years of the National Health Society; a prolific writer on medical and sanitary subjects (Jan. 7), 62

- Hopkinson, John, F.R.S., D.Sc., Sen. Wrangler and 1st Smith's Prizeman '71; Professor of Electrical Engineering at King's College, London; killed with his son and two daughters through a fall on the Dent de Veisivi, near Arolla (Aug. 27)
- Kinglake, Hamilton, M.D., of Taunton, eldest brother of the historian (May 8)
- Lee, Henry, F.R.C.S., senior consulting surgeon to St. George's Hospital, and formerly Lecturer in Pathology and Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons (June 11), 82
- Marshall, Henry, M.R.C.S. England, M.D. and F.R.C.S. Edinburgh, consulting surgeon to the British General Hospital (April 24), 65
- Perigal, Henry, treasurer of the Royal Meteorological Society (June 5), 97
- Pickthorn, T. R., R.N., ex-Inspector-General of Hospitals; retired '78 (Dec. 31), 80
- Prichard, Augustin, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., the eye specialist (Jan. 6), 79
- Quain, Sir Richard, M.D., F.R.C.P. Lond., F.R.S., member of the General Medical Council, originator and editor of the "Dictionary of Medicine" (March 13), 82
- Salvin, Osbert, the distinguished ornithologist and entomologist (Jan. 1), 63
- Sinclair, Robert, one of the pioneers of railway engineering, ex-general manager Caledonian Railway, and chief engineer of the Great Eastern Railway '56-68 (Oct. 20), 81
- Sopwith, Thomas, M.I.C.E., F.G.S., civil and mining engineer (July 30), 60
- West, Charles, M.D., F.R.C.P., Foreign Associate of the Royal Academy of Paris, author of many medical treatises (March 19), 82
- Wilson, William, M.I.C.E., the engineer of Victoria Station, the first Metropolitan Railway, the Millwall Docks, etc. (Sept. 20), 76

### ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

- Alvary, Max, the well-known tenor (Nov. 8), 40
- Beardsley, Aubrey, the black-and-white artist, contributor to the *Yellow Book*, *Savoy Magazine* (March 16)
- Burne-Jones, Sir Edward, 1st Bart. Received his inspiration as an artist from Rossetti, and developed his originality and power independently of the schools. In the early part of his career he exhibited chiefly under the auspices of the Old Water Colour Society, but after an unfortunate dispute in '70 he left the Society, of which, however, he afterwards became an honorary member. He was elected Associate of the Royal Academy in '85, but in Feb. '93 resigned. His pictures were long amongst the chief attractions at the Grosvenor Gallery, and after '87 of the New Gallery. Created a baronet in '94. (June 17), 65
- Calderon, P. H., R.A., Keeper of the Royal Academy '87-98 (April 30), 65
- Dobson, W. C. T., R.A. (retired), and a member of the Water-colour Society (Jan. 30), 82
- French, William, line-engraver (Jan. 9), 83
- Gilbert, Sir John, vice-president of the Royal Irish Academy, editor of the national manuscripts of Ireland, and author of many historical works (May 23), 69
- Green, Charles, R.I., one of the founders of the *Graphic* (May 1), 58
- Hardy, T. B., the brilliant water-colour artist (Dec.)

- Harper, Thomas, sergeant-trumpeter to her Majesty, and long professor at the Royal Academy of Music (Aug. 27), 82
- Linton, W. J., the wood-engraver, author of various books, and the husband of Mrs. Lynn Linton (Jan.), 86
- Lowenstam, Leopold, etcher (May 28), 56
- Marks, Henry Stacy, R.A. (retired), author of a volume of reminiscences, "Pen and Pencil Sketches" (Jan. 9), 69
- Martin, Lady, better known as Helen Faucit, the great actress of the middle of the century (Oct. 31), 82
- Nicolini, Signor, the tenor, and husband of Madame Patti (Jan. 18), 63
- Overend, W. H., member of the Institute of Painters in Oil, painter of sea pictures (March 18), 47
- Pearson, John Loughborough, R.A., consulting architect to the Incorporated Church Building Society, and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries (Dec. 10, '97), 81
- Reményi, Edward, the violinist and composer (May), 68
- Seidl, Anton, the great orchestral conductor, and director of the Wagner performances at Covent Garden in '97 (March 29), 48
- Terriss, William (William Charles James Lewin), murdered by a madman at the entrance to the Adelphi Theatre (Dec. 16, '97), 49

### INDIAN AND COLONIAL.

- Alford, Rt. Rev. C. R., D.D., sometime Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong (June 13), 82
- Barkly, Sir Henry, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; M.P. for Leominster '45-9, and then Governor successively of British Guiana, Jamaica, Victoria, Mauritius, and Cape Colony (Oct. 20), 83
- Bell, Sir Francis Dillon, K.C.M.G., C.B., a former Speaker of the New Zealand House of Representatives and Agent-General for the Colony '81-91 (July), 76
- Brownless, Anthony C., M.D., LL.D., C.M.G., Chancellor of Melbourne University (Dec. 3)
- Burgess, G. D., C.S.I., Judicial Commissioner in Upper Burma (July 3), 50
- Byrnes, The Hon. T. J., Premier of Queensland (Sept. 27), 38
- Cameron, M. C., Governor of the North-West Territories, Canada (Sept.)
- Chapleau, Sir J. A., late Lieut.-Governor of Quebec and formerly Premier of the province (June 13), 58
- Cleary, Mgr. J. Vincent, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Kingston, Canada (Feb. 24), 69
- Davie, The Hon. Theodore, Chief Justice of British Columbia (March 7)
- Davies, Major-General Sir W. G., K.C.S.I., Financial Commissioner in the Punjab and member of the Legislative Council (June 12), 70
- Dobson, Sir W. L., Chief Justice of Tasmania (March 17), 65
- Dunedin, Rt. Rev. Henry L. Jenner, D.D., 1st Bishop of '66-71, and Bishop of the Eglise Catholique Gallicane in Paris '82-93 (Sept. 18), 78
- Faran, Sir Charles F., Chief Justice of Bombay (Sept. 9), 58
- Gisborne, The Hon. W., a Cabinet minister of New Zealand, and author of "New Zealand Rulers and Statesmen" (Jan. 7)
- Goodenough, Lieut.-General Sir W. H., K.C.B., commanding the British troops in South Africa (Oct. 24), 65



- Grey, Sir George, K.C.B.; Governor of South Australia '41, New Zealand '45, Cape Colony '54, and again New Zealand '61. He then took up his abode in that colony, and more than once was Premier. In '04 he took up his residence in England (Sept. 19)
- Grose, James, C.I.E., member of the Madras Executive Council '04 (June)
- Hosking, Edward, Judge of the High Court of Burma (Oct.)
- Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee, 3rd Bart., of Bombay, and member of the Legislative Council (July)
- Jenkins, Rev. John, D.D., LL.D., Moderator of the Canadian General Assembly '78 (April 12), 85
- Kingsford, William, LL.D., author of a history of Canada (Sept. 27), 79
- Kirk, Professor, F.L.S., ex-Conservator of State Forests, New Zealand (March)
- Larnach, The Hon. W. J., C.M.G., a member of the New Zealand Parliament (Oct. 12), 60
- Macleod, Donald Grant, M.A., LL.D., Judge of Moulmein (March 10)
- Malleson, Colonel G. B., G.S.I., author of "The History of the Indian Mutiny," continuing Sir John Kaye's work on the same subject, "The French in India," and other notable works on Indian military history (March 1), 73
- Manning, Charles J., Chief Judge in Equity of the Supreme Court of New South Wales (Aug.), 57
- Maxwell, Sir William E., K.C.M.G., Governor of the Gold Coast since '95, and formerly Colonial Secretary and Acting Governor of the Straits Settlements (Dec. '97), 51
- Nelson, James Henry, late Madras Civil Service, and author of two books on Hindu law (April 3), 59
- Palmer, Sir A. H., K.C.M.G., President Queensland Legislative Council and ex-Premier of the colony (March 20), 79
- Pile, A. J., C.M.G., Speaker of the Barbados House of Assembly (Sept. 2)
- Scott, Sir John, K.C.M.G., ex-Governor of Labuan, Natal, and British Guinea (June 30), 84
- Sheriff, The Hon. W. A. M., formerly Judge of the Supreme Court at Demerara (June 25), 54
- Speechley, Rt. Rev. J. M., D.D., late Bishop of Travancore and Cochín (Jan. 20)
- Tascheran, Cardinal, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec (April 12), 78
- Walsh, Dr., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Toronto since '67 (July 31)
- Young, William, C.S.I., late Bengal Civil Service (Jan. 31), 64
- AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.**
- Alfieri di Sostengo, the Marquis Carlo Alberto, the Italian statesman (Dec. 18)
- Bayard, The Hon. Thomas Francis, Senator '60-85, Secretary of State '85-8, first American Ambassador to Great Britain '93-7 (Sept. 28), 69
- Bismarck-Schönhausen, Prince Otto Eduard Leopold, created Count, Sept. 16, '65, and Prince von Bismarck March '71 (July 30), 83
- Brin, Benedetto, Italian Minister of Marine (May 24), 69
- Buffet, M., ex-Premier of France and life Senator (July 7), 80
- Carnot, Madame, widow of President Carnot (Sept. 30), 55
- Cavallotti, Signor Felice, leader of the extreme Radicals in the Italian Parliament, killed in a duel (March 6), 56
- Cooley, Judge Thomas M., first President of U.S.A. Inter-State Commerce Commission, and author of many legal works (Sept. 12), 75
- Daudet, Alphonse, playwright and novelist; author of "Les Aventures de Tartarin de Tarascon," "Fromont Jeune et Risler Aîné," "Numa Roumestan," and many other works (Dec. 16), 57
- De Kamemsky, M. Gabriel, Russian financial agent in Great Britain (March 12)
- Delianof, Count, Russian Minister of Public Instruction (Jan. 10), 80
- De Talleyrand de Valencay et de Sagan, Napoleon Louis de Talleyrand-Perigord, Duc, grand-nephew of the great Talleyrand (March 21), 87
- Dominguez, Don Luis L., Argentine Minister in London (July 20), 79
- Ebers, Georg, the German Egyptologist (Aug. 7), 61
- Fontane, Theodor, of Berlin, novelist, poet, journalist (Sept. 21), 78
- Ghulam Haidar Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Afghan Army (March)
- Gomes, Senhor Henriques Barros, Portuguese ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs (Nov. 15)
- Hall, Rev. John, D.D., Presbyterian minister of New York (Sept. 17)
- Hall, Professor James, the distinguished American geologist (Aug. 7), 86
- Herz, Cornelius, whose name was so prominent when the Panama scandal broke out in France, and whose extradition from England the French Government unsuccessfully sought. He was for years occupied with electric-light undertakings at Paris (July 6), 53
- Kalnoky, Count Gustave, Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs till '95 (Feb. 13), 65
- Kayser, Dr. Paul, former Director of the German Colonial Department (Feb. 13), 52
- Popoff, Admiral, inventor of the Russian circular ironclads used in the Crimean War (March), 77
- Puvis de Chavannes, Pierre, the French artist, sometimes called the French Burne-Jones (Oct. 25), 72
- Rivier, M., Professor of Law in the University of Brussels, and one of the foremost authorities on international law (July 21), 63
- Shirane, Baron, Japanese Minister of Ports (June)
- Sineo, Signor, Italian Minister of Posts and Telegraphs (Feb. 26), 47
- Sterneck, Admiral Baron von Ehrenstein, Commander-in-Chief of Austro-Hungarian Naval Department (Dec. 5), 67
- Stieve, Felix, Professor of History at Munich (June), 53
- Tcherniaieff, General, ex-Governor-General of Turkestan and the conqueror of Tashkent (Aug. 17), 70
- Topelius, Zacharias, the Finnish author and poet (March 12), 80
- Twells, Rt. Rev. E., D.D., Bishop of the Orange Free State '63-70 (May 4), 70
- Vollborth, M. A., Russian Consul-General in England (July 12)
- Von Kaltenborn-Stachau, General, formerly Prussian Minister for War (Feb. 14), 62
- Von Ploetz, Berthold, leader of the German Agrarian League (July 24), 54
- Von Winterfeld, General, General-Adjutant to the German Emperor (Sept.), 61

Wells, David Ames, D.C.L., author of "Our Burden and our Strength," ex-President of the American Free Trade League, and writer on economic subjects (Nov. 5), <sup>70</sup>  
 Zakharin, Professor, one of the most celebrated physicians in Russia (Jan. 5)

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Arnold, A. J., general secretary of the Evangelical Alliance (March 11)  
 Ashton, Thomas, of Manchester and Hyde, merchant and philanthropist (Jan. 21), <sup>79</sup>  
 Barrett, George, the jockey (Feb. 25), <sup>35</sup>  
 Dawson, Matthew, the great trainer of race-horses (Aug. 18)  
 De Keyser, Sir Polydore, Lord Mayor of London '87-88 (Jan. 14), <sup>66</sup>  
 Dyer, Lieut.-Colonel Henry C. Swinnerton, of the firm of Armstrong-Whitworth, and organiser and President of the Engineering Trades Employers' Federation (March 21), <sup>64</sup>  
 Gee, Thomas, editor and proprietor of the *Banner*, and a chief leader of the Liberal party in Wales (Sept. 28), <sup>83</sup>  
 Harford, Edward, general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants '82-97 (Jan.), <sup>57</sup>  
 Kennedy, Edward, for 28 years secretary of the Early Closing Association (April), <sup>75</sup>  
 Laird, John, of Laird Bros., Birkenhead Iron-works (Jan. 25), <sup>64</sup>  
 Melson, Dr. John Barritt, of Birmingham, one of the founders of the Evangelical Alliance, and a very prominent Wesleyan (May 31), <sup>86</sup>  
 Müller, George, founder of the well-known orphanage at Bristol (March 10), <sup>92</sup>  
 Orton, Arthur, the Tichborne claimant (April 1)  
 Tattersall, Edmund, head of the firm of Tattersall's (March 5), <sup>82</sup>  
 Thomson, John C., Sheriff of Forfarshire (Aug. 23)  
 Walker, I. D., the great Harrow cricketer (July 6), <sup>54</sup>  
 Willard, Frances, sometime President of the Women's College at Evanston, Illinois, President of the World's Christian Temperance Union, and a great worker on behalf of temperance and women's suffrage (Feb. 18), <sup>59</sup>

**Obok** is a port on the Bay of Tajurah, in the Gulf of Aden, and is a French possession, together with a wedge of territory lying between Frythrea and the British Somali Coast Protectorate. See FRENCH SOMALILAND.

**O'Connor, T. P., M.P.** See under COMMONS.

**O'Connor, Sir Nicholas R.,** Ambassador at Constantinople. See PRIVY COUNCIL.

**Oddfellows, Independent Order of** (Manchester Unity, Friendly Society). According to the report for the year '97 the total adult membership is 787,962. It has also 110,906 juvenile members. The total capital of the Order belonging to Society, Districts and Lodges, amounts to £9,783,020. The summary of receipts and expenditure for the year ending Dec. 31st, '97, is to the following effect. Receipts—contributions to sick and funeral fund, £892,637; interest, £310,968; admissions, £3419. Expenditure—sickness benefits, £695,789; funerals, £142,224. Excess of receipts over expenditure was, therefore, £369,911. An important new departure was made in '98, when it was agreed to form lodges composed of females only. Grand Master, Thomas Edmondson, High

Street, Skipton. Secretary, Thomas Collins; Assistant Secretary, Walter Collins, 97, Grosvenor Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester. There is also the **National Independent Order of Oddfellows**, which consists of 572 lodges, with an adult membership of 56,083, and a juvenile membership of 8088. It has a capital of £177,069. Other bodies are the **Grand United Order of Oddfellows**, with Grand Master Wallis at its head, a total membership of 175,306, and funds amounting to £650,000; and the **British United Order of Oddfellows**, with a membership of 15,047.

**Okuma, Count**, is one of those who took part in the Japanese revolution of 1868, and through it rose to office. In '73 he was appointed Minister of Finance, and held that post till '81, when, through a disagreement with the Premier, Marquis Ito, he resigned. In '88 he became Minister for Foreign Affairs for a short time, but his efforts to push forward the revision of the treaties with foreign nations made him unpopular, and he had to resign. After his first resignation in '81 he organised the Progressive party known as the Kaishinto, and their power has steadily grown till, in '96, it carried him into office as Foreign Minister. The Count has always advocated party government for Japan, and in '98, after the fall of the Marquis Ito's Ministry, he organised the first Government ever appointed in Japan on a party basis, though he did not long remain in office. See JAPAN.

### OLD AGE PENSIONS.

This subject, which has been much and seriously discussed during the last ten years, has greatly increased in public importance, and it will probably be one of the leading questions upon which legislation will be required by a large number of voters, on both sides, at the next general election. As much controversy has always existed and now prevails respecting an equitable and practical scheme for granting State pensions to the subjects of the United Kingdom on attaining old age, a select committee was appointed on July 21st, '96, to take evidence and report on this question. In the conduct of their inquiry the Committee availed themselves of the evidence laid before the Royal Commission on the Aged Poor, and well considered the report of that Commission, as well as the reports laid before it of individual members. Much of the testimony taken by the Commission related to the condition and treatment of the aged under the existing Poor Law system, to the means that exist for meeting the needs of the aged irrespective of that system, and to certain schemes for State aid which had been suggested, but none of which were recommended by the Commission. The Committee at the commencement of their proceedings had to consider more than a hundred schemes, which for the most part may, they state, be classified in the following groups—viz. :—

1. Schemes involving compulsory contribution towards a pension fund, either according to the German method of deduction by employers from wages paid by them, and aided by a contribution levied from the employers, or by way of a yearly or lump payment made by all young persons previous to a certain age and accumulated at compound interest until the pension period.

2. Schemes to provide a universal grant of pensions to all individuals on reaching a certain age, without requiring from them any direct contribution or examining their merits and their needs. Different modifications were suggested, mainly with the object of fixing the income above which there should be no grant of pension.

3. Schemes providing special facilities and encouragement to voluntary insurance against old age, with substantial assistance from the State.

4. Schemes which provide State assistance towards old age pensions for members of Friendly Societies only. Some of these proposed that such members should, on attaining a certain age, receive pensions from the public funds, while others proposed that pensioners should receive part of their pension from their Society and the remainder from the State.

The Committee reported that, after examining all the schemes worthy of attention, there was not one "which would not ultimately injure rather than serve the best interests of the industrial population." The Committee considered, with the view to making it their own, a scheme originally suggested by Sir Spencer Walpole, a member of the committee, and afterwards developed and modified in discussion. The Committee stated that within the limits marked out by their reference they had not received and were unable to construct any scheme less open to objection than Sir Spencer Walpole's scheme, which they designate **Scheme A**. After long and careful discussion in the Committee it stood as follows:—

(1) Any person who, on attaining 65, has an assured income of not less than 2s. 6d., and not more than 5s. a week, may apply for a pension to the pensioning authority. (2) It shall be the duty of this authority, unless it has reason to believe that the assured income of the applicant is either less than the smaller or more than the larger of these sums, to grant a pension to the applicant if eligible. (3) A person shall not be thus eligible who, in the opinion of the pensioning authority, requires, owing to his physical or mental infirmity, relief in an asylum, infirmary, or as an inmate of a workhouse. (4) A person to whom a pension may be granted shall receive the following sums from the pensioning authority:—If his income is 2s. 6d. and less than 3s., an additional 2s. 6d. per week; if 3s. and under 4s., a further 2s. a week; and if 5s., 1s. additional per week. (5) "Assured income" is defined to be an income obtained from one of the following securities: (a) real estate; (b) leasehold property, the unexpired term of the lease being not less than thirty years; (c) any security in which trustees are authorised to invest either by statute or by order of the Court of Chancery; (d) any annuity purchased from the National Debt Commissioners, or through the Post Office, or from a registered Friendly Society, or from an insurance office; (e) or any other security approved from time to time by the Treasury. No allowance of outdoor relief from the rates shall be "assured income." (6) The Poor Law guardians of the district in which the pensioner resides shall be the pensioning authority. (7) The pensions shall be paid from the local rates, and a proportion, not beyond one-half of the cost, shall be made good by the State. (8) The receipt of a State-aided old age pension shall not involve the

forfeiture of any civil rights. The Committee stated that this scheme, in their judgment, was not free from objection, because (1) it imposes on the State generally, and therefore on the industrial classes, a heavy charge for providing pensions for a portion only of these classes; (2) encourages that amount of thrift only which is required to ensure an income of 2s. 6d. a week at 65, but discourages any further thrift; and (3) by relieving the industrial poor from the obligation of wholly providing for their old age, probably tends to depress the wage rate. But on the other hand (1) it is capable of being brought into immediate operation, at any rate to some extent; (2) it leaves the industrial classes to save in their own way; (3) it requires no difficult investment of accumulated funds by the State; (4) it offers the public aid to all persons of the industrial classes who can make the required contribution.

The age of 65 is adopted as the pension age in their scheme, and 5s. per week as the measure of income and pension, because, from the schemes and evidence which came before the Committee, this age and such measure appeared to be those concerning which there was most concurrence of opinion. According to the census of '91, 1,372,601 persons out of a population of 29,002,525 for England and Wales were of the age of 65 years and upwards; the population of England and Wales is rather more than three-fourths of the population of the United Kingdom. Owing, however, partly to extensive emigration, the proportion of old people in Ireland is larger than the proportion in the remainder of the kingdom. Taking it, however, as similar, at least 343,000 must be added to the above total to arrive at the old age population of the United Kingdom. Consequently there cannot have been less than 1,715,000 persons 65 years old and upwards in the United Kingdom in '91. One person out of every twenty-three was at least 65 years old. Obviously the aged in '91 were the people who had survived to old age out of the population born at least sixty-five years previously. In '21 the population of the United Kingdom was only 21,272,187. The 1,715,000 persons therefore are the survivors of those who were born at a time when the population was only 22,832,336. In 1961, according to the opinion of Sir Spencer Walpole, it may be assumed that the old aged will amount to 2,969,712, being the survivors of those born when the population was 39,536,721. The next subject for consideration is, the proportion of the old people who are in need of relief. According to Mr. Ritchie's return, out of the 1,372,601 persons in England and Wales sixty-five years old and upwards, 268,397 or 19·5 per cent., in other words one person in every five, were in receipt of relief on a particular day; and 401,904 or 29·3 per cent., in other words three persons in every ten, applied for relief in the course of the year.

These figures, startling as they are, are more so still when it is known that probably one-third of the population belong to the well-to-do classes, who are above all need of dependence on the rates. If these are deducted from the calculation, the proportion of paupers over 65 to the total of the population over that age and below the well-to-do will not be less than three out of seven, or nearly one in two. It is, therefore, a lamentable fact that nearly one-half the working population of this country either cannot



or do not make sufficient provision for their old age, and are therefore more or less dependent on the rates at that period. The Committee considered that State aid cannot be justified unless it is limited to assisting the person when circumstances beyond his control make it practically impossible for him to save from his own earnings an adequate provision for his old age. Such a limitation could not be enforced by any investigation into the past history of the earnings of an applicant for this assistance. The only test which can be made is the possession at the pension age of an income within the limits specified as qualifying for the aid. Such limitation to a large degree is dependent upon the average wages the individual can command; and in considering this question, it must not be overlooked that the power of the employed to obtain from the employer the full wage and value of labour has increased, and is likely to increase still further. As to what minimum rate of wages enables a man, by the exercise of reasonable economy, to make sufficient provision for his old age beyond subscribing for sick pay and funeral expenses cannot be approximately determined. The evidence given to the Committee appears to suggest that men whose average earnings do not fall below the equivalent of 20s. a week in towns and a rather smaller sum in the country should find no great difficulty in contributing 2d. a week towards their maintenance when past work—a contribution which, if begun at 20 years of age, would produce, according to the rate of charge now made for deferred annuities through the Post Office, a pension of 2s. 6d. per week from the age of 65, or if commenced at 16 years of age, one of 3s. per week. If not begun until 25, 2½d. a week would be required for the 2s. 6d. pension. Testimony has been produced to show that, while a large number of the class who earn less than £1 a week do now make sufficient provision for old age, it is a fact that many who have received a far higher wage attain the age of 65 without any savings. The wage rates referred to can only apply to actual payments in money, and do not include remuneration partly paid in board and lodgings, and in the case of domestic service, etc.

The Committee said that "The people thus in a position to require assistance must in any case form but a small proportion of the industrial population, and even of this section, which can hardly be estimated at more than a third, only a small proportion of those above 65 years of age who now appear as inmates of the workhouse or infirmary would under any system of State-aided pensions be able to support themselves independently. Unfortunately the old age of the working classes, following as it does on a life of hard work done under trying and unhealthy conditions, is very frequently accompanied by bodily or mental infirmities which demand special care and supervision. Those who are bedridden, those who are suffering from senile inability, those who have lost their power of self-control and have fallen into insanitary habits, and finally those who are no longer capable of the economical application of a small pension, must in any case find asylum. The cost of indoor relief will not therefore be appreciably diminished by the operation of any system of old age pensions." As regards the question as to whether a State-aided pension will affect the wage rate, it must be borne in mind that the earnings of

the workman dependent on wages have to provide for his support, not only so long as he is employed, but also for his age when he is past work, and this consideration affects the rate of his wages. But if the whole or part of the cost of maintaining him when past work is undertaken by the State, the portion of the wage which applies to this service ceases to be essential; consequently, whenever the competition for employment is very keen the wage payment will tend to fall by a percentage approximating to that contributed by the State to the pension fund. This difficulty reappears in a different form when the power of the aged to contribute to their means of support by light labour is considered. A man or woman subsidised by the grant of a State pension is in a position to underbid a competitor who has no resource but his or her actual earnings or the rates. This difficulty, the Committee stated, is of very wide application. To obviate such, "an attempt might probably be made to prohibit all recipients of State-aided pensions from engaging in remunerative work of any kind. Such an attempt must assuredly fail; but even if it could succeed it would have the effect of creating a compulsorily unoccupied class, with doubtful advantage to the community." It has often been urged by the advocates of State-aided pensions that the receipt of money in this form from the taxes or the rates is free from the taint which attaches to allowances made under the Poor Law. The Committee declared that "this might be true of a system such as that advocated by Mr. Charles Booth, under which a uniform pension became the right of every individual at a certain age irrespective of his antecedents, his character, or his private means; but all such schemes are practically excluded by their enormous cost."

Now, both political parties are strongly in favour of pensions for aged persons above 65, if a good practicable scheme can be established for the purpose which will not pauperise the recipients of such on the one hand, or interfere with the benefits which the friendly societies confer in the same direction on the other. In short, nearly all intelligent persons are agreed, as the *Spectator* has well declared, that relief for the aged—namely, for those inhabitants of the United Kingdom above 65—should, if possible, be changed from relief through the workhouse into relief through pensions. The better opinion is that the only method to raise the fund for the payment of such pensions is to compel every individual who is to be a recipient of it to subscribe to it a certain proportion, and to direct that the remainder shall be paid out of the Imperial exchequer. It is evident that, in the near future, if politicians will strongly advocate legislation for these pensions and point out well-considered schemes for the payment of such, a strong party may be formed to carry a working scheme. Efforts, however, will probably be required to carry it, commensurate with those which were necessary to legislate for the repeal of the Corn Laws and other Free Trade measures. As regards the immediate prospects of legislation on the question, Mr. Chamberlain, addressing a National Liberal-Unionist conference at Manchester on Nov. 15th, '98, said that in his opinion the working classes of this country were not prepared to submit to compulsory deduction from their wages in order to provide

old age pensions. The State alone could not afford at the expense of the taxpayers to give a pension indiscriminately to everybody who reaches the age of sixty-five; and any scheme which discouraged thrift or which did not encourage thrift would bring about new evils even greater than those which it was desired to remove. The report of the Committee above referred to was unfavourable, but he did not believe that the last word had been spoken. He did not think it was possible immediately to deal with this question. There were financial considerations to be taken into account, and other matters might have a still more pressing claim upon the Government. But still he entertained the hope that before the Government went out of office it might be able to do something to assist and to stimulate and to encourage provision for old age. See references to pension schemes in Iceland and Italy under LABOUR MOVEMENT: V. Foreign Notes.

**Ontario**, a province of the Dominion of Canada—also called Upper Canada. It joined with other provinces to form the Dominion in 1867. **Area**, 219,650 sq. m.; **pop.** 2,114,321. It extends along the north shores of the great lakes, and is important as containing the **Dominion metropolis, Ottawa** (pop. 44,154). Provincial capital, **Toronto**, pop. 181,220, on Lake Ontario, the second city in Canada in wealth and population. Besides the two capitals, important towns are Hamilton (pop. 48,980), London (pop. 37,977), Guelph, St. Catherine's, Brantford, Belleville, and Chatham. **Administered** by a Lieut.-Governor and responsible Ministry. There is only one chamber, the Legislative Assembly, which has 94 members elected by manhood suffrage for four years. Ontario has 24 seats in the Dominion Senate and 92 in the House of Commons. See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table), CANADA, and DIPLOMATIC.

**Opera Season, '98.** See **MUSIC**.

**Opium, The Royal Commission on.** For report see previous eds.

**Orange Free State.** An independent Dutch republic in South Africa. It is bounded by Cape Colony on S. and W., Transvaal on N., Natal on E., Basutoland on S.E. **Area** estimated at 48,326 sq. m.; **pop.** 207,503, of whom 77,716 are whites. Capital, **Bloemfontein**, pop. 3500. Executive vested in a **President** (Judge Steyn, elected '96), elected every five years by universal suffrage, and a Council appointed by the Volksraad. The legislative authority is in the hands of the Volksraad, which consists of 58 members, elected for four years by adult white burghers owning real property of not less than £150 value, or personal property to the value of £300, or holding on lease real property at a rental of £36. Half of the members are re-elected every two years. The State is divided into 19 districts, each under a Landdrost or Magistrate, appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Volksraad. Every able-bodied man above 16 and under 60 must take up arms in case of necessity. A treaty with the Transvaal was made in '97, giving burghers of each State the franchise in either Republic. The two Republics agree to stand by each other in case either is attacked, and a joint Federal Council of ten members, five from each State, will consider questions of mutual interest, sitting every year alternately in Bloemfontein and Pretoria. Roman-Dutch law prevails. The prevailing religion

is that of the Dutch Reformed Church, supported by the State. Education general, but not compulsory or free. **Chief products** are wool, hides, and diamonds. **Revenue, '96**, £374,774; **expenditure**, £381,861; **imports, '96**, £1,185,000; **exports, £1,750,000**; **public debt, '96**, £45,000.—**History, '98.** Sir Alfred Milner visited Bloemfontein and was given a cordial welcome (April 4th). He was present at the opening of the Volksraad, when the President stated that the tension had diminished and that relations with the British colonies had become more friendly.

**Ordnance Survey Office, The**, is a department under Government for the preparation of maps and plans of the United Kingdom, which are issued on various scales. See ed. '94 for a full account of the recommendations of the **departmental committee** appointed in April '92 by the Board of Agriculture to inquire into the condition of the Ordnance Survey. See also **WAR OFFICE**.

**Orleans, Duc d'.** Prince Louis Philippe Robert, the head of the house of Orleans, and probably the chief claimant to the throne of France, is the eldest son of the late Comte de Paris, and was b. Feb. 6th, '69. In '90 he entered Paris, notwithstanding the Expulsion Act of '86, and claimed his right, as a Frenchman, to undertake military service for his country. He was arrested, but shortly afterwards liberated. After the death of his father he received his supporters in London, and then removed to Brussels, as being nearer France. His sister, Princess Hélène d'Orleans, was married to the Duc d'Aosta in June '95. His marriage to the Archduchess Maria Dorothea of Austria was celebrated at Vienna, Nov. 5th, '96.

**Orphan Working School, The**, was founded in 1758 by a body of philanthropists who started a small house at Hoxton, where twenty boys and soon after twenty girls were received. Now the institution includes the senior school at Maitland Park, N.W., where 400 children are provided for, and the Alexandra Orphanage for Infants, Hornsey Rise, N., the junior branch of the institution, where 200 little ones are accommodated and educated. There is a Convalescent Home too at Harold Road, Margate, containing provision for 25 children. The object of the institution is to keep and educate children of respectable parentage left fatherless and in need. The **Secretary** is A. C. P. Coote, M.A., and the **Office** is at 73, Cheapside, E.C.

**Oscar II.** King of Sweden and Norway, was b. 1829. Is a great-grandson of Napoleon I.'s famous general, Marshal Bernadotte, the first King of the new independent kingdom of Norway. He ascended the throne in '72, in succession to his brother Charles XV. He is an excellent scholar and writer, and has translated Goethe's "Faust" into Swedish. Issued in '88 a volume of minor poems under his *nom de plume* of "Oscar Frederik." He married, in '57, the Princess Sophia of Nassau, by whom he has issue four sons. His Majesty has evinced a most resolute opposition to the desire of the Norwegian Storting for a foreign and consular service independent of Sweden.

**Ottoman Empire.** See **TURKEY**.

**"Ouida."** (Mlle. Louise De la Ramé) was b. at Bury St. Edmunds in 1840. She adopted the *nom de plume* of "Ouida" in memory of her childhood pronunciation of her own name "Louisa." She commenced wher



very young to contribute to *Colburn's New Monthly*. The scenes of many of her stories are laid in Italy, where she is now a resident. Her works are very numerous, and comprise the following amongst many: "Held in Bondage," "Chandos," "Idalia," "Under Two Flags," "Folle Farine," "In a Winter City," "In Maremma," "Bimbi," "Wanda," "Othmar," "Guideroy," "Moths," "Syrin," "Ruffino," "Santa Barbara," "The Tower of Taddeo," "Two Offenders," "The Silver Christ," "Toxin," "Le Selve," "An Altruist," "The Massareenes," etc.

**Owens College, Manchester.** John Owens a Manchester manufacturer, vexed with the tests at the Universities, bequeathed, on his death in 1846, £96,654 for the purpose of founding this college, which commenced with 62 students. In '72, when their number had risen to 337, the old Quay Street buildings became too small, and the Owens College Extension Fund was started and ultimately reached £211,152; the old buildings being sold for £13,000. The new buildings were opened and amalgamated with the Manchester Medical School in '73. Further and rapid development was promoted by many generous bequests. In '80 the College became the first college of the Victoria University (*q.v.*). In '83 further additions to the college buildings became necessary, and were built; and, four years later, the new Beyer Laboratories and the Natural History Museums were erected, at a cost of £80,000. Additional buildings for the Medical Department were opened in Nov. '94, and the medical school is now one of the finest in the kingdom. In '88 Sir Joseph Whitworth's bequests to the College amounted to over £50,000 as supplemented by the liberality of his residuary legatees, one of whom, Mr. R. C. Christie, in '97, further presented the College with the balance of his share, amounting to £50,000, for the erection of a Hall and the completion of the Quadrangle. In '94 Mr. R. C. Christie offered to build a Library for the College at a cost of about £20,000, and the building was opened in June '98. Total students (97-8) 986, composed of 639 art students, 199 women, and 418 medical students. The admission of women was sanctioned by the Extension Act. There are two halls of residence—the "**Hulme**" (conducted on Church lines) and the "**Dalton**" (in connection with the Society of Friends), both for men only. The College receives annually £3500 from Government, £1000 from the Manchester Hulme Trust, and £700 from the Manchester Corporation (under the Technical Instruction and Local Taxation Acts), in addition to £400 for the Manchester Museum, of which the College is entrusted with the administration. President, the Duke of Devonshire, K.G. Treasurer, Mr. Alderman Joseph Thompson. Principal, Alfred Hopkinson, Q.C.

**Oxford, Bishop of.** See under **PEERAGE**.

**Oxford University.** This University seems to have grown up in the twelfth century, although to Alfred the Great is ascribed the foundation of one college, University, in 872. Originally the scholars at Oxford lived scattered about in various houses in the city, meeting for instruction, but in other respects resembling the non-collegiate students of the present day. The number of undergraduates in residence is now somewhat over 2000. It is practically stationary. The University began

to experience reform at the hands, to some extent, of devoted sons in 1854. The Ordinance of that year, amongst other changes, assigned positive and not merely ornamental duties to the professoriate. The second Universities Commission introduced some sweeping changes which began to take effect in '82. Not the least of them, as affecting the personnel of the Colleges, was the substitution of Prize and Tutorial Fellowships for Life Fellowships (which had been voided, as a rule, by marriage, or neglect, save under dispensation, to take Holy Orders, and for none other cause). The Government of the University vests in three bodies: The **Hebdomadal Council** (so called from meeting once a week in term), which alone has power of initiation, **Congregation** (consisting of resident M.A.s and members of superior faculties); which has power of rejection and amendment, and **Convocation** (all M.A.s and members of superior faculties), which has power of rejection alone. The two latter bodies consist of members of Colleges, Halls, or of the Non-Collegiate Body. The **Colleges**, with reputed dates of foundation, and Heads, are: University, 872 (?), J. F. Bright, D.D.; Balliol, 1262, E. Caird, M.A.; Merton, 1270, Hon. G. C. Brodric, D.C.L.; Exeter, 1314, W. W. Jackson, D.D.; Oriel, 1326, D. B. Monro, M.A.; Queen's, 1340, J. R. Magrath, D.D.; New College, 1386, J. E. Sewell, D.D.; Lincoln, 1427, W. W. Merry, D.D.; All Souls, 1437, Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., D.C.L.; Magdalen, 1456, T. H. Warren, M.A.; Brasenose, 1509, C. B. Heberden, M.A.; Corpus Christi, 1516, T. Fowler, D.D.; Christ Church, 1532, Dean, the Very Rev. F. Paget, D.D.; Trinity, 1554, H. F. Pelham, M.A.; St. John's, 1555, J. Bellamy, D.D.; Jesus, 1571, J. Rhy's, M.A.; Wadham, 1613, G. E. Thorley, M.A.; Pembroke, 1624, B. Price, D.D.; Worcester, 1714, W. Inge, D.D.; Hertford, 1874, H. Boyd, D.D. The **Halls**: St. Edmund, 1226, E. Moore, D.D.; St. Mary, 1325, D. P. Chase, D.D.; New Foundation, Keble College, 1869, W. Lock, D.D. The **Non-Collegiate Body** was instituted in 1868; Censor, R. W. M. Pope, D.D. The **Private Halls**, which bear the name of their Master, are: (E. S.) Grindle's; (C. A.) Marcon's; (R. F.) Clarke's. A statute (passed in '80, amended in '93), allowing colleges within Her Majesty's dominions to affiliate, has been adopted by St. David's College, Lampeter, University College, Nottingham, and Firth College, Sheffield. Under a similar statute (of '87), applying to Colonial Universities, the following Universities enjoy the privileges therein contained:—Cape of Good Hope, Sydney, Calcutta, Punjab, Bombay, Adelaide, Madras, Toronto. The degrees ordinarily granted by the University are: Baccalaureate and Magistrate in Arts, and in the Sub-Faculty of Surgery, included in the Faculty of Medicine; the Baccalaureate and Doctorate in the Superior Faculties of Divinity, Law, and Medicine, and in the Faculty of Music. For the Baccalaureate in all these faculties, except Divinity, an examination must be passed. For that Baccalaureate, and for all the Doctorates except Music, a thesis or exercise qualifies. The quasi-Faculty of Music stands alone, but to entrance into all the other faculties the attainment of the Baccalaureate in Arts is essential. It may be taken either as a Pass or in any one of the Honour "Schools" of Classics, in its two divisions of Moderations and Litteræ Humaniores, Mathematics (also divided into Moderations and Final Schools), Jurisprudence, Modern



History, Theology, Natural Science, in one or more of its several branches, Oriental Languages, and English Literature. Equally with passing the examinations, residence for twelve terms (of which for these purposes there are four in each year) is essential, but it need not be continuous nor contemporaneous with the passing of examination, standing for which is reckoned from the date of matriculation, *i.e.*, formal entry into membership of the University. Women are admitted to the examinations for the B.A. degree, but here at present their privileges cease. A strong attempt to secure for them, if not the degree, at least a diploma, was made in '96, but failed. They may join Somerville College, Lady Margaret Hall, St.

Hugh's Hall, St. Hilda's, or the Home Students, a body in some degree resembling the Non-Collegiate Body (see WOMEN, HIGHER EDUCATION OF). Two colleges, neither of which has any official connection with the University, have within recent years removed to Oxford: Mansfield, Principal A. M. Fairbairn, in '89; Manchester, Principal J. Drummond, in '93. Chief Officers of the University: Chancellor, Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.; Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., D.C.L., Warden of All Souls'; Proctors for '98-9, E. M. Walker, M.A., Queen's College; W. H. Hadow, M.A., Worcester College. Parliamentary Representatives, Rt. Hon. Sir J. R. Mowbray, Bart., and Rt. Hon. J. G. Talbot.

## THE PACIFIC CABLE.

### SITTINGS OF THE BOARD.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

**Pacific** The board which is to arrange the preliminaries for the laying of the proposed Pacific cable, and is to prepare a tariff of charges, has commenced its sittings in much London.

[The board consists of three representatives from Great Britain, two from Canada, two from Australia, and one from New Zealand. The British and Canadian members are:—For Great Britain—The Earl of Selborne, Under Secretary for the Colonies; Mr. George H. Murray, chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue; and Sir Francis Mowatt, permanent secretary to the Treasury. For Canada—Lord Strathcona, the Canadian High Commissioner in London; and the Earl of Aberdeen, formerly Governor-General of Canada.]

that the further charge of *9s. per wire* between England from Canada would reduce the charge between Australia and Great Britain to *3s. 3d.* in place of *4s. 9d.* as at present. It appears that a large subsidy would be necessary to connect England telegraphically with Australia through Canada and the Pacific Ocean. This subsidy has been proposed to be equitably apportioned; the contributing governments being Great Britain on behalf of the United Kingdom, and the Crown Colonies, Canada, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Western Australia. It has been further proposed that if the Imperial Government by an arrangement with the Colonial governments, itself guarantee the whole amount, the total subsidy may be materially reduced, because the Imperial guarantee would cause the company for the construction of the line to find capital for this purpose at a reduced rate of interest. With such a guarantee, it is said that a total subsidy of £90,000 for about four or five years would be enough. In June '96 a committee was appointed to consider the matter. The delegates from the Imperial Government were Lord Selborne, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. G. H. Murray, C.B., a principal clerk at the Treasury, with Mr. W. H. Mercer as

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Hugh's Hall, St. Hilda's, or the Home Students,  
a body in some degree resembling the Non-  
<sup>The</sup> Resistant Body (see WOMEN, HIGHER EDUCA-  
Two colleges, neither of which has  
al connection with the University,  
in recent years removed to Oxford:  
Principal A. M. Fairbairn, in '89;  
r, Principal J. Drummond, in '93.  
ers of the University: Chancellor,  
of Salisbury, K.G.; Vice-Chancellor,  
R. Anson, Bart., D.C.L., Warden  
ils'; Proctors for '98-9, E. M. Walker,  
en's College; W. H. Hadow, M.A.,  
College. Parliamentary Representa-  
Hon. Sir J. R. Mowbray, Bart., and  
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**Cable Projects.** During the last ten

**Pacific Cable Projects.** During the last ten years much discussion has taken place as to the importance and necessity of the laying down of a cable between Canada and the British Australasian colonies. The subject attracted much attention at the Colonial Conference at Ottawa in '94. Of the several routes which have been proposed for the cable two may be mentioned. One is from Vancouver, British Columbia, to Fanning Island, Fiji, and Norfolk Island to Tweedmouth in Australia, which is a distance of 6730 miles; and if a branch were made to connect it with New Zealand, there would be an additional 415 miles. This route is entirely through British territory. The other route is from Vancouver to an island in the Hawaiian group, and thence through the Gilbert and Solomon Islands to Bowen in Queensland. This route is about 6300 miles. The cost of a single cable from Vancouver to Australia has been estimated at from £1,250,000 to £1,750,000. It is calculated that the earnings therefrom would be at least 2s. per word, and that the further charge of 9d. per word to England from Canada would reduce the charge between Australia and Great Britain to 3s. 3d. in place of 4s. 9d. at present. It appears that a large subsidy would be necessary to connect England telegraphically with Australia through Canada and the Pacific Ocean. This subsidy has been proposed to be equitably apportioned; the contributing governments being Great Britain on behalf of the United Kingdom, and the Crown Colonies, Canada, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Western Australia. It has been further proposed that if the Imperial Government by an arrangement with the Colonial governments, itself guarantee the whole amount, the total subsidy may be materially reduced, because the Imperial guarantee would cause the company for the construction of the line to find capital for this purpose at a reduced rate of interest. With such a guarantee, it is said that a total subsidy of £90,000 for about four or five years would be enough. In June '96 a committee was appointed to consider the matter. The delegates from the Imperial Government were Lord Selborne, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. G. H. Murray, C.B., a principal clerk at the Treasury, with Mr. W. H. Mercer as

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83, and a second time '97, and of London Congregational Union '90. Founder of Nottingham Congregational Institute. Dr. Parker, in addition to being a vigorous and popular preacher, is also an author of repute. Among numerous works written by him may be mentioned "The Paraclete," "Ecce Deus," "Springdale Abbey," "Inner Life of Christ" (3 vols.), "Apostolic Life" (3 vols.), "Paterson's Parish," "Studies in Texts" (6 vols.), and "The People's Prayer-Book." He has visited the United States five times. He was for years engaged on the "People's Bible," which is now completed in twenty-five vols., and may be regarded as the *magnum opus* of his literary labours. The conclusion of his twenty-fifth year of ministry in London was celebrated during '94 by numerous good wishes and gifts from all denominations, and the purchase of an annuity, value £250. On June 18th, '98, Dr. Parker celebrated his preaching jubilee. In connection with this event he has a book in the press entitled "A Preacher's Life: an Autobiography with Sidelights." Dr. Parker preaches in the City Temple every Thursday at 12 (noon).

### PARLIAMENT AND PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Parliament is composed of the Sovereign and the Three Estates of the Realm, which are the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons; the Lords Spiritual and Temporal sitting together and forming the House of Lords. The Sovereign alone has the power of summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and gives the Royal Assent to measures which have passed both Houses. Unless it be dissolved by the Crown, Parliament exists seven years from the date on which it was first to meet. The demise of the Crown does not dissolve Parliament, but, on the contrary, renders an immediate assembling of the two Houses necessary; and if there be no Parliament in existence, the old Parliament must reassemble, and may sit again for six months, if it be not within that time dissolved by the new Sovereign. See also COMMONS, HOUSE OF, and PEERAGE.

The Houses of Lords and Commons differ from each other not only as to their constitution but likewise in respect of their powers and methods of procedure. It is in the House of Peers, for instance, that the Sovereign meets Parliament, and the formal ceremonies connected with the opening or proroguing of the Legislature are gone through. On these occasions, as also when the royal assent is given to public or private bills, the "faithful Commons" merely attend in their lordships' House. But, on the other hand, the House of Commons has an individuality of its own, which is yearly becoming more marked. Its powers and privileges are enormous: it is in the Lower Chamber exclusively that the national estimates are voted, and it is in the Commons that the majority of important legislative proposals are initiated. The Royal Assent to bills is always given in the House of Lords, more frequently by commission than otherwise; and it is a curious circumstance that the French language is still employed in connection therewith. When a public bill is approved, the clerk says, "*Le roy (or, la reine) le veut.*" If the measure be a private one, he says, "*Soit fait comme il est désiré.*" Should

the bill have subsidies for its object, the official says, "*Le roi (or, la reine) remercie ses loyaux sujets, accepte leur bénévolence, et aussi le veut.*" If the Sovereign thinks fit to refuse approval to a measure, the clerk then says, "*Le roi (or, la reine) s'avisera.*" This power of rejection, it may be noted, was last exercised by Queen Anne, in the year 1707.

The most striking feature with the procedure of the House of Commons is the great power vested in the Speaker. Unlike the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker must abstain from debating, unless in committee of the whole House; and even there he rarely takes advantage of his right. The member of the House who is elected to the office of Speaker usually acts quite independently of party considerations. He never votes, save when the numbers happen to be equal, in which case he gives the casting voice. The chief duty of the Speaker undoubtedly is the preservation of order, with respect to which the rules of the House of Commons are very stringent. Only the royal assent can convert a bill into an Act of Parliament. It occasionally happens that the opponents of a bill are not desirous of meeting the motion for its second reading with a direct negative. An amendment is therefore proposed to the effect that the bill "be read this day three months," or "this day six months," it being understood that three months or six months hence the House will not be sitting. In the cases of motions in respect to which the House is also unwilling to come to a decision, "the previous question" may be carried, in which case the other business of the day is at once proceeded with.

The business of both Houses of Parliament, but more especially of the House of Commons, is transacted very largely "in committee." When the whole House is in committee the Speaker vacates the chair, the Mace is placed under the table, and the Chairman of Ways and Means or another member of the House presides. Proceedings relating to the expenditure of public money take place in Committee of Supply, while in Committee of Ways and Means resolutions having reference to the funds by which such expenditure is to be sustained, are passed. There are also grand committees, Select Committees chosen for specific purposes, and committees for the consideration of private bills. No member of the House of Commons can, as a matter of fact, resign his seat, but this end is attained by his acceptance of the "Chiltern Hundreds." No office having emolument attached can be conferred on a member of the House of Commons without his vacating his seat; and therefore by obtaining "the stewardship of Her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds, the stewardship of the Manor of Poynings, of East Hendred and Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster," a member may rid himself of his duties.

The rule regulating the Sittings of the House of Commons provides that unless the House shall otherwise order, the House shall meet every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, at 3 o'clock, and shall, unless previously adjourned, sit till 1 o'clock a.m., when the Speaker shall adjourn the House without question put, unless a bill originating in Committee of Ways and Means, or unless proceedings made in pursuance of any Act of Parliament or standing order, or otherwise exempted from the operation of the standing order, be then under



consideration. At midnight on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, except as aforesaid, and at half-past 5 on Wednesdays, the proceedings on any business then under consideration are to be interrupted, any dilatory motion which may be before the House is to lapse without question put; and the business then under consideration, and any business subsequently appointed, is to be appointed for the next day on which the House shall sit, unless the Speaker ascertains by the preponderance of voices that a majority of the House desires that such business should be deferred until a later day. On the interruption of business the closure may be moved, and in such case the Speaker or Chairman is not to leave the chair until the questions consequent thereon have been decided. After the business under consideration at midnight, or at 5.30 on Wednesdays, has been disposed of, no opposed business is to be taken. A motion may be made by a Minister of the Crown at the commencement of public business, to be decided without amendment or debate, to the effect that the proceedings on any specified business if under discussion at midnight that night be not interrupted under this standing order. When the House meets at 2 o'clock for a morning sitting, the sitting is suspended at 7 (no opposed business to be taken after 10 minutes to 7), and is resumed at 9, and continued, unless previously adjourned, until midnight, the evening sitting being subject to the provisions of the Standing Order No. 1, which relate to the interruption of business and the adjournment of the House. On Wednesdays the House meets at noon, opposed business is not taken after 5.30, and the House adjourns at 6.—**Closure of Debate.** Questions for the closure of debate are to be decided in the affirmative, if when a division be taken it appears by the numbers declared from the Chair that not less than one hundred members voted in the majority in support of the motion.—**Disorderly Conduct.** The Speaker or the Chairman may order members whose conduct is grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the House during the remainder of that day's sitting; and whenever any member shall have been "named" by the Speaker or Chairman for disregarding the authority of the Chair, or for abusing the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing business, or otherwise, he may, by vote of the House, be suspended from the service of the House, on the first occasion for a week, on the second occasion for a fortnight, and on the third or any subsequent occasion for a month; but such suspension is not to exempt the member from service on any private bill to which he may have been previously appointed.—**Irrelevance or Repetition.** The Speaker or the Chairman, after having called the attention of the House or of the Committee to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance, or tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech.

**Parliamentary Session, '98.** See SESSION.

**Parliaments, Clerk of the.** An officer of the House of Lords, by whom, in conjunction with the Clerk Assistant and the Reading Clerk, are performed such duties as making minutes of the proceedings, swearing peers

and witnesses, and signifying the Royal assent to bills which have passed both Houses. The Clerk of the House of Commons acts as chairman and is addressed by members during the election of Speaker. He, like the Clerk of the Parliaments, is appointed by the Crown, and is associated with two clerks assistant, who make minutes of the proceedings. The office of Clerk of the Parliaments is held by Henry J. L. Graham, C.B.; and Sir Reginald Palgrave, K.C.B., is Clerk of the House of Commons.

**Passmore Edwards Settlement, The.** The Settlement, towards the cost of which Mr. Passmore Edwards gave £14,000, embraces a lecture-hall, accommodating 450 persons, classrooms, gymnasium, library, entertaining-rooms, and rooms for a Warden and 18 Residents. It is intended to continue and develop the work that was formerly carried on at University Hall and Marchmont Hall, and to be a centre of education, recreation, and social life for the district. Mrs. Humphry Ward, one of the founders of University Hall, delivered the opening lecture at the Settlement (Oct. 10th, '97), and it was formally opened, on the completion of the building, on Feb. 12th, '98, by the Right Hon. John Morley, M.P. The Warden is Mr. R. G. Tatton, and the Settlement is located in Tavistock Place, St. Pancras.

**Patents for Inventions and how to get them.** The right to patent and the privileges which go with it are denied to no one of either sex. The two principal points to bear in mind in patenting are novelty and utility. A patent is essentially a restricted monopoly, and the inventor is therefore called upon to observe certain limitations. His protection extends over a period of fourteen years, provided the fees are paid, but he can extend it at the end of that term for a similar period. Before the actual date of patenting an invention may not be used for profit, either secretly or publicly. Patents are issued at the Patent Office, 11, Staple Inn, London. Application must be made on an application form accompanied by either a provisional or complete specification, and must conform strictly to the prescribed regulations. Forms are obtainable at the Inland Revenue Office, Law Courts, or, at a few days' notice, of any money order office in the United Kingdom. Patents may be taken out through patent agencies, and this is the best plan, provided only that the agent be respectable and reliable. Applications are liable to adverse judgment by the Patent Office, and to outside opposition; in the former case ten days' or more notice is given the applicant, and he may amend under certain regulations; in the latter, notice of opposition is made on a special form, the grounds being stated. When a complete specification is accepted, the inventor is informed of it; it is advertised in the official journal; and is open to inspection by the public at the Patent Office on payment of a fee of one shilling, while certified copies of entries can be had at the rate of one hundred words for fourpence. The fees are, in brief: up to sealing, on application for provisional protection, £1; on filing complete specification, £3. On application to amend specification, up to sealing, £1 10s.; ditto, after sealing, £3. Every patent is granted for the term of fourteen years from the date of application, subject to the payment, before the expiration of the fourth and each succeeding year during the



term of the patent, of the prescribed fee. The patentee may pay all or any of the prescribed fees in advance. They begin with £5 in respect of the fifth year, increasing by annual instalments of £1 to a last payment of £14 in respect of the fourteenth year. Thus the total cost of a patent kept in force for the maximum period of 14 years is £99. Applications for patents communicated from abroad are entertained, as are also all inventions requiring international and colonial arrangements for their furtherance. Special forms of procedure in these cases are necessary. The inventor, in conclusion, is advised to consult the "Illustrated Official Journal (Patents)," published Wednesdays, price 6d., which contains abridgments of patents, and illustrations, and the volumes of abridgments. Copies of specifications can be had, on payment of the published price, at Quality Court, Chancery Lane, W.C. The above may all be consulted also at the **Patent Office Free Library**, Bishop's Court, Chancery Lane, where admirable facilities exist for readers. During '97 there were 30,958 applications for patents, 19,318 for single designs, 1099 for sets of designs, and 10,624 for trade marks.

**Patti, Madame Adelina Clorinda**, was b. at Madrid in 1843. Was trained professionally under Ettore Barili, her step-brother, and made her first appearance on the stage at New York in '59. She first appeared in London in '61, as Amina in "*La Sonnambula*" at Covent Garden, and at once became the favourite *prima donna* of the day. In '70 she received from the Emperor of Russia the Order of Merit, and the appointment of First Singer at the Imperial Court. She married in '68 M. Roger de Cahuzac, Marquis de Caux, from whom she was divorced in '83, and afterwards Signor Nicolini, who died in '88. A theatre, which she had erected at **Craig-y-nos**, her Welsh residence, was opened in Aug. '91. Madame Patti has undertaken several very successful tours abroad, in the Argentine Republic and in the States, and in Oct. '93 she began her farewell tour to the latter country. In '95 she reappeared at Covent Garden after a ten years' absence. She rarely appears now except at concerts.

**Peace Society, The**, was founded in 1816, and has for its object the promotion of permanent and universal peace. It welcomes the support of Christians of all denominations, and also of those persons who oppose war on humanitarian or other grounds. The Society has always advocated a gradual, proportionate, and simultaneous disarmament by all the nations of Europe, and the principle of arbitration, and it is unquestionably due to its efforts that this mode of settling international difficulties has been adopted with increasing frequency and acceptance. During the period of its existence over 140 instances of pacific settlements have occurred. The Society maintains a constant propaganda in favour of peace, and, amongst other methods of action, especially advocates the preaching of sermons on the subject of peace, in as many churches as possible, on the Sunday before Christmas. **President**, Sir Joseph W. Pease, Bart., M.P.; **Treasurer**, Walter Hazell, Esq., M.P.; **Secretary**, W. Evans Darby, LL.D. **Offices**, 47, New Broad Street, London, E.C.

## PEERAGE.

Peers are created by the Sovereign, and, with an exception to be noticed presently, the titles are hereditary, though they may be lost by attainder for high treason. Before the union of the three kingdoms, England, Scotland, and Ireland had each a peerage of its own containing the five temporal ranks or degrees, and precedence in each degree depended upon the date of the creation of the title. Thus in each country the dukes came first, and took precedence of each other in order of date of title; then came the marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, precedence in each rank being similarly governed by priority of date. At the union with Scotland, in 1707, it was arranged that the Scotch peerages should rank after the English peerages then in existence, according to degree, and the Scotch dukedoms were accordingly placed in order of date after all the English dukedoms, and so on through the other ranks. The Act of Union also provided that the Scotch peers should be represented in the House of Lords by a portion of their number only; and as it made no provision for the creation of any new Scotch peers, the peerage of North Britain consists exclusively of those whose titles date from before the year 1707. From that time until the Union with Ireland the peerages created were either Irish or of Great Britain, the latter alone giving seats in the House of Lords, and taking precedence according to degree next after the English and Scotch peerages. The Act of Union with Ireland provided that peers of that kingdom should take precedence next after peers of Great Britain according to rank, and that Ireland should be represented in the House of Lords by a portion of her peers only. It was further enacted that one new Irish peerage might be created on the extinction of three existing Irish peerages, and that when the number should be reduced to one hundred, if one peerage became extinct one other might be created. The peerages of the United Kingdom and of Ireland created since the Union take precedence according to rank and date of patent next after those of Ireland which were in existence at the Union, but of the two classes only the peerages of the United Kingdom give of themselves a seat in the House of Lords. There is no limit to the increase of these but the pleasure of the Sovereign. The peerage collectively may thus be classified as consisting of peers of England, of Scotland, of Great Britain, of Ireland, and of the United Kingdom, but of the Scotch and Irish peers only a portion are peers of Parliament. Irish peers who have not been elected to represent their order in the House of Lords may be returned and may sit for any borough or county constituency in Great Britain. The House of Lords is composed of two of the estates of the realm, the lords spiritual and temporal. The first consists of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and twenty-four bishops of the Church of England, the number not having been increased with the successive creation of new bishoprics. The Archbishops and the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester are always entitled to sit; the other bishops only receive a writ of summons when the voidance of a see decreases the total number of lords spiritual to less than twenty-six, and then in order of seniority of

**Pensions.** See FINANCE NATIONAL, Part III.

appointment. The Bishop of Sodor and Man is not included in this rotation, and has no seat in Parliament. A bishop ceases to be a lord of Parliament on resigning his see. The temporal lords may be divided into peers whose right to sit and vote in the House is hereditary, representative peers of Scotland and Ireland, and lords of appeal in ordinary. By the Act of Union between England and Scotland the Scottish peers send sixteen representatives to the House of Lords, who are elected immediately after every general election, and sit until Parliament is dissolved. The Irish peers elect twenty-eight representatives for life. The Lords of Appeal, of whom there may not be more than four appointed, enjoy the dignity of a baron for life. By the Act of '76 they were to lose the right to sit and vote on resigning office; but by the Appellate Jurisdiction Act of '87 any retired lord of appeal may sit and vote as a member of the House of Lords during his life. And it was directed, '98, that the children of legal life peers and of legal life peers deceased should in future have the courtesy title of "Honourable," together with the rank and precedence next to and immediately after the younger children of all hereditary barons now created or hereafter to be created, and immediately before all baronets. The peers temporal are divided into dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, these titles taking precedence in the order given. But it should be borne in mind that a peer may hold a superior Scotch or Irish title (and by which he may be generally known) to that under which he sits as a peer of the United Kingdom. Thus the Duke of Buccleuch sits as Earl of Doncaster. The lords spiritual and temporal sit together, and all have an equal voice and vote in the house, whatever may be their rank. As in the House of Commons, each peer must be present to record his vote, the practice of peers giving proxies having been discontinued. A newly created peer, or one elevated to a higher title, is introduced by two other peers of his own degree, who are accompanied by the Earl Marshal (the hereditary office of the Duke of Norfolk), the Lord Great Chamberlain (now the Earl of Ancaster), all in their parliamentary robes, attended by Garter King of Arms (Sir Albert Woods has long held this office), and Black Rod (Sir M. Biddulph). The procession enters the house at the bar, and bows three times on the way to the woolsack, where the peer kneeling presents his patent and writ to the Lord Chancellor. Both these documents are read by the clerk, and the oath is administered to the peer at the table, and he subscribes the roll. He is then with further formalities conducted to one of the benches of the house, the position chosen varying with the rank of the new peer, where he and his introducers bow thrice to the Lord Chancellor, by whom he is afterwards congratulated. Peers are robed on these occasions, and at the opening of Parliament by Her Majesty, but wear their ordinary dress when the House is sitting for business. A bishop is introduced by two other bishops, but without many of the formalities described above; representative peers simply present their writs, and are sworn like peers succeeding to a title. The peers place themselves somewhat differently to the commons. There are in this House, as in that, rows of benches running down each side from the throne to the bar; but

in the Lords there are, near the bar, a few seats known as the cross benches, the occupants of which face the woolsack. In this quarter of the House sit the Royal dukes, who take no side in politics, and a few noble lords who give a rigid adhesion to neither great party. The lords spiritual sit on the upper benches to the right of the throne, and retain these places no matter which party may be in power. The other lords range themselves pretty much as the commons do,—the leader of the House and his colleagues in the Ministry on the front bench to the right of the woolsack, his supporters taking their places on the benches behind him, and the leader of the Opposition in that House and the ex-Ministers on the left front bench, behind them their adherents. There is no arrangement of peers according to rank, the different degrees sitting together indiscriminately if of the same political complexion. The House of Lords has both legislative and judicial powers. It is the highest appellate court of the United Kingdom: it may in certain cases try members of its own body, it tries any person who may be impeached by the House of Commons, and it also decides claims to the peerage. The Appellate Court is constituted of the Lord Chancellor and of other legal lords of high standing, such as ex-lord chancellors, and the lords of appeal in ordinary. It may sit during a parliamentary recess, and its hours of business are from 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. The following list contains in alphabetical order the names of all peers of whatever classification, whether they be English, Scotch, Irish, of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, those who are not entitled to a seat in the House of Lords having an \* prefixed. It also includes the bishops, whether they be lords of Parliament or not, the distinction between these being indicated in the same manner. The initials S.P. and I.P. and S.R.P. and I.R.P. are used to signify that the lord is a Scotch or Irish peer, or a Scotch or Irish representative peer. The abbreviations *n.*, *s.*, *bro.*, *u.n.*, *h.b.*, and *g.s.* will be readily understood to mean nephew, son, brother, uncle, half-brother, and grandson. P.C. is used where the peer is a Privy Councillor, and L.L. stands for Lord Lieutenant. The following is the present composition of the House of Lords: Peers of the Blood Royal, 6; Archbishops, 2; Dukes, 22; Marquises, 22; Earls, 123; Viscounts, 29; Bishops, 24; Barons, 319; Scotch Representative Peers, 16; Irish Representative Peers, 28; total, 590. Fourteen of the foregoing are minors, and two are reckoned both as peers of the United Kingdom and Irish representative peers, so that the actual voting strength of the House is now (Nov. '98) 575.

### Alphabetical and Biographical List of Peers and Bishops.

(Revised to Nov. '98.)

**Abercorn**, James, 2nd D. of (cr. 1868). Sits as M. of Abercorn (1790). Surname Hamilton. B. 1838, s. 1885. P.C.; K.G.; C.B.; L.L. Co. Donegal; M.P. Co. Donegal '60-80; is Groom of the Stole to the Prince of Wales; is Chm. Brit. S. Africa Co. First D. was twice Viceroy of Ireland. *Heir*, M. of Hamilton, s. C. Carlton.

**Abercromby**, George Ralph, 4th L. (cr. 1801). Surname Abercromby. B. 1838, s. 1852. *Heir*, Hon. J. Abercromby, *bro.* L. *Turf*.



- Aberdare**, Henry Campbell, 2nd B. (cr. 1873). Surname Bruce. B. 1851, s. 1895. Maj. 3rd Vol. Batt. Welsh Regt.; J.P. Glamorganshire. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Lyndhurst Bruce, s. L. *Duffryn, Aberdare, Glamorganshire*; 83, *Eaton Square, S.W.* *Brooks's, St. James's, Athenæum.*
- Aberdeen**, John Campbell, 7th E. of (cr. 1682). Sits as Visct. Gordon (1814). Surname Hamilton-Gordon. B. 1847, s. 1870. P.C.; G.C.M.G.; L.L. Aberdeenshire; Ld. H. Comr. to Gen. Assembly Ch. Scot. '81-6; Viceroy Ireland Feb. to July '86; Gov.-Gen. of Canada '93-8; Hon. LL.D. Toronto. *Heir*, Lord Haddo, s. L. *Haddo House, Aberdeen.*
- Abergavenny**, William, 1st. M. of (cr. 1876). Surname Nevill. B. 1826, s. 1868 (as 5th E.). K.G.; L.L. of Sussex. *Heir*, E. of Lewes, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Abingdon**, Montagu Arthur, 7th E. of (cr. 1682). Surname Bertie. B. 1836, s. 1884. Hon. Col. 3rd Batt. Berks (Princess Charlotte's) Regt. *Heir*, Ld. Norreys, s. C. *Wytham Abbey, Oxford, Travellers'.*
- Abinger**, James Yorke, MacGregor, 4th L. (cr. 1835). Surname Scarlett. B. 1871, s. 1892. Is Capt. 3rd Batt. L. O. Cameron Highlanders; J.P., D.L. co. Inverness. *Heir*, Hon. S. L. L. Scarlett, c.
- Acton**, John Emerich Edward, 1st. L. (cr. 1869). Surname Dalberg-Acton. B. 1834. M.P. for Carlow '59-65, Bridgenorth '65-6; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon. '87; Hon. LL.D. Camb. '88. His lordship possesses one of the finest libraries in England, and is a man of great learning. A Lord-in-Waiting '92-5; app. '95 Regius Prof. Mod. Hist., Camb. *Heir*, Hon. R. M. Acton, s. L. *Athenæum.*
- Addington**, Egerton, 2nd L. (cr. 1887). Surname Hubbard. B. 1842, s. 1889. J.P. Bucks and borough of Buckingham; Ald. Bucks C.C. and Lord High Steward of the Borough; Col. Bucks Rifle Vol.; partner in the firm of Hubbard & Co., Russia merchants; M.P. Buckingham '74-80, N. Bucks '86-9. *Heir*, Hon. J. G. Hubbard, s. C. *Addington House, Winslow, Bucks*; 24, *Prince's Gate, London, S.W.*
- Ailesbury**, Henry Augustus, 5th M. of (cr. 1821). Surname Brudenell-Bruce. B. 1842, s. 1894. Formerly in the Army; M.P. N. Wilts '86-92. *Heir*, Earl of Cardigan, s.
- Ailsa**, Archibald, 3rd M. of (cr. 1831). Surname Kennedy. B. 1847, s. 1870. Is also Lord Kennedy (cr. 1452), and Earl of Cassilis (cr. 1509); Lieut. R.N. Reserve; late Lieut.-Capt. Coldstream Guards. *Heir*, E. of Cassilis, s. C. *Culzean Castle, Maybole, N.B.*; 65, *Lancaster Gate, W. Travellers', Guards'.*
- Airlie**, David Stanley William, 8th E. of (cr. 1639). Surname Ogilvy. B. 1856, s. 1881. S.R.P. late Maj. 10th Hussars, and Brevet-Major, late Lieut. Scots Guards; 2nd in command 2nd and Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays); Lieut.-Col. Royal Eng. *Heir*, Lord Ogilvy, s. *Cortachy Castle, Kinnemuir, N.B.*
- Albany**, H.R.H. Leopold Charles Edward George Albert, 2nd D. of (cr. 1881). B. 1884, s. 1884. Posthumous s. of 1st D. and grandson of her Majesty. A minor. *Claremont Park, Esher, Surrey.*
- Albemarle**, Arnold Allan Cecil, 8th E. (cr. 1696). Surname Keppel. B. 1858, s. 1894. g.s. of the Earl of Albemarle who served at Waterloo; Lieut. Scots Guards '78-83; Col
- Comdg. Prince of Wales' Own 12th Midd. Vol. Rifles (Civil Service); Capt. Reserve of Officers; M.P. Birkenhead '92-4; J.P. and D.L. Norfolk. In '98 a son, Albert E. G. Arnold, was born, to whom the Prince of Wales stood sponsor in person. *Heir*, V. Bury, s. C. *Quidenham Park, Thetford, Norfolk.*
- Aldenhams**, Henry Hucks, 1st L. (cr. 1896). Surname Gibbs. B. 1819, s. late Mr. G. H. Gibbs, of Aldenhams, Herts; M.P. City of London '91-2; senior partner in Antony Gibbs & Sons, merchants, of Bishopsgate Street Within; J.P. Herts (Sheriff '84) and Middlesex; a Director of the Bank of England; F.S.A.; F.R.G.S. *Heir*, Hon. Alban Gibbs, M.P., s. *St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park; Aldenhams House, near Elstree, Herts.*
- Alington**, Henry Gerard, 1st. L. (cr. 1876). Surname Sturt. B. 1825. M.P. for Dorchester '47-56, Dorset '56-76. *Heir*, Hon. H. N. Sturt, M.P., s. C. *Carlton.*
- Amherst**, William Archer, 3rd E. (cr. 1826). Surname Amherst. B. 1836, s. 1886. Called to House of Lords in his father's barony of Amherst '80; was styled by courtesy V. Holmesdale; served in Crimea; M.P. West Kent '59-68, Mid Kent '69-80. *Heir*, the Rev. Hon. F. A. Amherst, bro. C. *Carlton.*
- Amherst of Hackney**, William Amhurst, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1835. Surname Tyssen-Amherst; e. s. late William George Tyssen Tyssen-Amhurst, of Didlington Hall, Norfolk. J.P. Westminster, Norfolk, Middlesex; D.L. Middlesex; Dep. Grand Master in Grand Lodge of Freemasons; M.P. W. Norfolk '80-85, S.W. Norfolk '85-92. *Heir-pres.*, Mary Rother Margaret, e. d., wife of Lt.-Col. Lord William Cecil. C. *Didlington Hall, Brandon, Norfolk*; 8, *Grosvenor Square, W. Marlborough, Travellers', Carlton, Athenæum.*
- Amphill**, Oliver Arthur Villiers, 2nd L. (cr. 1881). Surname Russell. B. 1869, s. 1884. m. 1894, Lady Margaret Lygon, d. of the 6th Earl Beauchamp; appointed Private Sec. to Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, '97. The first L. was the well-known ambassador. *Heir*, John Hugo Russell, s. 109, *Park Street, W.*
- Ancaster**, Gilbert Henry, 1st E. of (cr. 1892). Surname Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, B. 1830. P.C. Is Lord Great Chamberlain; succ. as Lord Aveland '67, and succ. his mother, Lady Willoughby de Eresby, a peeress in her own right, '88; M.P. Boston 52-6, Rutland '56-67. *Heir*, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, M.P., s. C. *Normanton Park, Stamford; Grimsthorpe, Bourne; Drummond Castle, Crieff, N.B.*; 12, *Belgrave Square, Travellers', Carlton.*
- Anglesey**, Henry Cyril, 5th M. of (cr. 1815). Surname Paget. B. 1875, s. 1898. Lieut. 2nd Vol. Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers. *Heir*, C. H. Alexander Paget, c.
- Annaly**, Luke, 3rd L. (cr. 1863). Surname White. B. 1857, s. 1888. Late Capt. 1st Battn. Scots Guards; served in Egyptian Campaign '82, medal and clasp, and Khedive's bronze star. *Heir*, Hon. Luke White, s. L. 43, *Luttrell's Town, Clonsilla, Dublin; Berkeley Square, London. Turf, Guards'.*
- Annesley**, Hugh, 5th E. (cr. 1789). Surname Annesley. B. 1831, s. 1874. I.R.P.; M.P. Co. Cavan '57-74; formerly Col. Scots Guards. *Heir*, Visct. Glerawly, s. C. *Carlton.*



\***Antrim**, William Randal, 5th E. of (cr. 1785). Surname M'Donnell. B. 1851, s. 1869. I.P. Descended from the Lords of the Isles. *Heir*, Visct. Dunluce, s. *Travellers*.

\***Arbuthnott**, David, 11th V. (cr. 1641). Surname Arbuthnott. B. 1845, s. 1895. S.P. *Heir*, Hon. Hugh Arbuthnott, bro. *Arbuthnott House, Kincardineshire*.

**Ardilau**n, Arthur Edward, 1st L. (cr. 1880). Surname Guinness. B. 1840, s. 1868. M.P. Dublin, '68-9 and '74-80. C. *Carlton*.

**Argyll**, George Douglas, 1st D. of in peerage of the U.K. (cr. 1892), 8th D. (cr. 1701) in peerage of Scotland. Surname Campbell. B. 1823, s. to the Scotch Dukedom 1847. K.G.; K.T.; P.C. Began his official career as Lord Privy Seal Jan. '53; Postmaster-General Nov. '55; again Lord Privy Seal June '59 to July '66; Secretary for India, and President of the Council of India Dec. '68; the third time Lord Privy Seal '80 to April '81; is Hereditary Master of the Queen's Household in Scotland, and Hereditary Sheriff of Argyshire; K.G. '84. Was Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews '51, and Rector of the University of Glasgow '54. The Duke is a prolific writer upon scientific, political, and social subjects, and a frequent contributor to the leading periodicals. He is the author of various works, among which may be mentioned "The Reign of Law," "The Unity of Nature," "Scotland as it Was and Is," "The Unseen Foundations of Society," "The Burdens of Belief," a volume of poems published in '94, and "The Philosophy of Belief" ('96). The jubilee of his succession to the title and estates was celebrated at Inverary Castle, his ancestral seat, in Oct. '97. *Heir*, Rt. Hon. M. of Lorne, K.T., M.P., s. L.U. *Athenæum*.

**Armstrong**, William George, 1st L. (cr. 1887). Surname Armstrong. B. 1810, K.B.; C.B. s. late William Armstrong, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne; m. '35, Margaret, d. of late W. Ramshaw, Esq., J.P. for Northumberland, High Sheriff, '73, formerly a solicitor at Newcastle; was engineer to the War Dept. of Rifled Ordnance '58-63. Inventor of the famous artillery which bears his name, and of the present system of utilising hydraulic power; head of the great works at Elswick for the construction of artillery and hydraulic and other machinery; Hon. LL.D. Camb. '61, D.C.L. Oxon '71, Hon. M. Eng. Dublin, and F.R.S.; has had numerous foreign orders conferred upon him. L.U. *Crag-side, Rothbury, Northumberland. Athenæum*.

**Arran**, Arthur Saunders William Charles Fox, 5th E. of (cr. 1762). Sits as L. Sudley (1884). Surname Gore. B. 1839, s. 1884. Has been in the diplomatic service. K.P. 1886. *Heir*, Visct. Sudley, s. L. *Travellers*.

**Arundell** of Wardour, John Francis, 12th L. (cr. 1605). Surname Arundell. B. 1831, s. 1862. Count of the Holy Roman Empire (1595). Author of "The Secret of Plato's Atlantis," and other works. *Heir*, Hon. Rev. E. Arundell, bro. C. Wardour Castle, Tisbury, Wills. *Athenæum*.

**Ashbourne**, Edward, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Gibson. B. 1837. P.C. He gained a great reputation at the Irish Bar, and was prominent at Westminster, taking the Conservative side on all Irish and other questions. M.P. Dublin Univ. '75-85; Q.C. '72; Att.-Gen. Ireland '77-80; Lord Chanc. Ireland '85-6,

'86-92, and since '95. *Heir*, Hon. W. Gibson, s. C. *Carlton*.

\***Ashbrook**, William Spencer, 7th V. (cr. 1751). Surname Flower. B. 1830, s. 1882. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. R. T. Flower, bro. C. *Carlton*.

**Ashburnham**, Bertram, 5th E. of (cr. 173). Surname Ashburnham. B. 1840, s. 1878. Knight of Malta, and Knt. Grand Cross Pontifical Order of Pius. m. 1888, Emily, d. of R. Chaplin, Esq. *Heir*, Hon. J. Ashburnham, bro. L. *Ashburnham Place, Battle, Sussex; Barking Hall, Needham, Suffolk; Pembrey, Carmarthenshire*.

**Ashburton**, Francis Denzil Edward, 5th L. (cr. 1835). Surname Baring. B. 1866, s. 1889. *Heir*, Hon. F. A. Baring, bro. C. *Carlton*, *Arthur's*.

**Ashcombe**, George, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1828). Surname Cubitt. P.C. s. late Thomas Cubitt, of Denbies. M.P. W. Surrev '60-85, Epsom D. '85-92; 2nd Church Estates Com. '74-9. *Heir*, Hon. H. Cubitt, M.P. C. Denbies, *Dorking; 17, Prince's Gate, S.W.*

**Ashton**, James, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Williamson. s. late James Williamson, J.P.; B. 1842; E. Lancs. Royal Gram. Sch.; large manufacturer and landowner; J.P. and D.L. Lancs.; High Sheriff '85; J.P. Co. London; M.P. Lancaster Div. '86-95; m. '80 (his second wife), Jessy Henrietta, d. of the late James Stewart, Clapham, Yorks. *Ryeland, near Lancaster; Ashton Hall, near Lancaster; Alford House, Prince's Gate, S.W.; Devonshire*.

\***Ashtown**, Frederick Oliver, 3rd L. (cr. 1800. Surname Trench. B. 1868, s. 1880. I.P. m. Jan. '94, Violet, y. d. Col. Cosby, of Stradbally Hall, Queen's Co. *Heir*, Hon. Frederick Sydney Trench, s. (born Dec. '94). *Woodlawn, Co. Galway; Glenahiry Lodge, Co. Waterford*.

**Athlumney**, James Herbert Gustavus Meredyth, 2nd L. (cr. 1863). Sits as L. Meredyth (1866). Surname Somerville. B. 1865, s. 1873. Lt. Coldstream Guards; 1st L. well known as Sir W. Somerville, was Chief Sec. for Ireland. *Somerville, Navan, Co. Meath. Guards', White's*.

**Athole**, John James Hugh Henry, 7th D. of (cr. 1703). Sits as E. Strange (1786). Surname Stewart-Murray. B. 1840, s. 1864. K.T.; formerly Scots Guards; L.L. and Hered. Sheriff Perthshire. *Heir*, M. of Tullibardine, s. C. *Carlton*.

**Auckland**, William Morton, 5th L. (cr. 1789). Surname Eden. B. 1859, s. 1890. Late Capt. 2nd Battn. Dorsetshire Regt. *Heir*, William Alf. Morton Eden, s. C. *Kitley, Plymouth. Naval and Military, Carlton*.

\***Avonmore**, Algernon William, 6th V. (cr. 1800). Surname Yelverton. B. 1868, s. 1885. I.P. m. 1891, Mabel Evans. *Heir*, Hon. W. H. M. Yelverton, c. *Belle Isle, Roscrea, Co. Tipperary; Hazel Rock, Mayo*.

**Aylesford**, Charles Wightwick, 8th E. of (cr. 1714). Surname Finch. B. 1851, s. 1885. D.L. and J.P. Warwickshire. *Heir*, Lord Guernsey, s. C. *Carlton*.

\***Aylmer**, Udolphus, 7th L. (cr. 1718). Surname Aylmer. B. 1814, s. 1858. I.P.; Lieut.-Col. of Canadian Militia. *Heir*, Hon. M. Aylmer, s. *Melbourne, Quebec, Canada*.

**Bagot**, William, 4th L. (cr. 1780). Surname Bagot. B. 1856, s. 1887. Major Staffs. Yeo. Cav.; ex-A.D.C. to Gov.-Gen. Canada, and Capt. S. Staffs. Regt.; a Gent. Usher of the

- Privy Chamber to the Queen '85-7; appointed a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen Sept. '96. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. Walter L. Bagot, Gren. Guards, *bro.* C. Blithfield, *Rugeley, Staffordshire*; *Pool Park, Rukhin, North Wales*; 56A *Pall Mall, S.W. Travellers', Carlton, Turf.*
- Balfour of Burleigh**, Alexander Hugh, 6th L. (cr. 1607). Surname Bruce. B. 1849, s. 1869. P.C.; S.R.P.; title, attained in 1716, was restored in 1869; a Lord-in-Waiting to H.M. Feb. '87 to Dec. '88; Parly. Sec. to Board of Trade Dec. '88 to Aug. '92; a Chm. of Grand Com. '89; was Chm. of the Metropolitan Water Commission; app. Sec. for Scotland '95, with a seat in the Cabinet; app. '96 Chm. of the Royal Commission on Local Taxation; elected Lord Rector of Edin. Univ. Nov. '96. *Heir*, Hon. R. Bruce, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Balinhard** (see Southesk).
- Bandon**, James Francis, 4th E. of (cr. 1800). Surname Bernard. B. 1850, s. 1877. I.R.P.; is L.L. Cork Co. and City. *Heir*, Hon. Percy B. Bernard, c. C. *Carlton.*
- Bangor**, Daniel Lewis, 71st Bp. of. Surname Lloyd. App. 1890. E. at Jesus Coll., Oxford, took a 2nd class in Moderations '64 and a 2nd class Lit. Hum. '66, graduating M.A. '71. Dr. Lloyd was ordained '67, and commenced an educational career, becoming head master of Dolgelly School, and holding a curacy at Dolgelly. After remaining there for five years he filled the position of head master of the Friars School, Bangor, and finally became head master of Christ Coll., Brecon. His appointment to the bishopric was announced May '90; he was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral June 24th. *The Palace, Bangor; Gwynfryn, Llanarth, Cardiganshire.*
- Bangor**, Henry William Crosbie, 5th V. (cr. 1770). Surname Ward. B. 1828, s. 1881. I.R.P.; formerly Capt. in the 43rd Light Infantry. *Heir*, Hon. Maxwell Richard Crosbie Ward, R.A., s. C. *Castle Ward, Downpatrick.*
- Barnard**, Henry de Vere, 9th L. (cr. 1698). Surname Vane. B. 1854, s. 1891 on death of Duke of Cleveland, e. s. late Sir Henry M. Vane; B.A. Oxford; formerly Lieut. 3rd (Mil.) Battn. Northamptonshire Regt.; J.P., D.L., and C.C. co. of Durham; Bar. Inn. Temp. '79. m. '81, Lady Catherine Sarah Cecil, d. of 3rd M. of Exeter. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Cecil Vane, s. *Raby Castle, Darlington. Brooks's, Oxford and Cambridge.*
- Barrington**, Percy, 8th V. (cr. 1770). Sits as Lord Shute (1880). Surname Barrington. B. 1825, s. 1886. Was High Sheriff of Bucks '64. *Heir*, Hon. Walter B. Barrington, s. C. *Carlton, Travellers', Wellington.*
- Barrogill** (see Caithness).
- Basing**, George Limbrey, 2nd B. (cr. 1887). Surname Sclater-Booth. B. 1860, s. 1894. E. s. of the peer who as Mr. Sclater-Booth was Pres. of the Local Gov. Bd. '74-80, and filled other ministerial offices. Major Royal Dragoons. *Heir*, Hon. G. Limbrey R. Sclater-Booth, s. C. *Hoddington House, Winchfield. Naval and Military.*
- Bateman**, William Bateman, 2nd L. (cr. 1837). Surname Bateman-Hanbury. B. 1826, s. 1845. L.L. Herefordshire; has been a Lord-in-Waiting. *Heir*, Hon. W. S. Bateman-Hanbury, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Bath**, Thomas Henry, 5th M. of (cr. 1780). Surname Thynne. B. 1862, s. 1896. M.P.,
- Frome Div., '86-92, '95-6; Capt. Wilts Yeo. Cav.; moved the address session '97. *Heir*, Visct. Weymouth, s. *Longleat, Warminster. Carlton.*
- \*Bath and Wells**, George Wyndham, 70th Bp. of. App. 1894. (See founded 905.) Surname Kennion. B. 1845. E. at Eton and Oriel Coll., Oxford. Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Tuam '69-70; curate of Doncaster and York Diocesan Inspector of Schools '71-3; vicar of St. Paul's, Sulcoates, Hull, '73-6; vicar of All Saints, Bradford, '76-82; Bishop of Adelaide '82-94. *Palace, Wells, Somerset.*
- Bathurst**, Seymour Henry, 7th E. (cr. 1772). Surname Bathurst. B. 1864, s. 1892. m. 1893, Lilius, d. of Lord Glenesk; D.L. Gloucester; Lieut. Col. 4th Batt. Glo'ster Regt. *Heir*, Allen Algernon Lord Apsley, s. (born 1895). *Cirencester House, Cirencester; 22, Bruton Street, W.*
- Battersea**, Cyril, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1843. Surname Flower; s. late P. W. Flower. called to Bar, Inner Temple, '70; D.L. London; Lieut. Bucks Yeo.; Jun. Lord of the Treas. '86; m. 1878, Constance, e. d. late Sir A. D. Rothschild; M.P. Brecknock '80-85, S. Beds. '85-92. G.L. *Aston Clinton, Tring; The Pleasance, Overstrand, Cromer; Surrey House, Marble Arch.*
- Beauchamp**, William, 7th E. (cr. 1815). Surname Lygon. B. 1872, s. 1891. Mayor of Worcester '95. *Heir*, Hon. E. Lygon, *bro. Madresfield Court, Malvern Link.*
- Beaufort**, Henry Charles Fitzroy, 8th D. of (cr. 1682). Surname Somerset. B. 1824, s. 1853. P.C.; K.G.; L.L. Monmouthshire; M.P. E. Gloucestershire '46-53; Master of Horse '58-9, '66-8. *Heir*, M. of Worcester, s. C. *Carlton.*
- \*Beaumont**, Mona Josephine Tempest, Baroness (cr. 1399). Surname Stapleton. B. 1894. e. d. of the late (and 10th) Lord Beaumont. Lord Beaumont died in '95, and the title remained in abeyance as between his two infant daughters until the following year, when her Majesty was pleased to declare that his eldest daughter is, and shall be, Baroness Beaumont. *Heiress*, Hon. Ivy Mary Stapleton, b. 1895, posthumous. *Carlton Towers, Carlton, R.S.O.*
- Bedford**, Herbrand Arthur, 11th D. of (cr. 1694). Surname Russell. B. 1858, s. 1893. Late Lieut. Gren. Guards; A.D.C. to Viceroy of India '85-6. Published "History of a Great Agricultural Estate" '97; app. L.L. Middlesex '98; Chm. Beds C.C. *Heir*, Marquis of Tavistock, s. L. 15, *Belgrave Square, S.W.*
- \*Belhaven and Stenton**, Alexander Charles, 10th L. (cr. 1641). Surname Hamilton. B. 1840, s. 1893. Brig. commanding Surrey Vol. Brigade; S.P. *Heir*, Hon. R. G. A. Hamilton, Master of Belhaven, s. *Wishaw House, Wishaw, N.B.; 41, Lennox Gardens, S.W.*
- \*Bellew**, Charles Bertram, 3rd L. (cr. 1848). Surname Bellew. B. 1835, s. 1895. I.P.; formerly Capt. 6th Batt. Roy. Irish Rifles. Unsuccessfully contested Kilkenny Co., N. Div. (C.), '85. m. '83, Mildred Mary Josephine, e. d. of Sir Humphrey de Trafford; app. L.L. Co. Louth in room of Visct. Massereene. *Heir*, Hon. G. L. B. Bellew, *bro. L. Bar-meach Castle, Dunleer, Co. Louth.*
- Belmore**, Somerset Richard, 4th E. of (cr. 1797). Surname Lowry-Corry. B. 1835, s. 1845. P.C.; G.C.M.G.; I.R.P.; Gov. N.S.W. '68-72;

Under Home Sec. '66-7. *Heir*, Visct. Corry, s. C. *Carlton*.

**Belper**, Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1856). Surname Strutt, B. 1840, s. 1880. P.C.; M.P. E. Derbyshire '68-74, Berwick '80; Chm. Notts C.C.; Col. S. Notts Yeo. Cav. and A.D.C. to H.M. *Heir*, Hon. Algernon Henry Strutt, s. L. *Athenaeum*.

\***Berkeley**, Louisa Mary Milman Baroness (cr. 1421). Co-heiress to the barony of Braose of Gower, and heir-general to the Earldom of Ormond (Ireland), d. of Hon. Walker Fitz-Harding, M.P.; s. her *un.*, Thomas, 6th E. and 14th B., 1882. B. 1840. m. '72, Major-Gen. G. H. L. Milman, R.A. *Heiress*, Hon. Eva Mary Fitz-Harding Milman, d. *Martin's Heron*, Bracknell, Berks.

**Berkeley**, Randal Mowbray Thomas, 8th E. of (cr. 1607). Surname Berkeley. B. 1865, s. 1888. Late Lieut. R.N. *Army and Navy*.

\***Berners**, Emma Harriet, Baroness (cr. 1455). Surname Tyrwhitt. B. 1835, s. 1871. *Heir*, Hon. Sir R. Tyrwhitt Wilson, Bart., s. *Ashwellthorpe Hall, Norwich*.

**Berwick**, Thomas Henry, 8th L. (cr. 1784). Surname Noel-Hill. B. 1877, s. 1897. Son of the late Rev. the Hon. Thomas Noel Hill, who was the twin brother of the 7th Baron *Heir*, his kinsman, the Rev. Charles Noel-Hill. The 1st Baron represented Shropshire in three parliaments.

**Bessborough**, Walter William Brabazon, 7th E. of (cr. 1739). Sits as Ld. Ponsonby (1749). Surname Ponsonby. B. 1821, s. 1895. Has been Rector of Sutton, Suffolk, and Rural Dean of Stamford. *Heir*, Visct. Duncannon, C.B., s. L. *Bessborough, Pilltown, Ireland*; 45, *Green Street, W.*

\***Blantyre**, Charles, 12th, L. (cr. 1606). Surname Stuart. B. 1818, s. 1830. S.P. formerly in Grenadier Guards. L. 41, *Berkeley Square, W. Travellers*.

**Blythwood**, Archibald Campbell, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1835. Surname Campbell. Has been Capt. and Lieut.-Col. Scots Guards, and served in Crimea; M.P. Renfrewshire '73. W. Renfrewshire '85-92; created a Bart. 1880. *Heir*, Rev. Sholto Douglas Campbell Douglas, bro. C. *Blythwood, Renfrewshire*; 2, *Seamore Place, W.*

**Bolingbroke and St. John**, Henry, 5th V. (cr. 1712). Surname St. John. B. 1820, s. 1851. First peer was the celebrated minister of Q. Anne. *Heir*, Rev. Ferdinand M. St. John, c. C. *White's*.

**Bolton**, William Thomas, 4th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Orde-Powlett. B. 1845, s. 1895. *Heir*, Hon. W. G. Algar Orde-Powlett, s. C. *Bolton Hall, Leyburn, Yorks*; *Hackwood Park, Basingstoke. Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Yorkshire*.

\***Borthwick**, Archibald Patrick Thomas, 21st L. (cr. 1452). Surname Borthwick. B. 1867, s. 1885. S.P. C. *Ravenstone, Whithorn, Wigtonshire*.

**Boston**, George Florence, 6th L. (cr. 1761). Surname Irby. B. 1860, s. 1877. A Lord-in-Waiting, '85-6; D.L. for County Anglesey. *Heir*, Hon. C. S. Irby, bro. C. *Hedsor, Maidenhead. Carlton*.

**Botreaux** (see Loudoun).

**Bowes** (see Strathmore and Kinghorn).

**Boyle** (see Cork and Orrery).

**Boyne**, Gustavus Russell, 8th V. (cr. 1717). Sits as Ld. Brancepeth (1866). Surname

Hamilton-Russell. B. 1830, s. 1872. *Heir*, Hon. G. W. Hamilton-Russell, s. C. *Carlton*. **Brabourne**, Edward, 2nd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Knatchbull-Hugessen. B. 1857, s. 1893. Retired Lieut. Coldstream Guards; M.P. Rochester '89-92; D.L. Kent. *Heir*, Hon. Wyndham W. Knatchbull-Hugessen, s. L. 3, *Queen Anne's Gate*.

**Bradford**, George Cecil Orlando, 4th E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Bridgeman. B. 1845, s. 1898. M. a d. of the 9th E. of Scarborough. Served in the 1st Life Guards '64-7, when he retired from the army and entered Parliament as member for the N. Div. of Shropshire, which Div. he represented until '85. D.L. Warwickshire, J.P. and D.L. Shropshire and Warwickshire, and J.P. Staffs. *Heir*, Visct. Newport, s. 44, *Lowndes Square, S.W.*

**Brancepeth** (see Boyne).

**Brandon** (see Hamilton).

**Brassey**, Thomas, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Brassey. B. 1836. M.P. Devonport '65, Hastings '68-86; Civil Ld. of Admiralty '80-84; Sec. to Admiralty '84-5; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford '88; a Lord-in-Waiting '93-5; was Chm. of the Opium Com., and a mem. of Unseaworthy Ships, Coaling Stations, and Pensions to the Aged Poor Commissions; Pres. Institute of Naval Architects '93-5; author of "Work and Wages," "English Work and Foreign Wages," "British Seamen," "The British Navy" (5 vols.); ed. "Naval Annual" '86-96; ex-Pres. of the Statistical Society; app. Gov. of Victoria '95. *Heir*, Hon. Thos. Allnutt Brassey, s. L. 24, *Park Lane, W. Reform*.

**Braybrooke**, Charles Cornwallis, 5th L. (cr. 1788). Surname Neville. B. 1823, s. 1861. High Steward of Wokingham. *Heir*, Hon. Rev. L. Nelville, bro. C. *Carlton*.

**Braye**, Alfred Thomas Townshend, 5th L. (cr. 1529). Surname Verney-Cave. B. 1849, s. 1879. Lt.-Col. Comdg. 3rd Batt. Leicestershire Regt. *Heir*, Hon. A. V. Verney-Cave, s. L. U. *Stanford Hall, Market Harborough. Brooks's, Travellers*.

**Breadalbane**, Gavin, 1st M. of (cr. 1885). Surname Campbell. B. 1851, s. to Scotch peerage 1871. M. 1872, Lady Alma I. L. C. Graham, y. d. of D. of Montrose. K.G.; P.C.; Treasurer of Household '80-85; Lord-in-Waiting '73-4; J.P. for Perthshire; J.P. and D.L. for Argyll; late Lieut. 4th Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; late Capt. Shropshire Yeo.; Col. 5th Vol. Batt. Royal Highlanders; Brig.-Gen. Royal Company of Archers; Lord Steward of the Household '92-5; High Commr. to Gen. Assembly Church of Scotland '93-5. *Heir*, Hon. I. Campbell, bro. (to Sc. Earldom of Breadalbane only). L. *Taymouth, Aberfeldy, N.B.*; 19, *Cavendish Square, W. Reform*.

**Bridport**, Alexander Nelson, 1st V. (cr. 1868). Surname Hood. B. 1814. A general; an equerry to the Queen, and permanent Lord-in-Waiting; in '91 received G.C.B. from H.M. in recognition of his fifty years' service in her household and in '98 was granted the residence of Royal Lodge, Windsor Park, for life. Received the freedom of Chard, Somerset, on his leaving that neighbourhood. *Heir*, Hon. A. W. A. N. Hood, s. C. *Carlton*.

**Bristol**, Frederick William John, 3rd M. of (cr. 1826). Surname Hervey. B. 1834, s. 1864. High Steward of Liberty of Bury St. Edmunds; M.P. W. Suffolk '59-64; L.J. Suffolk. *Heir*, F. W. Fane Hervey, n. C. *Carlton*.



**\*Bristol**, George Forrest, 48th Bp. of. Surname Browne. This see was founded in 1542, and was from 1836 until 1897 united to that of Gloucester, Dr. Ellicott being bishop of both dioceses from '63 until they were disunited in '97. The diocese consists of: (a) The deaneries of Bristol and Stapleton; (b) The deaneries of Malmesbury or Malmesbury North, Chippenham or Malmesbury South, and Cricklade, in the county of Wilts (except the parishes of Kemble and Poole Keynes in the deanery of Malmesbury, and the parishes of Somerford Keynes and Sharncliffe in the deanery of Cricklade, which four lastly mentioned parishes form part of the rural deanery of Cirencester), and the deanery of Bitton in the county of Gloucester. Dr. Browne, the new bishop, was born in 1833. *E.* at St. Catherine's, Cambridge, becoming B.A. '56, M.A. and Fellow '63, B.D. '79, D.C.L. '91, D.D. honoris causa '96. Was rector of Ashley-with-Silverley '69-75, proctor of Camb. Univ. '70-1 and '77-8. Held, amongst other appointments, those of theological tutor at Glenalmond College, Bell lecturer in the Scottish Episcopal Church, and Disney professor of archæology Camb. In '91 Dr. Browne was app. Canon and Treasurer of St. Paul's, and in '93 Secretary of the London Diocesan Home Mission, becoming in '95 Bishop Suffragan of Stepney. Patron of 45 livings. His lordship *m.*, '65, Mary Louisa, *e. d.* of Sir J. Stewart-Richardson, Bart. He is author of, among other works, "Ice Caves of France and Switzerland," and 5 or 6 volumes on the early history of English Church. 17, *The Avenue, Clifton, Bristol.*

**Brodrick** (see Middleton).

**Brougham and Vaux**, Henry Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1830). Surname Brougham. B. 1836, s. 1886. The first peer was the famous Lord Chancellor. *Heir*, Hon. H. Brougham, s. L.U. *Brooks's*.

**Brownlow**, Adelbert Wellington Brownlow, 3rd E. (cr. 1815). Surname Cust. B. 1844, s. 1867. P.C.; L.L. Lincs.; M.P. N. Shropshire '66-7; Sec. Local Govt. Board '85-6; Paymaster-Gen. '87-9; Under-Sec. War '89-92; A.D.C. to the Queen 1897. *Heir*, H. J. C. Cust, c. C. *Carlton*.

**Buccleuch and Queensbury**, William Henry Walter, 6th D. of Buccleuch and 8th D. of Queensbury (cr. 1663). Sits as E. of Doncaster (1662). Surname Montagu-Douglas-Scott. B. 1831, s. 1884. K.G., K.T.; M.P. Midlothian '53-68, '74-80; L.L. Dumfriesshire and Lt.-Gen. Roy. Company of Archers. *Heir*, E. of Dalkeith, M.P., s. C. *Carlton*.

**\*Buchan**, David Stuart, 13th E. of (cr. 1469). Surname Erskine. B. 1815, s. 1857. S.P. Formerly Capt. 35th Foot. *Heir*, Lt. Cadross, s.

**Buckinghamshire**, Sidney Carr, 7th E. of (cr. 1746). Surname Hobart-Hampden. B. 1860, s. 1885. D.L. Bucks; a Lord-in-Waiting Jan. to July '95. *Heir*, Hon. C. E. Hobart-Hampden, *un. L. Hampden House, Great Missenden, Bucks. Grosvenor, National Liberal.*

**\*Burdett-Coutts**, Angela Georgina, 1st Baroness (cr. 1871). Surname Burdett-Coutts. B. 1814. *m.* '81, Mr. W. Ashmead-Bartlett, who assumed the name of Burdett-Coutts, and has been M.P. for Westminster since '85. 1, *Stratton Street, W.; Holly Lodge, Highgate, N.*

**Burgholere**, Herbert Colstoun, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Gardner. B. 1846; E. Harrow and Trin. Hall, Camb.; M.P. Saffron Walden Div., '85-95; Pres. Board of Agriculture Aug. '92 to July '95; D.L. Middlesex; P.C. *Beech House, Christchurch, Hants; 48, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.*

**Burton**, Michael Arthur, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Bass. B. 1837. M.P. Stafford '65-8, E. Staffs. '68-85; Burton Div. '85-6. L. It was notified '97 that this peerage would by grant of patent of remainder pass to the Hon. Mrs. Baillie, daughter of Lord Burton, and to her heirs male. She has a s. living, George E. M. Baillie, b. '94. *Reform.*

**Bute**, John Patrick, 3rd M. of (cr. 1796). Surname Crichton-Stuart. B. 1847, s. 1848. K.T.; Hered. Sheriff Co. Bute and Keeper of Rothesay Castle and Falkland Palace; Hon. L.L. D. Glasgow, Edinburgh, and St. Andrews; L.L. Butheshire; Ld. Rector St. Andrews Univ. '93 and '96; reed. the freedom of St. Andrews '96; Mayor of Cardiff '90; Provost of Rothesay '96. *Heir*, E. of Dumfries, s. C. *Mount Stuart, Isle of Bute; Cardiff Castle, Cardiff; Dumfries House, Ayrshire; House of Falkland, Falkland, Fife; S. John's Lodge, Regent's Park. Carlton, Athenaeum.*

**Byron**, George Frederick William, 9th Lord (cr. 1643). Surname Byron. B. 1855, s. 1870. The sixth peer was the famous poet. *Heir*, Rev. Hon. F. E. C. Byron, bro. C. *White's*. **Cadogan**, George Henry, 5th E. (cr. 1800). Surname Cadogan. B. 1840, s. 1873. P.C. K.G. Under-Sec. War '75-8; Under-Sec. Colonies '78-80; Lord Privy Seal '86-92; admitted to the Cabinet April '87; app. Lord-Lieut. Ireland '95. *Heir*, Visct. Chelsea, M.P., s. C. *Carlton*.

**Cairns**, Herbert John, 3rd E. (cr. 1878). Surname Cairns. B. 1863, s. 1890. First Earl was the well-known Lord Chancellor. *Heir*, Hon. W. D. Cairns, bro. C. *Carlton*.

**\*Caithness**, John Sutherland, 17th E. of (cr. 1455). Surname Sinclair. B. 1857, s. 1891. S.P. Resides at Lakota, North Dakota, U.S.A. *Heir*, Hon. N. M. Sinclair, bro.

**\*Caledon**, Erik James Desmond, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Alexander. I.P. B. 1885, s. 1898. A minor. *Heir*, Hon. Herbrand C. Alexander, bro. *Caledon, Co. Tyrone; Tyttenhanger, St. Albans, Herts.*

**Calthorpe**, Augustus Cholmondeley, 6th L. (cr. 1796). Surname Gough-Calthorpe. B. 1829. s. 1893. J.P. Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Hants. *Heir*, Hon. Walter Gough-Calthorpe, s. 38, *Grosvenor Square, W.; Elvetham Park, Winchfield, Hants.*

**Cambridge**, H.R.H. George William Frederick Charles, K.G., K.P., K.T., P.C., 2nd D. of (cr. 1801). B. 1819, s. 1850. *Gloucester House, Park Lane. Army and Navy.* (See special biography.)

**Camden**, John Charles, 4th M. (cr. 1812). Surname Pratt. B. 1872, s. 1872. *Heir*, Lord G. Pratt, *un. The Priory, Brecon.*

**Camoy's**, Ralph Francis Julian, 5th L. (cr. 1264). Surname Stonor. B. 1884, s. 1897. The peerage was in abeyance from the reign of Hen. VI. to 1839. A minor. *Heir*, Hon. Edward Maurice Stonor, bro.

**Campbell** (see Stratheden).

**Camperdown**, Robert Adam Philips Haldane, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). Surname Duncan-Haldane. B. 1841, s. 1867. A Lord-in-Waiting

- '68-70; a Lord of the Admiralty '70-74. *Heir*, Hon. G. A. D. Haldane, *bro.* C. Brooks's.
- Canterbury**, Frederick, 94th Archbp. of. (See founded 596.) Surname Temple. B. 1821. P.C., D.D. Dr. Temple is the s. of Major Temple, formerly Lieut.-Gov. of Sierra Leone, and was E. at Tiverton Grammar School and Balliol Coll., Oxford, graduating B.A. (double first '42), B.D. and D.D. '58. He was elected Fellow and Mathematical Tutor of his College, and was appointed Principal of the Training College at Kneller Hall, Twickenham, '48, resigning this appointment in '55, when he was appointed Inspector of Training Colleges. Appointed ('58) Head Master of Rugby School, and held this office till '69. He was a member of Lord Taunton's Education Commission '64; Chaplain-in-Ordinary to her Majesty; and in '69 Mr. Gladstone nominated him as Bishop of Exeter. On the occasion of the confirmation of his election a section of the clergy opposed him because of his share in the famous "Essays and Reviews." He was appointed Bampton Lecturer '83, and was translated to London in '85. On the lamented death of Dr. Benson in Oct. '96 he was appointed to the Primacy. In '76 he married Beatrice, dau. of the late Rt. Hon. W. S. Lascelles. His lordship is the author of the opening essay, "Education of the World," in "Essays and Reviews," of "Sermons Preached at Rugby" ('58-65), and of "The Relation between Science and Religion, being the Bampton Lectures for '84." Hon. LL.D. Camb. '97. *Lambeth Palace, S.E. Athenaeum.*
- Canterbury**, Henry Charles, 4th V. (cr. 1835). Surname Manners-Sutton. B. 1839, s. 1877. The first Visct. was Speaker of the House of Commons. *Heir*, Hon. H. F. W. Manners-Sutton, s. L.C. *White's.*
- \***Carbery**, John, 10th L. (cr. 1715). Surname Evans-Freke. I.P. B. 1892, s. 1898. A minor. *Heir*, Hon. Ralfé Evans-Freke, *bro.* Castle Freke, Co. Cork.
- Carew**, Robert Shapland George Julian, 3rd L. (cr. 1834). Surname Carew. B. 1860, s. 1881. D.L. Co. Wexford; m. '98, Julia Mary, d. late Albert Lethbridge. *Heir*, Hon. G. P. J. Carew, *bro.* L. Castle Boro, Enniscorthy; *Woodstown, Waterford*; 28, *Belgrave Sq., London. Brooks's.*
- Carleton** (see Shannon).
- Carlisle**, George James, 9th E. of (cr. 1661). Surname Howard. B. 1843, s. 1889. M.P. for E. Cumberland '79-85; trustee of Nat. Gallery. *Heir*, Visct. Morpeth, s. L.U. Naworth Castle, *Carlisle*; *Castle Howard, York*; 1, *Palace Green, Kensington. Brooks's.*
- Carlisle**, John Wareing, 6th Bp. of. (See founded 132.) Surname Bardsley. B. 1835. D.D. E. Trinity Coll., Dublin, where he graduated M.A.; was ordained deacon '59. He was for some time Archdeacon of Warrington, and subsequently Archdeacon of Liverpool and Chaplain to the Bishop of Liverpool. He was appointed Incumbent of St. Saviour's in that city in '70, and was elevated to the episcopal bench as Bishop of Sodor and Man in '87, and translated to the see of Carlisle in '91. *Rose Castle, Carlisle.*
- Carnarvon**, George Edward Stanhope Molyneux, 5th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Herbert. B. 1866, s. 1890. Elected Lord High Steward of Newbury '90. *Heir*, Hon. Aubrey N. H. M. Herbert, *bro.* 43, *Portman Square, W.*
- Carnwath**, Robert Harris, 15th E. of (cr. 1639). Surname Dalzell. B. 1847, s. 1887. S.R.P. Formerly Major Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders; retired as Lieut.-Col. *Heir*, Lord Dalzell, s. C. *Naval and Military.*
- \***Carrick**, Somerset Arthur, 5th E. of (cr. 1748). Surname Butler. B. 1835, s. 1846. I.P. Formerly in the Grenadier Guards. *Heir*, Major C. H. S. Butler, c. *Mount Juliet, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny.*
- Carrington**, Charles Robert, 1st E. (cr. 1895). Surname Wynn-Carrington. B. 1843, s. as L. Carrington 1868. G.C.M.G.; P.C.; Joint Hered. Lord Gt. Chamberlain; M.P. Wycombe '65-8; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '81-5; Gov. N. S. Wales '85-90; Lord Chamberlain '92-5; Pres. of the N. Lindsey Liberal Association; Memb. London C.C. '98; Chm. of National Liberal Club. *Heir*, Visct. Wendover, s. L. *Dawes Hill, High Wycombe*; *Gwydyr Castle, North Wales*; 50, *Grosvenor Street, London.*
- Carysfort**, William, 5th Earl of (cr. 1789). Sits as Lord Carysfort (1801). Surname Proby. B. 1836, s. 1872. K.P.; L.L. Co. Wicklow. C. 10, *Hereford Gardens, Park Lane*; *Elton Hall, Peterborough*; *Glenart Castle, Arklow, Ireland. Carlton, Travellers'.*
- Castlemaine**, Albert Edward 5th L. (cr. 1812). Surname Handcock. B. 1803, s. 1892. m. 1895. I.R.P.; late Lieut. 4th Royal Enniskillen Fus. J.P., D.L. West Meath; elected '98 a representative peer in place of the late Ld. Clarina. *Heir*, Hon. R. A. Handcock, *bro.* *Moydrum Castle, Athlone.*
- \***Castle-Stuart**, Henry James, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). Surname Stuart-Richardson. B. 1837, s. 1874. I.P. Assumed by royal licence the additional name of Richardson. *Heir*, Andrew John Stuart, c. *Stuart Hall, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone.*
- Castletown**, Bernard Edward Barnaby, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname FitzPatrick. B. 1848, s. 1883. M.P. Portarlington '80-83; formerly in 1st Life Guards; served in Egyptian Campaign in Household Cav.; medal and clasp. 2nd class honours Law and Modern Hist. Oxon. C. *Granton Manor, Abbeyleix*; *Doneraile Court, Ireland. Bachelors, Travellers'.*
- Cathcart**, Alan Frederick, 3rd. E. and 12th Baron (1460) (cr. 1814). Surname Cathcart. B. 1828, s. 1859. LL.D. Camb. Volunteer decoration. Formerly in the Army. *Heir*, Lord Greenock, s. C. 31, *Grosvenor Place, S.W. United Service, Carlton, Yorkshire.*
- \***Cavan**, Frederick Edward Gould, 9th E. of (cr. 1647). Surname Lambart. B. 1839, s. 1887. I.P.; K.P.; P.C.; M.P. Somerset, E.D., '85-92; Vice-Chamberlain, Feb. to Aug. '86. *Heir*, Visct. Kilcourse, s. L. *Wheatthampstead, Herts.*
- Cawdor**, Frederick Archibald Vaughan, 3rd E. (cr. 1817). Surname Campbell. B. 1847, s. 1898. Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. 3rd Brig. Welsh Div. R.A.; Chm. G.W. Ry. since '95; L.L. Pembrokehire, C.C. Carmarthenshire; Chm. Carmarthenshire Quar. Sess.; M.P. Carmarthenshire '74-85, unsuccessfully contested Manchester '92, Wilts, Cricklade Div., '98; an Ecclesiastical Commissioner '80. *Heir*, Visct. Emlyn, s. *Stackpole Court, Pembroke*; *Golden Grove, Carmarthen*; *Cawdor Castle, Nairn, N.B. Carlton.*
- \***Charlemont**, James Alfred, C.B., 7th V. (cr. 1665). Surname Caulfeild. B. 1830, s. 1892. I.P. Col. 4th Battn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. *Heir*, James Edward Caulfeild,



- n. Drumcaine, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone; Roxburgh Castle, Moy; 48, Hans Place, S.W. Guards', United Service, New Travellers'.*  
**Chaworth** (*see* Meath).  
**Chelmsford**, Frederic Augustus, 2nd L. (cr. 1858). Surname Thesiger. B. 1827, s. 1878. A general. Was Com.-in-Chief in S. Africa. *Heir*, Hon. F. J. N. Thesiger, s. C. Carlton, *United Service*.  
**Chesham**, Charles Compton William, 3rd L. (cr. 1858). Surname Cavendish. B. 1850, s. 1882. Has served in several regiments. *Heir*, Hon. C. W. H. Cavendish, s. L. *Travellers'*.  
**Chester**, Francis John, 33rd Bp. of. (See founded 1541.) Surname Jayne. B. 1845. The see, anciently part of Lichfield, was made a separate diocese by Henry VIII. in 1541. E. at Rugby and Wadham Coll., Oxon. Gained a Double First in the Final Schools in '68, when he was elected Fellow of Jesus College. Ordained '70; curate of St. Clement, Oxford. Subsequently Tutor of Keble College, and in '79 appointed Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter. In '86 he was presented to the Vicarage of Leeds, which he held until his elevation to the episcopal bench, '88. His Lordship initiated during '92 an interesting discussion on public-house reform, and has since urged the solution of the temperance problem on constructive, instead of destructive, lines, following in some degree the Gothenburg system. *The Palace, Chester. Athenæum*.  
**Chesterfield**, Edwyn Francis, 10th E. of (cr. 1628). Surname Scudamore-Stanhope. B. 1854, s. 1887. Is also a baronet; P.C.; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '80; is Capt. 4th Batt. the King's (Shropshire) Lt. Infantry; Treas. of Household Aug. '92 to Mar. '94; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms Mar. '94 to July '95. *Heir*, Commander Hon. H. A. Scudamore-Stanhope, R.N., bro. '55. *Holme Lacy, Hereford; 16, Pont Street, S.W. Turf, Travellers', Bachelors', Brooks's*.  
**\*Chetwynd**, Richard Walter, 7th V. (cr. 1717). Surname Chetwynd. B. 1823, s. 1879. I.P. Formerly in the 14th Dragoon Guards. *Heir*, Hon. R. W. Chetwynd, s. Carlton.  
**Cheylessmore**, William Meriton, 2nd L. (cr. 1887). Surname Eaton. B. 1843, s. 1891. *Heir*, Hon. H. F. Eaton, bro. C. 16, *Prince's Gate, S.W. Travellers', St. James's, Bachelors', Carlton*.  
**Chichester**, Ernest Roland, 72nd Bp. of. Surname Wilberforce. B. 1840. (See founded in 1070, out of the old Saxon see of Selsey, founded in 681.) Is the third son of the late Dr. Wilberforce, successively Bishop of Oxford and Winchester, and grandson of William Wilberforce, the emancipator. E. at Exeter Coll., Oxon, where he graduated in '64. Ordained deacon the same year by his father, and appointed curate of Cuddesdon, Oxon. Subsequently held the curacy of Lea, Lincs., the rectory of Middleton Stoney, Oxon, '66-9, and the vicarage of Seaforth, Liverpool '73-8. Appointed Canon of Winchester '78; Sub-Almoner to the Queen '71-82; Bishop of Newcastle '82 and Chichester '95. L. *The Palace, Chichester. Athenæum*.  
**Chichester**, Walter John, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Pelham. B. 1838, s. 1886. M.P. Lewes '65-74; Chm. Q. Sessions E. Sussex; Chm. E. Sussex C.C. *Heir*, Hon. Rev. F. Pelham, bro. L. *Stanmer, Lewes*.  
**Cholmondeley**, George Henry Hugh, 4th M. of (cr. 1815). Surname Cholmondeley. B. 1858, s. 1884. Is Joint Hered. Gt. Chamberlain. *Heir*, E. of Rocksavage, s. C. Carlton.  
**Churchill**, of Wychwood, Victor Albert Francis Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1815). Surname Spencer. B. 1864, s. 1886. Late a page of honour to the Queen, who stood sponsor to his lordship in '64, and to his infant son in '90; formerly in the Coldstream Guards. 1st peer was youngest son of 4th D. of Marlborough. A Prince of the Holy Roman Empire; a Lord-in-Waiting Aug. '89-95; Conservative Whip in House of Lords. *Heir*, Hon. Victor Alexander Spencer, s. C. *Cornbury Park, Charlbury; West Lavington, Devizes; Rolleston, Leicester; 6, Herbert Crescent, S.W.*  
**Churston**, John, 2nd L. (cr. 1858). Surname Yarde-Buller. B. 1846, s. 1871. Formerly in the Army. *Heir*, Hon. J. Yarde-Buller, s. C. *Guards'*.  
**Clanbrassill** (*see* Roden).  
**Clancarty**, William Frederick, 5th E. of (cr. 1803). Sits as Visct. Clancarty (1820). Surname Le Poer Trench. B. 1868, s. 1891; E. Eton; m. '89, Isabel Maud Penrice, d. of J. G. Bilton, Esq., J.P. and D.L. Co. Galway; late Lieut. Shropshire Light Infantry. *Heir*, Richard J. Donough, Lord Kilconnel, s. C. *Garbally Park, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway*.  
**\*Clanmorris**, John George Barry, 5th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Bingham. B. 1852, s. 1876. I.P.; formerly in the Rifle Brigade. *Heir*, Hon. A. M. R. Bingham, s. C. Carlton.  
**Clanricarde**, Hubert George, 2nd M. of (cr. 1825). Sits as Lord Somerhill (1826). Surname de Burgh-Canning. B. 1832, s. 1874. M.P. Galway '67-71; has been in the dip. service. *Heir*, Mar. of Sligo (to Ir. earldom). L. *Travellers'*.  
**Clanwilliam**, Richard James, 4th E. of (cr. 1776). Sits as Lord Clanwilliam (1828). Surname Meade. B. 1832, s. 1879. G.C.B.; K.C.M.G. Entered R.N. '45; Rear-Adm. '76; Adm. '86; Adm. of the Fleet '95; a Lord of the Admiralty '74-80; a Commissioner Roy. Patriotic Fund '88. Nav. Comm.-in-Chief at Portsmouth '91-4. *Heir*, Lord Gifford, s. C. *United Service*.  
**Clarendon**, Edward Hyde, 5th E. of (cr. 1776). Surname Villiers. B. 1846, s. 1870. M.P. Brecknock '69-70; Col. Herts Yeo. Cavalry; L.L. Herts; J.P. Warwickshire; a Lord-in-Waiting and A.D.C. to the Queen. *Heir*, Lord Hyde, s. L.U. *The Grove, Watford*.  
**\*Clarina**, Lionel Edward, 5th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Massey. B. 1837, s. 1898. Lieut. 4th W. York Militia '54; Ensign 82nd Regt. '55; joined Scots Fusilier Guards '55, Lieut.-Col. '66-70, when he retired. D.L. Co. Limerick. *Heir*, Hon. Eyre Nathaniel Massey, s. Elm Park, Clarina, Co. Limerick; 4, *Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W. Junior Constitutional*.  
**Clements** (*see* Leitrim).  
**Clifden**, Leopold George Frederick, 5th V. (cr. 1781). Sits as Lord Mendip (1794). Surname Agar-Ellis. B. 1829, s. 1895. Barrister Inner Temple '54; formerly Maj. Kilkenny Militia; M.P. Kilkenny '57-74; A.D.C. to Lord-Lieut. of Ireland. *Heir*, Lord Robartes, c. 19, *Willon Street, S.W.*  
**Clifford of Chudleigh**, Lewis Hen. Hugh, 9th L. (cr. 1672). Surname Clifford. B. 1851,



- s. 1880. Lt.-Col. 5th (Haytor) Vol. Batt. Devon Regt. *Heir*, Hon. W. H. Clifford, *bro.* L. U. *Brooks's*.
- Clifton** (*see* Darnley).
- Clinton**, Charles Henry Rolfe, 20th L. (cr. 1299). Surname Trefusis. B. 1834, s. 1866. M.P. N. Devon '57-66; Under-Sec. India '67-8; Col. N. Devon Yeo./Cav.; L.L. Devonshire '87; Cnty. Comr. '74-80; Chm. Devon C.C. *Heir*, Hon. C. J. Trefusis, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Clonbrock**, Luke Gerald, 4th L. (cr. 1790). Surname Dillon. B. 1834, s. 1893. Attaché at Berlin and Vienna 1856-60; 2nd Secretary '61; retired '62; was Priv. Sec. to the Lord-Lieut. of Ireland '66-8, '74-6; L.L. Galway '92; I.R.P. '95; P.C. Ireland '98. *Heir*, Hon. Robert Edward Dillon, s. *Clonbrock, Ahas-cragh, Co. Galway*.
- Clonoury**, Valentine Frederick, 4th L. (cr. 1789). Sits as Lord Cloncurry (1831). Surname Lawless. B. 1840, s. 1869. D.L. Co. Kildare. *Heir*, Hon. E. Lawless, *bro.* C. *Carlton*.
- \***Clonmell**, Rupert Charles, 7th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Scott. B. 1877, s. 1898. *Heir*, Hon. Louis Guy Scott, *un.* *Bishop's Court, Straffan, Co. Kildare; Eathorpe Hall, Leamington*.
- Cobham**, Charles George, 8th V. (cr. 1718). Surname Lyttelton. B. 1842, s. 1876. Fellow of Eton Coll.; M.P. East Worcestershire '68-74; Land Commr. for England '81-9; Deputy-Chairman G.W.R. '90-91; appointed Railway Commissioner '91; member of the Agric. Commn. '93; Chm. '96; sat as Ld. Lyttelton '76-89. *Heir*, Hon. J. C. Lyttelton, s. L. U. *Hagley Hall, Stourbridge, Brooks's*.
- Colchester**, Reginald Charles Edward, 3rd L. (cr. 1817). Surname Abbot. B. 1842, s. 1867. Has been a Charity Commissioner; first peer was Speaker of the House of Commons. C. *Carlton*.
- Coleridge**, Bernard John Seymour, 2nd L. (cr. 1873). Surname Coleridge. B. 1851, s. 1894. *e. s.* of 1st Lord, who was Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas '73-80, and Lord Chief Justice of England '80-94. *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Oxon (M.A. '78); called to Bar, Middle Temple, '77; chose the Western Circuit; Sec. of the Roy. Commn. Corrupt Practices Chester '88; M.P. Sheffield, Attercliffe D., '85-94; was junior counsel to Post Office on Western Circuit; Q.C. '92; J.P. Devon; took his seat in House of Lords '94. The Att.-Gen., on being consulted, gave it as his opinion that there was no legal obstacle to his practising at the Bar, notwithstanding his succession to the peerage, and that there was no objection to such a course. Elected Pres. Trin. Coll., London, '97. *Heir*, Hon. Geoffrey Duke Coleridge, s. L. *National Liberal, Devonshire*.
- Colville of Culross**, Charles John, 11th L., 1st B. (cr. 1604). Sits as Lord Colville (1885). Surname Colville. B. 1818, s. 1849. P.C. K.T. Chamberlain to the Princess of Wales '73; S.R.P. '51-85. *Heir*, Master of Colville, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Combermere**, Francis Lynch Wellington, 4th V. (cr. 1826). Surname Stapleton-Cotton. B. 1887, s. 1898. A minor. *Heir*, Col. the Hon. Richard Southwell G. Stapleton-Cotton, *un.* *Combermere Abbey, Whitchurch, Salop*.
- Congleton**, Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1841). Surname Parnell. B. 1839, s. 1896. Formerly Col. 2nd Batt. the Buffs; Col. Comdg. 15th Regimental District '84-5 and 18th District '88-92; Maj.-Gen. '93; served in the Crimea, and Zulu war '79; C.B.; has commanded Infantry Brigade at Malta since '95. *Heir*, Hon. H. B. Fortescue Parnell, s. C. 28, *Queen Street, W.; Rath-leazue, Queen's Co. Army and Navy, United Service, Carlton*.
- Connaught and Strathearn**, H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, P.C., K.G., K.T., K.P., 1st D. of (cr. 1874). B. 1850. *Heir*, Prince Arthur, s. *Bagshot Park, Surrey; Buckingham Palace, London. Army and Navy.* (See special biography).
- Connemara**, Robert, 1st L. (cr. 1887). Surname Bourke. B. 1827. P.C.; G.C.I.E. 3rd s. of 5th E. of Mayo; *m.* '63, Lady Susan, *d.* late M. of Dalhousie; called to Bar, Inner Temp. '52; M.P. King's Lynn '68-87; Under-Sec. Foreign Affairs '74-80 and '85-6; Gov. of Madras '86-90. C. *Carlton*.
- \***Conyers**, Marcia Amelia Mary, Countess of Yarborough and Baroness Conyers in her own right (cr. 1509). B. 1863. Elder of the two daughters and co-heiresses of the 12th Baron Conyers deceased, *m.* 1886 the 4th Earl of Yarborough; barony called out of abeyance in her favour '92. *Heir*, Lord Worsley, s. *Brocklesly Park, Lincolnshire; 17, Arlington Street, S.W.*
- Conyngham**, Victor George Henry Francis, 5th M. (cr. 1816). Sits as Ld. Minster (1821). Surname Conyngham. B. 1883, s. 1897. A minor. *Heir*, Lord Frederick Conyngham, *bro.* *Slane Castle, Ireland; Bifrons, Kent*.
- Cork and Orrery**, Richard Edmund St. Lawrence, 9th E. of (cr. 1620). Sits as Ld. Boyle (1711). Surname Boyle. B. 1829, s. 1856. P.C.; K.P.; L.L. Somerset; M.P. Frome '54-6; Master of Buckhounds '66, '68-74, '80-85; M. of Horse '86, '94-5; Hon. Col. N. Somersetshire Yeo.; A.D.C. to Queen. *Heir*, Visct. Dungarvan, s. L. *Marston House, Frome; 40, Charles Street, Mayfair. Turf, Brooks's, Devonshire*.
- Cottenham**, Kenelm Charles Edward, 4th E. of (cr. 1850). Surname Pepys. B. 1874, s. 1881. *Heir*, Hon. E. D. Pepys, *bro.* *Tandridge Court, near Godstone, Redhill*.
- Cottesloe**, Thomas Francis, 2nd L. (cr. 1874). Surname Fremantle. B. 1830, s. 1890. Called Bar, Inner Temp., '55; D.L., J.P., Chm. C. C. Bucks; Dep. Chm. Quar. Sess. Bucks; was M.P. Bucks '76-85. *Heir*, Hon. T. F. Fremantle, s. 43, *Eaton Square, London, S.W.; Swanbourne House, Winslow, Bucks*.
- Courtown**, James George Henry, 5th E. of (cr. 1762). Sits as Ld. Salterford (1794). Surname Stopford. B. 1823, s. 1858. Formerly in the Grenadier Guards. *Heir*, Visct. Stopford, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Coventry**, George William, 9th E. of (cr. 1697). Surname Coventry. B. 1838, s. 1843. P.C.; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '85-6; Master of the Buckhounds '86-92, re-app. '95; late Chm. Worcestershire Quar. Sess.; app. L.L. Worcestershire '91. *Heir*, Visct. Deerhurst, s. C. *Croome Court, Worcester; 1, Balfour Place, Park Lane. Carlton*.
- Cowley**, Henry Arthur Mornington, 3rd E. (cr. 1837). Surname Wellesley. B. 1866, s. 1895. Is Lieut. Gloucestershire Yeo. Cav.; J.P. Wilts. *Heir*, Visct. Dangan, s. *Draycott House, Chippenham; 33, Lowndes Sq., S.W. Turf*.
- Cowper**, Francis Thomas de Grey, 7th E. (cr. 1718). Surname Cowper. B. 1834, s. 1856,

- P.C.; K.G.; L.L. Beds; Viceroy of Ireland '80-82; has been Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms; Chm. Herts C.C.; Chm. Gresham University Commn. *Heir* (None to Earldom). L. *Travellers*.
- Cranbrook**, Gathorne, 1st E. of (cr. 1892). Surname Gathorne-Hardy. B. 1814. P.C.; G.C.S.I.; M.P. Leominster '56-65, Oxford Univ. '65-78; Pres. Poor Law Board '56-7; Home Sec. '67-8; Sec. for War '74-8; Sec. for India '78-80; Pres. Council '85-6, and '86-92; cr. a V. '78. *Heir*, Lord Medway, s. C. Carlton.
- Craven**, William George Robert, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Craven. B. 1868, s. 1883. m. 1893, Cornelia, d. of Bradley Martin, Esq., of New York; Capt. Berks Yeo. Cav.; D.L. Warwickshire. *Heir*, Visct. Uffington, s. Coombe Abbey, Coventry; Ashdown Park, Shrivvenham; Hampstead Marshall, Newbury.
- Crawford**, James Ludovic, 26th E. of (cr. 1398). Sits as Ld. Wigan (1826). Surname Lindsay. B. 1847, s. 1880. K.T.; M.P. Wigan '74-80; author of several astronomical works; was in Grenadier Guards; Col. Comdg. 1st V.B. Manchester Regt. (V.D.); premier E. of Scotland. *Heir*, Lord Balcarras, M.P., s. Haigh Hall, Wigan; 2, Cavendish Square, W. Carlton.
- Crawshaw**, Thomas, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1825. Surname Brooks; s. of John Brooks, of Crawshaw Hall, J.P. Leicestershire; J.P. and D.L. Lancashire; High Sheriff '84. *Heir*, Hon. W. Brooks, s. *Crawshaw, Rawtenstall, Lancs.*
- Crewe**, Robert Offley Ashburton, 1st E. of (cr. 1895). Surname Crewe-Milnes. B. 1858, s. as Lord Houghton 1885. P.C.; Private Sec. to E. Granville '83-4; a Lord-in-Waiting Feb. to July '86; Viceroy of Ireland Aug. '92 to July '95. L. *Crewe Hall, Crewe, Cheshire*; *Fryston Hall, Ferry Bridge, Yorks*; 23, Hill Street, W.
- Crofton**, Edward Henry Churchill, 3rd L. (cr. 1797). Surname Crofton. B. 1834, s. 1869. L.R.P. *Heir*, Capt. Arthur E. L. Crofton, n. C. Carlton.
- \***Cromartie**, Sibell Lilian, Countess of (cr. 1861). Surname Mackenzie. B. 1878. e. d. late Earl of Cromartie, who was second son of Ann, Duchess of Sutherland, who was heiress of the 3rd Earl of Cromartie. The titles of the late Earl were continued by letters patent, March '95, to Lady Sibell Mackenzie, who was thereby to be known as Countess of Cromartie, Viscountess Tarbat, Baroness Castlehaven, and Baroness Macleod, and to her heirs. *Heiress*, Lady Constance Mackenzie, sis.
- Cromer**, Evelyn, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1841. Surname Baring. He is the son of the late Henry Baring. Entered the R.A. in '58, Captain '68, Major '75, retired '79; private secretary to Lord Northbrook (Governor-General of India) '72-6; English Commissioner on Public Debt '76-9; Controllor-General of Egyptian Finance '79-80; Finance Minister of India '80-83; Consul-General and Minister in Egypt since '83. Lord Cromer possesses a more complete knowledge of Egypt than any living English official, and has justly earned the title of Maker of Modern Egypt. He was created a peer in May '92. He is first cousin to Lord Northbrook, and in '76 married Ethel, daughter of Sir Rowland (Stanley) Errington (d. '98). The degree of hon. D.C.L. was conferred on him by Oxford May '93. He is a G.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., and G.C.M.G. *Heir*, Hon. R. T. Baring, s.
- Cross**, Richard Assheton, 1st V. (cr. 1886). Surname Cross. B. 1823. P.C.; G.C.B.; G.C.S.I.; M.P. Preston '57-62, S.W. Lancs. '68-85, Newton Div. '85-6; Home Sec. '74-80 and '85-6; Sec. for India '86-92; app. Lord Privy Seal '95. *Heir*, Richard Assheton Cross, g.s. C. Carlton, *Athenæum*.
- Cumberland and Teviotdale**, H.R.H. Ernest Augustus William Adolphus George Frederick, 3rd D. of (cr. 1799). B. 1845, s. 1878. K.G.; cousin to her Majesty; son of late King of Hanover. *Heir*, Prince George, s. *Gmunden, Austria*.
- \***Curzon of Kedleston**, George Nathaniel, 1st L. (cr. 1898). Surname Curzon. B. 1859. e. s. of Rev. Alfred, 4th (and present) Baron Scarsdale; E. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (B.A. '84 and M.A. '87); elected to a Fellowship at All Souls' Coll., Oxford, and was Pres. of the Union Debating Society; J.P. and D.L. Derbyshire; Under-Sec. of State India '91-2; Under-Sec. Foreign Affairs '95-8; Viceroy of India '98, when he was raised to the peerage; Gold Medalist Roy. Geog. Soc.; author of "Russia in Central Asia," "Persia and the Persian Question," and "Problems of the Far East"; m. April '95, Mary, e. d. Mr. L. Z. Leiter, of Washington. C. His acceptance of an Irish peerage does not debar him from re-election as a member of the House of Commons for a constituency in Great Britain at the conclusion of his term of office.
- Dalhousie**, Arthur George Maule, 14th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Ramsay (1875). Surname Ramsay. B. 1878, s. 1887. A minor. *Heir*, Hon. Patrick W. Maule Ramsay, bro. *Brechin Castle, Brechin, N.B.*
- Darnley**, Edward Henry Stuart, 7th E. of (cr. 1725). Sits as Ld. Clifton (1608). Surname Bligh. B. 1851, s. 1896. Hered. High Steward of Gravesend. *Heir*, Hon. Ivo Francis Walter Bligh, bro. *Cobham Hall, Gravesend. Dumpton Park, Ramsgate*.
- Dartmouth**, William Heneage, 6th E. of (cr. 1711). Surname Legge. B. 1851, s. 1891. P.C.; M.P. West Kent '78-85, Lewisham '85-91; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household June '85 to Feb. '86, and Aug. '86 to Aug. '91; app. L.L. Staffordshire '91; Prov. Grand Master of Freemasons, Staffordshire '93. *Heir*, Visct. Lewisham, s. C. Patshull, *Wolverhampton, Carlton*.
- Dartrey**, Vesey, 2nd E. of (cr. 1866). Surname Dawson. B. 1842, s. 1897. Formerly Capt. and Lieut.-Col. Coldstream Guards; m. '82, e. d. of Sir G. Wombwell. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. E. S. Dawson, R.N., bro. *Dartrey, Co. Monaghan, Ireland*; 10, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. *Travellers*.
- Davey of Fernhurst**, Horace, L. (cr. 1894). Surname Davey. B. 1833. P.C. 2nd s. of the late Peter Davey, Esq. E. at Rugby and at Univ. Coll., Oxford; was placed Double First in Mods. and in Final school; was also senior mathematical scholar and Eldon law scholar. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn '61; Q.C. '75; bencher '78; elected treas. of the hon. society of that Inn '93; M.P. Christchurch '80-85; Stockton-on-Tees '88-92; Sol.-Gen. Feb. to Aug. '86; Lord Justice of Appeal '93-4, when he was appointed Lord of Appeal



- in Ordinary, with a life peerage. L. 86, *Brook Street, Verdley Place, Fernhurst, Sussex.*
- Dawney** (see Downe).
- \*de Blaquière**, William, 6th L. (cr. 1800). Surname de Blaquière. B. 1856, s. 1889. I.P. Descended from a noble French family. *Heir*, Hon. J. de Blaquière, s. *Brookworth Manor, Gloucester; The Circus, Bath.*
- De Clifford**, John Southwell, 25th L. (cr. 1229). Surname Russell. B. 1884, s. 1894. A minor. *Heiresses*, Hon. Maud C. and Hon. Katherine Russell, *aunts.*
- De Freyne**, Arthur, 4th L. (cr. 1851). Surname French. B. 1855, s. 1868. *Heir*, Hon. A. French, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Delamere**, Hugh, 3rd L. (cr. 1821). Surname Cholmondeley. B. 1870, s. 1887. *Heir*, Capt. Hugh C. Cholmondeley, c. C. 13, *Carlton House Terrace, S.W.*
- De la Warr**, Gilbert George Reginald, 8th E. (cr. 1761). Surname Sackville. B. 1869, s. 1896. m. '91, Hon. Muriel Agnes Brassey, d. of the 1st Lord Brassey; D.L. and J.P. Sussex; Capt. 2nd Cinque Ports Artill. Vol. *Heir*, Lord Sackville, un. *Buckhurst, Withyham, Sussex; Manor House, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex. Carlton.*
- De l'Isle and Dudley**, Philip, 3rd L. (cr. 1835). Surname Sidney. B. 1853, s. 1898. Lieut. Rifle Brigade '73, Capt. '86, Maj. '91, when he retired. *Heir*, Hon. Algernon Sidney, bro. *Penshurst Place, Tonbridge; Ingleby Manor, Middlesbrough. Carlton; Naval and Military.*
- De Mauley**, William Ashley Webb, 3rd L. (cr. 1838). Surname Ponsonby. B. 1843, s. 1896. Formerly Lieut. Rifle Brigade. *Heir*, Rev. the Hon. Maurice Ponsonby, bro.
- De Montalt**, Cornwallis, 1st E. (cr. 1886). Surname Maude. B. 1817, s. as V. Hawarden (I.P.) 1856. I.R.P. (elected '62); formerly in the Life Guards; L.L. Co. Tipperary; a Lord-in-Waiting '85-6; created an E. of the U.K. '86. *Heir* (to Irish Viscounty) Lieut.-Col. R. H. Maude, C. *Carlton.*
- De Ramsey**, William Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1887). Surname Fellowes. B. 1848, s. 1887. e. s. of the 1st Lord; E. Eton; m. '77, Lady Rosamond Jane, d. of 6th D. of Marlborough; Sub.-Lieut. 1st Life Guards '67, Lt. '68, Capt. '72, ret'd. '77; M.P. Hunts '80-85, and for N. or Ramsey D. '85-7; J.P. and D.L. Hunts; Custos Rotulorum Isle of Ely; a Lord-in-Waiting '90-92. *Heir*, Hon. Coulson Churchill, s. C. *Ramsey Abbey, Huntingdon; Haverland Hall, Norwich; 2, Grosvenor Square, W. Carlton.*
- De Ros**, Dudley Charles, 24th L. (cr. 1264). Surname Fitzgerald-de-Ros. B. 1827, s. 1874. Is premier baron; a Lieut.-Gen.; a Lord-in-Waiting '74-80, '85-6, and Aug. '86 to June '93. *Heiress*, Hon. Mrs. Anthony Dawson, d. C. *Carlton.*
- De Saumarez**, James St. Vincent, 4th L. (cr. 1831). Surname Saumarez. B. 1843, s. 1891. Was in the diplomatic service. *Heir*, Hon. J. St. V. de Saumarez, s. C. *Saumarez Park, Guernsey; Shrubland Park, near Ipswich; 43, Grosvenor Place, Marlborough, St. James's.*
- De Vescei**, John Robert William, 4th V. (cr. 1776). Sits as Lord de Vescei (1884). Surname Vesey. B. 1844, s. 1875. m. '72, Lady Evelyn Charteris; L.L. Queen's Co.; formerly in Coldstream Guards; Com. Off. Hon. Art. Company. *Heir*, Yvo R. Vesey, n. (to Jr. title). L. *Abbey Leix, Ireland; 78, Pall Mall, S.W. Travellers, Brooks's, Guards.*
- \*Decies**, William Marcus De La Poer, 4th L. (cr. 1812). Surname Horsley-Beresford. B. 1865, s. 1893. I.P.; D.L. Northumberland. *Heir*, Lieut. John Graham H. Horsley-Beresford, bro.
- Denbigh**, Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius Augustine, 9th E. of (cr. 1622). Surname Feilding. B. 1859, s. 1892. Late Capt. R.A.; A.D.C. to Viceroy of Ireland '87; D.L. Warwick; app. a Lord-in-Waiting '97. Had charge of the Infant Life Protection Bill, which became law in '97. *Heir*, Visct. Feilding, s. *Carlton, Naval and Military.*
- Denman**, Thomas, 3rd L. (cr. 1834). Surname Denman. B. 1874, s. 1894. *Heir*, Richard Douglas Denman, bro.
- Deramore**, Robert Wilfrid, 3rd L. (cr. 1885). Surname de Yarburgh-Bateson. B. 1865, s. 1893; n. 1st Peer. D.L.; J.P.; Capt. Yorkshire Hussars Yeo. Cav. m. '97, Lucy Caroline, d. of the late Mr. W. H. Fife, of Lee House, Northumberland. *Heir*, G. N. de Yarburgh-Bateson, bro. (b. '70). C. *Heslington Hall, York; Belvoir Park, Belfast. Carlton, Bachelors.*
- Derby**, Frederick Arthur, 16th E. of (cr. 1485). Surname Stanley. B. 1841, s. 1893. P.C. K.G.; M.P. Preston '65-8, N. Lancs. '68-85, Blackpool D. '85-6; Lord of the Admiralty '68; Finan. Sec. War Office '74-7; Finan. Sec. Treasury '78; Sec. for War '78-80; Sec. for Colonies '85-6; Pres. Board of Trade July '86-8; Gov.-Gen. of Canada '88-93. L.L. Lancashire. *Heir*, Lord Stanley, M.P., s. C. 33, *St. James's Square.*
- Derwent**, Harcourt, 1st L. (cr. 1881). Surname Vanden-Bempde-Johnstone. B. 1829. M.P. Scarborough '69-80. *Heir*, Hon. F. H. Johnstone, s. L. *Travellers.*
- \*Desart**, Hamilton John Agmondesham, 5th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Cuffe. B. 1848, s. 1898. I.P. C.B.; is Solicitor to the Treasury; Director of Public Prosecutions, and Queen's Proctor. *Heir*, Hon. O. F. S. Cuffe, bro.
- Devon**, Rev. Henry Hugh, 13th E. of (cr. 1553). Surname Courtenay. B. 1811, s. 1891. M.A. Merton Coll., Oxon; Rector of Powderham; Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral. *Heir*, Hon. Charles Pepys Courtenay, g.-s. C. *Powderham Rectory, near Exeter.*
- Devonshire**, Spencer Compton, 8th D. of (cr. 1694). Surname Cavendish. B. 1833, s. 1891. P.C.; K.G. He is e. s. of the late Duke of Devonshire. E. at Trin. Coll., Camb., where he graduated B.A. '54. The Duke was long familiar to the world by the title of the **Marquis of Hartington**, which he bore previous to his succession to the dukedom. He was returned for North Lancashire as a Liberal in '57, and in '59 moved the vote of want of confidence which resulted in the defeat of Lord Derby. In March '63 he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and in April of the same year Under-Secretary of State for War in Lord Russell's administration. In Feb. '66 he obtained Cabinet rank as **Secretary for War**. At the general election of '68 he was defeated in North Lancashire, but was returned for the Radnor Boroughs. He was appointed **Postmaster-General** in Mr. Gladstone's first administration, and retained that office till '71, when he succeeded Mr. Chichester Fortescue as **Chief Secretary for Ireland**. On the retirement of Mr. Gladstone after his defeat in '74, Lord Hartington was unanimously chosen as leader of the **Liberal Party**.



at a meeting held at the Reform Club under the presidency of Mr. John Bright. In '79 he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh, which office he held till '91. At the general election of '80 he was elected M.P. for North-East Lancashire, and was sent for by the Queen on the defeat and resignation of Lord Beaconsfield. He declined, however, to form an administration, being content to serve again under Mr. Gladstone. He became Secretary for India, but returned to the War Office in '82. At the general election in '85 he was returned by an enormous majority for the Rossendale Division of Lancashire. When Mr. Gladstone formulated his policy of Home Rule Lord Hartington disagreed with him, and became the recognised leader of the Liberal Unionist party. Recognising his commanding influence with the Unionists of both parties, Lord Salisbury first offered to serve under him if he would accept the premiership, and after the secession of Lord Randolph Churchill, again endeavoured to induce him to join his Cabinet. But, on the ground that he could best serve the Unionist cause without taking office, he declined both offers. Subsequent events only served to emphasise his antagonism to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy; and he has since assumed an attitude of close alliance with Lord Salisbury. He was appointed Chairman of the Royal Commission on Labour April '91. The Duke, as he became at the end of '91, was "inaugurated" as Chancellor of Cambridge University in Jan. '92, and "installed" in June, in succession to his father. In August he was married privately, at Christ Church, Mayfair, to Louise, Duchess of Manchester, a daughter of the late Count von Alton of Hanover, and widow of the 7th Duke of Manchester, who died in '90. She was born in '32. During the same month his grace was invested with the Order of the Garter. He was appointed Lord President of the Council in the Coalition Cabinet '95. Is President of a Cabinet Committee of National and Imperial Defence such as was recommended by the famous "Hartington Commission." Lord-Lieutenant of Derbyshire and Co. Waterford. Elected Mayor of Eastbourne '97. *Heir*, Victor Cavendish, M.P., *n.* 78, *Piccadilly, W.*

**Digby**, Edward Henry Trafalgar, 10th L. (cr. 1620). Surname Digby. B. 1846, s. 1889. Late Col. Coldstream Guards; M.P. Dorsetshire '76-8; J.P. Dorset. *Heir*, Hon. E. K. Digby, *s. C. Carlton.*

\***Dillon**, Harold Arthur, P.S.A., Trustee British Museum and Nat. Portrait Gallery, 17th V. in the peerage of Ireland (cr. 1622). Surname Lee-Dillon. B. 1844, s. 1892. Late Lieut. Rifle Brigade and Major 4th Oxon. Lt. Inf. *Heir*, Hon. H. L. S. Lee-Dillon, *s.* (late Lt. Rifle Brigade. *Ditchley, Enstone, Oxon; Loughlyn House, Castlereagh, Roscommon. Army and Navy, Athenæum.*

**Doncaster**, E. of (see Buccleuch & Queensberry).

**Donegal**, George Augustus Hamilton, 5th M. of (cr. 1791). Sits as Baron Fisherwick (1790). Surname Chichester. B. 1822, s. 1889. Is Clerk of the Peace for Co. Antrim. *Heir*, Lord H. Chichester, *bro. Island Magee, Belfast.*

\***Doneraile**, Edward, 6th V. (cr. 1785). Surname St. Leger. B. 1866, s. 1891, I.P. Son

late Rev. E. F. St. Leger, rector of Scotton, Lincolnshire. *Heir*, Hon. R. St. Leger, *bro. C. 91, Victoria Street, Westminster.*

**Donoughmore**, John Luke George, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Viscount Hutchinson (1821). Surname Hely-Hutchinson. B. 1848, s. 1866. Was Assistant Com. for Eastern Roumelia '78-9. *Heir*, Visct. Suidale, *s. C. Carlton.*

**Dormer**, John Baptist Joseph, 12th L. (and a Bart.) (cr. 1615). Surname Dormer. B. 1830, s. 1871. Served in the Blues—Grenadier Guards in Crimea, and 74th Highlanders in India. *Heir*, R. J. Dormer, Esq., *neph. L.U. Travellers, Pratt's.*

**Douglas**, L. (see Home).

**Downe**, Hugh Richard, 8th V. (cr. 1680) in the peerage of Ireland. Surname Dawnay. B. 1844, s. 1857. Late A.-D.-C. to the Duke of Cambridge when Commander-in-Chief; Steward of the Jockey Club; Col. on the staff commanding a Cav. Brigade, 10th Hussars, cr. Baron Dawnay in the peerage of the U. K. '97. *Heir*, Hon. J. Dawnay, *s. C. Carlton.*

**Downshire**, Arthur Wills John Wellington Blundell Trumbull, 6th M. of (cr. 1789). Sits as E. of Hillsborough (1772). Surname Hill. B. 1871, s. 1874. *Heir*, E. of Hillsborough, *s. C. East Hampstead Park, Wokingham.*

\***Drogheda**, Ponsonby William, 9th E. of (cr. 1661). Surname Moore. I.P. B. 1846, s. 1892. J.P., D.L. Devon. *Heir*, Viscount Moore, *s. Moore Abbey, Co. Kildare.*

**Ducie**, Henry John, 3rd E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Reynolds-Moreton. B. 1827, s. 1853. P.C.; M.P. Stroud '52-3; has been Capt. Yeo. of the Guard; is L.L. Gloucestershire; app. ('88) Lord Warden of the Stannaries. *Heir*, Lord Moreton, *s. L. Athenæum.*

**Dudley**, William Humble, 2nd E. of (cr. 1860). Surname Ward. B. 1867, s. 1885. *m. Rachel, d. of Charles Gurney, Esq., '91; Major Worces. Yeo. Cav.; app. ('88) High Steward of Kidderminster; is Par. Sec. Board of Trade; Mayor of Dudley '95-7. Heir*, Visct. Ednam, *s. Willey Court, Stourport, Worcester; 7, Carlton Gardens.*

**Dufferin and Ava**, Frederick Temple, 1st M. of (cr. 1888). Surname Hamilton-Blackwood. B. 1826. P.C., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Vice-Admiral of Ulster. His lordship is a lineal descendant of Sheridan. He succeeded his father in '41. *E.* at Christ Church, Oxford; was a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen, and was attached to Earl Russell's special mission to Vienna in '55; British commissioner to Syria in relation to the massacre of Christians ('60); was Under-Secretary of State for India Nov. '64 to Feb. '66, and Under-Secretary for War from the last date till June following; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster Dec. '68 to April '72; Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada '72-8; Ambassador at St. Petersburg '79-81, when he was appointed to Constantinople. Received from Oxford University the honorary degree of LL.D. June '79. He was subsequently sent on a special mission to Egypt; and in '84 succeeded Lord Ripon as Viceroy of India; resigned '88. Ambassador at Rome '88-91. The freedom of the City of London was conferred on his lordship in '89. He published in '90 a volume containing the able speeches which he delivered while Viceroy of India. His book, entitled "High Latitudes," has also had great

popularity. He was in '91 installed as Lord Rector of St. Andrews University, and received from Cambridge University (June) the honorary degree of LL.D. Was afterwards appointed **Ambassador at Rome**. He was appointed **Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports** in Nov. '91, and held "Grand Court of Shepway according to the antient usage" in June '92, but resigned the office in '95. His lordship succeeded Lord Lytton as **English Ambassador at Paris** in '92, holding this high appointment until '96, when he retired from the diplomatic service. His lordship was accorded a hearty welcome in the north of Ireland in the autumn of the same year, and in November became an hon. member of the Ulster Reform Club. He married in '62 a daughter of the late Mr. Archibald R. Hamilton, of Killyleagh Castle, Down. **Lady Dufferin** has done a great work in connection with the education of women as medical practitioners in India. She has published an interesting "Record of Three Years' Work" in respect of this movement, and a volume entitled "Our Viceregal Life in India." K.P. *Heir*, Earl of Ava, s. L. *Clandeboyne, Co. Down. Travellers'*.

**Dunalley**, Henry O'Callaghan, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Prittie. B. 1851, s. 1855. Formerly Lieut. Rifle Brig.; elected an I.R.P. '91. *Heir*, Hon. C. O'C. Prittie, s. C. *United Service*.

\***Dunboyme**, James Fitzwalter, 24th L. (cr. 1324). Surname Clifford-Butler. B. 1839, s. 1881. J.P. and D.L. Monmouthshire. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. R. St. J. F. Butler, bro. L.U. *Greendale, Clyst St. Mary, Exeter; Knopogue Casile, Quin, Co. Clare*.

**Dundonald**, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton, 12th E. of (cr. 1669). Surname Cochrane. B. 1852, s. 1885. S.R.P. '86; Col. Comdg. 2nd Life Guards; served in Egypt and Nile expeditions; C.B.; C.V.O. *Heir*, Lord Cochrane, s. L.U. *Gwyrch Castle, Abergelle, North Wales; 34, Portman Square. Army and Navy, Brooks's, Travellers', New (Edinburgh)*.

**Dunleath**, Henry Lyle, 2nd L. (cr. 1892). Surname Mulholland. B. 1854, s. 1895. Formerly Lieut. R.E. and Major 5th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles; J.P. Co. Down, and High Sheriff '83; D.L. and M.P. Londonderry Co., North Div., '85-95. *Heir*, Hon. Andrew E. S. Mulholland, s. C. *Ballywalter Park, Co. Down*.

**Dunmore**, Charles Adolphus, 7th E. of (cr. 1686). Sits as Ld. Dunmore (1831). Surname Murray. B. 1841, s. 1845. A Lord-in-Waiting '74-80; formerly L.L. Stirlingshire. *Heir*, Visct. Fincastle, s. C. *Carlton*.

**Dunning** (see Rollo).

**Dunraven and Mount Earl**, Windha Thomas, 4th E. of (cr. 1822). Sits as Ld. Kenry (1866). Surname Wyndham-Quin. B. 1, s. 1871, m. K.P.; formerly Life Guards; Under Sec. Colonies '85-6; reapp. July '86; resig. Feb. '87; is owner of the celebrated yacht *Valkyrie*, with which he contested for the America Cup '95. L.L. Limerick; Memb. London C.C. '98. *Heir*, Capt. W.H. Wyndham-Quin, c. C. *Carlton*.

\***Dunsandle and Clanconal**, James Frederick, 4th L. (cr. 1845). Surname Daly. B. 1849, s. 1894. I.P.; was Assist. Priv. Sec. to Lord Beaconsfield.

**Dunsany**, John William, 17th L. (cr. 1439). Surname Plunkett. B. 1853, s. 1889. I.R.P.; is sub-Lieut. Bristol Brig. Royal Naval Art.

Vol.; M.P. Thornbury Div. of Gloucestershire '85-92. Elected I.R.P. '93. *Heir*, Hon. E. J. M. Plunkett, s. C.

**Durham**, Brooke Foss, 84th Bp. of. (See founded 635.) Surname Westcott. B. 1825. E. at Cambridge, where his career was most distinguished. He took his degree at the age of 23, and was bracketed Senior Classic, as well as 2nd Chancellor's Medalist, and 23rd Wrangler. Shortly after his election as a Fellow of Trinity Coll. he became assistant master at Harrow, and remained in this position for nineteen years. Twenty-five years ago he was appointed **Regius Professor of Divinity** at Cambridge. Assisted in the revision of the **New Testament**, and published, in collaboration with Dr. Hort, a new edition of the **Greek Testament**. Canon of Peterborough '69, and became Canon of Westminster fifteen years later. He was Professorial Fellow of King's Coll., Cambridge, '82-90, and a Member of the Royal Ecclesiastical Courts Commission. His work on "**The Canon**" brought him a great reputation for scholarship, as did also his commentaries on the Gospel and Epistles of St. John and on the Epistle to the Hebrews. Was appointed (March '90) to the bishopric of **Durham**. His lordship intervened as arbitrator and peacemaker in the great strike of the Durham coal miners, and showed great tact and skill in bringing about a settlement. He has since taken a deep interest in the conditions under which the miners work and live. Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford '81, Hon. D.D. of Edinburgh '84, Hon. D.D. of Durham '90, Hon. D.D. of Dublin '98. *The Castle, Bishop Auckland. Lollards' Tower, Lambeth*.

**Durham**, John George, 3rd E. of (cr. 1833). Surname Lambton. B. 1855, s. 1879. L.L. Co. Durham; formerly Coldstream Guards. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. Lambton, bro. L. *Turf, Guards'*.

**Dynevor**, Arthur de Cardonnel. 6th L. (cr. 1780). Surname Rice. B. 1836, s. 1878. Lt. Carmarthenshire Artill. Militia '70-71. *Heir*, Hon. W. F. Rice, s. C. *Carlton*.

\***Dysart**, William John Manners, 9th E. of (cr. 1643). Surname Tollemache. B. 1859, s. 1878. S.P.; L.L. of Rutlandshire. *Heiress*, Lady A. Scott, sis. *Backminster Park, Grantham*.

**Ebury**, Robert Wellesley, 2nd L. (cr. 1857). Surname Grosvenor. B. 1834, s. 1893. Retired Capt. Life Guards; M.P. Westminster '65-74; D.L. Northampton. *Heir*, Hon. Robert Victor Grosvenor, s. *Moore Park, Rickmansworth, Herts*.

**Edinburgh**, H.R.H. Alfred Ernest Albert, 1st D. of (cr. 1866); reigning duke of Saxe Coburg-Gotha since Aug. '93. B. 1844. K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.; Admiral of the Fleet; second son of the Queen. *Heir*, Prince Alfred, s. *Clarence House, St. James's. United Service*. (See special biography.)

**Efingham**, Henry Alexander Gordon, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Howard. B. 1866, s. 1898. D.L. Yorks. *Heir*, Gordon F. H. C. Howard, c. *Tusmore House, Bicester. Travellers', Bachelors'*.

**Egerton of Tatton**, Wilbraham, 1st E. Surname Egerton. cr. 1807, Earl Egerton of Tatton in Co. Palatine of Chester and Visct. Salford in Co. Palatine of Lancaster. B. 1832, s. (as 2nd L.) 1883. m. 1st, Mary Sarah, d. of E. Amherst, (d. '92)—2nd, in '94, Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos; M.P. N. Cheshire '58-68, Mid



- Cheshire '68-83; Ecclesiastical Commr. for Eng. '80; Chm. of Royal Comm. on Education of Blind, Deaf, and Dumb, etc., '86; Chm. Manchester Ship Canal Co. '87-94; Knight of St. John of Jerusalem; Chm. Queen Victoria Clergy Sustentation Fund. *Heir*, Hon. A. de T. Egerton, M.P., *bro.* C. Taiton Park, Knutsford; 7, St. James's Square, S.W. Carlton.
- Eglinton and Winton**, George Arnulph, 15th E. of (cr. 1507). Sits as E. of Winton (1859). Surname Montgomerie. B. 1848, s. 1892. L.L. Ayrshire. Formerly Lieut. Gren. Guards. *Heir*, L. Montgomerie, s. *Eglinton Castle, Kilwinning, Ayrshire*.
- Egmont**, Augustus Arthur, 8th E. of (cr. 1733). Sits as Ld. Lovell and Holland (1762). Surname Perceval. B. 1856, s. 1897. *Heir*, Charles John Perceval, Esq., *bro.* 26, St. James's Place, S.W.
- Eldon**, John, 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). Surname Scott. B. 1845, s. 1854. First peer was famous Ld. Chan.; is V.-Chm. Dorset C.C. *Heir*, Visct. Encombe, s. C. Carlton.
- Elgin and Kincardine**, Victor Alexander, 9th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Elgin (1849). Surname Bruce. B. 1849, s. 1863. P.C.; was Treas. of Household and First Commr. of Works '86; L.L. of Fife; Gov.-Gen. of India '93-98. *Heir*, Lord Bruce, s. L. Broomhall, Dunfermline; 22, Eaton Square, S.W. Brooks's, Travellers'.
- \***Elibank**, Montolieu Fox, 10th L. (cr. 1643). Surname Oliphant-Murray. B. 1840, s. 1871. S.P.; formerly commander R.N.; served China '60; L.L. Peeblesshire. *Heir*, Hon. A. W. C. Oliphant-Murray, Master of Elibank, s. *Naval and Military*.
- Ellenborough**, Charles Towry Hamilton, 4th L. (cr. 1802). Surname Towry-Law. B. 1856, s. 1890. *Heir*, Ed. Downes Law, c.
- Ellesmere**, Francis Charles Granville, 3rd E. of (cr. 1846). Surname Egerton. B. 1847, s. 1862. Hon. Col. D. of Lancaster's Own Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Visct. Brackley, s. C. Bridge-water House, Cleveland Square, S.W. Travellers'.
- Elphinstone**, Sidney Herbert, 16th L. (cr. 1509). Sits as Ld. Elphinstone (1885). Surname Elphinstone. B. 1869, s. 1893. *Heir*, Hon. Mountstuart W. Elphinstone, *bro.* Carberry Tower, Musselburgh, N.B. Carlton, Marlborough.
- Ely**, Alwyne, 59th Bp. of. (See founded 1109.) Surname Compton. B. 1825. App. 1886. His lordship is brother to the late Marquis of Northampton. E. Trin. Coll., Camb., graduating as 14th Wrangler '48; proceeded D.D. '79; ordained '50. Formerly his lordship was rector of Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire, '52-79, Hon. Canon of Peterborough '56-79, Rural Dean of Preston and Archdeacon of Oakham '74, Dean of Worcester and High Almoner to her Majesty '79, Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation of Province of Canterbury '80; m. Florence, d. of the late Rev. Robert Anderson. He still holds the position of High Almoner to the Queen. *Palace, Ely*; 37, Dover Street, W.
- Ely**, John Henry, 5th M. of (cr. 18.0). Sits as Ld. Loftus (1801). Surname Loftus. B. 1852, s. 1889. *Heir*, Lord G. H. Loftus, *bro.* C. 7, St. Katherine's, Regent's Park, S.W.
- Emly**, Gaston Thomas William, 2nd L. (cr. 1874). Surname Mcnells. B. 1858, s. 1894. J.P. and D.L. Limerick; was State Steward to Earl Cowper when Lord-Lieut. of Ireland, and Gent. Usher to Earl Spencer when Lord Lieut. of Ireland; m. '81, Frances Vincent, y. d. of the late John Power, Esq., of Gurteen, Co. Waterford. His sister married the present Count de Poher de la Poer of Gurteen, Co. Waterford, who claims to be Lord Power and Coroghmore in the Peerage of Ireland. Lord Emly's father filled a number of public offices, including that of Postmaster-General, and sat in Parliament '47-74. L. Tervoe, Co. Limerick. *Athenaeum*.
- Enniskillen**, Lowry Egerton, 4th E. of (cr. 1789). Sits as Ld. Grinstead (1815). Surname Cole. B. 1845, s. 1886. M.P. Enniskillen '80-85; formerly in the Rifle Brigade. *Heir*, Visct. Cole, s. C. Carlton.
- Erne**, John Henry, 4th E. of (cr. 1789). Sits as Lord Fernagh (1876). Surname Crichton. B. 1839, s. 1885. K.P.; M.P. Enniskillen '68-80, Fernagh '80-85; a Lord of the Treasury '76-80; is L.L. Fernagh. *Heir*, Visct. Crichton, s. C. Carlton, White's.
- Errall**, Charles Gore, 10th E. of (cr. 1452). Sits as Ld. Kilmarnock (1831). Surname Hay. B. 1852, s. 1891. Cornet Royal Horse Guards '69; Col. Commanding '91; is hered. Lord High Constable of Scotland; Assistant Adj.-Gen. for Cavalry; Hon. LL.D. Aberdeen Univ. *Heir*, L. Kilmarnock, s. *Slaines Castle, Aberdeenshire*; 10, Chesham Street, S.W.
- Erskine**, William Macnaghten, 5th L. (cr. 1806). Surname Erskine. B. 1841, s. 1882. First peer was Lord Chancellor. *Heir*, Hon. M. Erskine, s. C. Carlton; *Naval and Military*.
- Esher**, William Balfour, 1st V. (cr. 1897). Surname Brett. B. 1815. P.C.; E. at Westminster and at Caius Coll., Camb.; M.P. for Helston '66-8; called to the Bar '46; Q.C. '60; Sol.-Gen. '68; Judge '68-76; Lord Justice of Appeal '76-83; Master of Rolls '83-97; was, '85, elevated to the peerage under the title of Baron Esher, of Esher, in the co. of Surrey; cr. a Viscount '97, on his retirement from the Mastership of the Rolls, and granted an annuity for life of £3750. There was a large and brilliant gathering in the Lord Chief Justice's Court in Nov. '97, when his Lordship took formal leave of his brother-judges and of the Bar. *Heir*, Hon. R. B. Brett, s. C. *Athenaeum*.
- Essex**, George Devereux de Vere, 7th E. of (cr. 1661). Surname Capell. B. 1837, s. 1892. Lieut. Gren. Guards '77-82; Capt. Herts Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Visct. Malden, s. *Cashibury Park, Herts*.
- Ettrick** (see Napier).
- Exeter**, William Thomas Brownlow, 5th M. of (cr. 1801). Surname Cecil. B. 1876, s. 1898. Lieut. 3rd Batt. Northants Regt.; appointed J.P. Kesteven '98; elected Chm. of the Stamford Bd. of Guardians '98, in succession to his father, which post has always been filled by a M. of Exeter. Appointed Custos Rotulorum of the Soke of Peterboro' in succession to his father '98. *Heir*, Ean Francis Cecil, c. *Burghley House, near Stamford*; 14, *Ashley Gardens, S.W.*
- Exeter**, Edward Henry, 62nd Bp. of. (See founded 1046.) Surname Bickersteth. B. 1825, App. 1885. The earlier prelates took the title of Bishops of Devonshire from the year 909. His lordship is the only son of the late Rev. E. Bickersteth, rector of Watton, Herts. E. at Trin. Coll., Camb. Was Chancellor's



- English Medallist three years in succession ('44-6); graduated B.A., Sen. Opt., and 3rd class Classical Tripos, '47; M.A. '50; Hon. D.D. '85; priest, '49; vicar of Christ Church, Hampstead, '55-85, and rural dean of Highgate '78-85. Appointed Dean of Gloucester '85, and in the same year consecrated Lord Bishop of Exeter. Among his chief works are "Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever—a Poem in Twelve Books" ('66), "From Year to Year" ('83), the "Hymnal Companion to the Book of Common Prayer," a "Commentary on the New Testament," "The Shadowed Home and the Light Beyond" and "The Feast of Divine Love" ('96). *The Palace, Exeter.*
- Exmouth**, Edward Fleetwood John, 4th V. (cr. 1816). Surname Pellew. B. 1861, s. 1856. *Heir*, Hon. E. A. H. Pellew, s. C. *Carlton.*
- \***Fairfax**, John Contée, 11th L. (cr. 1627). Surname Fairfax. B. in Virginia 1830, s. 1869 S.P.; is M.D. of New York City. *Heir*, Hon. A. K. Fairfax, s. *Northampton, Prince George Co., Maryland (Brighseat P.O.).*
- Fairlie** (see Glasgow).
- Falkland**, Byron Plantagenet, 12th V. (cr. 1620). Surname Cary. B. 1845, s. 1886. Elected S.R.P. '94; formerly Major Sussex Regt.; ret. as Lieut.-Col. '84; app. ('91) to command 4th Batt. Yorks Regt. *Heir*, Hon. L. P. Cary, s. *Carlton.*
- Falmouth**, Evelyn Edward Thomas, 7th V. (cr. 1720). Surname Boscawen. B. 1847, s. 1889. C.B.; Major and Col. 2nd Batt. Coldstream Guards; formerly A.D.C. to Comm. of Forces, Ireland; served with distinction in Egyptian Campaign '82, Nile Exped. '84; J.P. Kent. *Heir*, Hon. E. H. T. Boscawen, s. *White's.*
- Farnham**, Somerset Henry, 10th L. (cr. 1756). Surname Maxwell. B. 1849, s. 1896. I.R.P.; Hon. Maj. 4th batt. Irish Fusiliers, late Lieut. 98th Regt. D.L. Cavan; m. '75, Lady Florence, d. Marquis of Headfort; has unsuccessfully contested Cavan and Tyrone; elected '98 a representative peer in place of E. of Caledon. *Heir*, Hon. Arthur Kenlis Maxwell, s. *Farnham, Cavan. Kildare Street, Carlton, Naval and Military.*
- Farquhar**, Horace Brand, 1st L. (cr. 1898). Surname Farquhar. B. 1844; a s. of Sir Walter Minto Farquhar. A J.P. and D.L. Middlesex and London; Pres. of the London Municipal Society, and formerly a Director of the British S. Africa Co., res. '98; Mem. L.C.C. '89-98; M.P. West Marylebone '95-98; cr. a Baronet '92. 7, *Grosvenor Square, W.*
- Farrer**, Thomas Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1893). Surname Farrer. B. 1819. E. at Eton, and Ball. Coll., Oxon (B.A. '41); is a Barrister; was formerly Permanent Sec. to Board of Trade; Ald. L.C.C. *Heir*, Hon. T. C. Farrer *Abinger Hall, Dorking.*
- Fermanagh** (see Erne).
- \***Fermoy**, Edward Fitz-Edmund Burke, 2nd L. (cr. 1856). Surname Roche. B. 1850, s. 1874. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. J. B. Roche, M.P., bro. L. *Kildare Street Club.*
- Ferrers**, Sewallis Edward, 10th E., Visct. Tamworth (and a Bart.) (cr. 1711). Surname Shirley. B. 1847, s. 1859. m. Oct. '85, Lady Ina Maud, 4th d. 3rd. E. of Bantry. *Heir*, W. K. Shirley, c. C. *Stanton Harold, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire; Chartley Castle, Stafford. Carlton.*
- Feversham**, William Ernest, 1st E. of (cr. 1868). Surname Duncombe. B. 1829, s. as 3rd L. '67; M.P. E. Retford '52-7, N. Riding Yorkshire '59-67. *Heir*, Visct. Helmsley, g.s. C. *Carlton.*
- \***Ffrench**, Charles A. T. R. J. J., 6th L. (cr. 1798). Surname Ffrench. B. 1868, s. 1893. s. of 5th Lord. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Martin Ffrench, s.
- Field**, William Ventris, 1st L. (cr. 1890). Surname Field. B. 1813. P.C.; practised as solicitor London '40-43; Bar, Inner Temp., '50; Q.C. '64; Judge Q. B. Div. '75-90. *Athenæum.*
- Fife**, Alexander William George, 1st D. of (cr. 1889). Surname Duff. B. 1849. K.T.; P.C.; M.P. Elgin '74-9; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '80-83; L.L. Elgin '72; D. of U.K. '89; formerly Vice-Pres. of the British South Africa Co., res. '98; m. Princess Louise of Wales, July 27th, '89; has two daughters, the elder being Lady Alexandra, b. '91. L.U. *Duff House, Banff; Mar Lodge, Braemar, N.B.; 15, Portman Square, W.*
- Fingall**, Arthur James Francis, 11th E. of (cr. 1628). Sits as Ld. Fingall (1831). Surname Plunkett. B. 1850, s. 1881. State Steward to E. Spencer when Viceroy of Ireland. *Heir*, Hon. O. J. H. Plunkett (Lord Killeen), s. (born June '96). *Brooks's.*
- Fisherwick** (see Donegall).
- Fitzhardinge**, Charles Paget Fitzhardinge, 3rd L. (cr. 1861). Surname Fitzhardinge. B. 1830, s. 1896. M.P. Gloucester '62-5; D.L. Gloucestershire and Sussex. *Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire.*
- Fitzwilliam**, William Thomas Spencer, 6th E. (cr. 1746). Surname Wentworth-Fitzwilliam. B. 1815, s. 1857. K.G.; M.P. Malton '37-41 and '46-7, Wicklow '47-57. *Heir*, Visct. Milton, M.P., g.s. L.U. *Travellers', Brooks's.*
- Foley**, Henry Thomas, 5th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Foley. B. 1850, s. 1869. *Heir*, Hon. F. C. Foley, bro. L. *Audley Square, W. Travellers'.*
- Forbes**, Horace Courtenay Gammell, 19th L. (cr. 1442). Surname Forbes. B. 1829, s. 1868 S.R.P.; is premier baron of Scotland. *Heir*, Hon. A. M. Forbes, bro. C. *Carlton.*
- Forester**, Cecil T. Weld, 5th L. (cr. 1821). Surname Forester. B. 1842, s. 1894. m. Emma Georgina, d. of Sir Wolstan Dixie, Bart.; M.P. Wenlock '74-85; J.P. Salop and Kent; D.L. Salop; elected Mayor of Wenlock '98. *Heir*, Hon. George C. B. Weld Forester, s. C. *Willey Park, Brosely, Salop; Rose Bank, Birchington-on-Sea, Thanet; 54, Seymour Street, Portland Square, W. Carlton.*
- Fortescue**, Hugh, 3rd E. (cr. 1789). Surname Fortescue. B. 1818, s. 1861. Called to Lords as Baron Fortescue '59; M.P. Plymouth '41-52; Marylebone '54-9; a Lord of the Treasury '46-7; Sec. Poor Law Board '47-51. *Heir*, Visct. Ebrington, s. L.U. *Castle Hill, N. Devon; 48, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. Brooks's, Travellers'.*
- Foxford** (see Limerick).
- \***Frankfort**, Raymond Harvey, 3rd V. (cr. 1816). Surname De Montmorency. B. 1835, s. 1889. I.P.; entered the Army '54; served in Crimea, India, Abyssinia, and Egypt; commanded the Dublin district '95-7. *Heir*, Hon. R. H. L. J. de Montmorency, Lieut. 21st Lancers, s. *Carlton.*
- Gage**, Henry Charles, 5th V. (cr. 1720). Sits as Ld. Gage (1790). Surname Gage. B. 1854, s. 1877. m. '94, Leila Georgina, d. of Rev

- Frederick and the Hon. Adelaide Peel; D.L. Sussex. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Rainald Gage, s. C. *Firle, Lewes, Sussex. Carlton, Bachelors*.
- Gainsborough**, Charles William Francis, 3rd E. of (cr. 1841). Surname Noel. B. 1850, s. 1881. J.P.; D.L.; served 10th Hussars; Chm. Rutland C.C. *Heir*, Visct. Campden, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Galloway**, Alan Plantagenet, 10th E. of (cr. 1623). Sits as Ld. Stewart of Garlies (1796). Surname Stewart. B. 1835, s. 1873. K.T.; M.P. Wigtownshire '68-73; formerly in the Horse Guards. *Heir*, Hon. R. H. Stewart, *bro.* C. *Carlton*.
- Galway**, George Edmund Milnes, 7th V. (cr. 1727). Sits as Lord Monckton (1887). Surname Monckton-Arundell. B. 1844, s. 1876. M.P. for North Nottinghamshire '72-85; created a peer of the U.K. '87; A.D.C. to the Queen '97. *Heir*, Hon. G. V. Monckton-Arundell, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Gardner**, Alan H., L. (cr. 1800). Surname Gardner. B. 18—, s. 1883. Peerage conferred for distinguished naval services.
- \*Garvaghy**, Charles John Spencer George, 3rd L. (cr. 1818). Surname Canning. B. 1852, s. 1871. I.P.; Lt. 2nd Brig. R.A. (N. Irish Div.). *Heir*, Hon. L. E. S. G. Canning, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Gerard**, William Cansfield, 2nd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Gerard. B. 1851, s. 1887. Was Lt. Life Guards; ret. '76; hon. Major Lancs Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Hon. F. J. Gerard, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Gifford**, Edric Frederic, 3rd L. (cr. 1824). Surname Gifford. B. 1849, s. 1872. J.C.; served in Ashantee and Zulu wars; Col. Sec. Western Australia '80-83, Gibraltar '84-8, Leeward Islands '88. *Heir*, Hon. E. B. Gifford, *bro.* C. *Carlton*.
- Glasgow**, David, 7th E. of (cr. 1703) in the peerage of Scotland. Surname Boyle. B. 1833, s. 1890. Ret. Capt. R.N.; served in Russian and China wars; Gov. of New Zealand '92-97; J.P. and D.L. Ayrshire; cr. Baron Fairlie, in the peerage of the U.K., '97. *Heir*, Visct. Kelburne, s.
- Glenesk**, Algernon, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Borthwick. B. 1830. Is proprietor of the *Morning Post*; Vice-Grand-Master of the Primrose League; President of the Newspaper Press Fund; F.J.I.; J.P. Middlesex; Knighted '80; created a Baronet '87; M.P. S. Kensington '85-95. *Heir*, Hon. O. A. Borthwick, s. C. 139, *Piccadilly, W. Carlton, St. James's*.
- Gloucester**, Charles John, 31st Bp. of. Surname Ellicott. B. 1819. E. at St. John's Coll., Camb., where he graduated with distinction '41; Fellow of St. John's '44. Rector of Pilton '48; resigned his benefice to prosecute his critical studies at Cambridge '54. Professor of New Testament Exegesis at King's Coll. Lond., '58; Hulsean Professor of Divinity at Camb. '59; Dean of Exeter '61. Elevated to the episcopal bench in '63. Chairman of the company of *Revisers of the New Testament*. Bishop Ellicott holds high rank as a commentator, and has published commentaries on the Galatians and other Pauline Epistles, Hulsean Lecture '60, "Historical Lectures on the Life of our Lord." Addresses on "The Being of God," "Salutary and Fundamental Doctrine," and "Sacred Study." His lordship held the see of Bristol conjointly with that of Gloucester from his consecration in '63—these sees having been united in '36—until '97, when, the sees being separated, he remained Bp. of Gloucester. *C. Palace, Gloucester. Athenæum.*
- Gordon** (see Aberdeen).
- Gormanston**, Jenico William Joseph, 14th V. (cr. 1478). Sits as Ld. Gormanston (1868). Surname Preston. B. 1837, s. 1876. Was in the Army; Gov. of Leeward Islands '85-7; Gov. of British Guiana '87-93, when he was app. Governor of Tasmania. *Heir*, Hon. J. E. Preston, s. C. *Government House, Hobart Town. Carlton*.
- \*Gort**, Standish Prendergast, 4th V. (cr. 1816). Surname Vereker. B. 1819, s. 1865. I.P.; hon. Col. Limerick City Artillery. *Heir*, Hon. J. G. P. Vereker, s. L.U. 1, *Portman Square, W. Union*.
- Gosford**, Archibald Brabazon Sparrow, 4th E. of (cr. 1806). Sits as Ld. Worlingham (1835). Surname Acheson. B. 1841, s. 1864. K.P.; L.L. of Armagh. *Heir*, Visct. Acheson, s. L. *Travellers*.
- Gough**, Hugh, 3rd V. (cr. 1849). Surname Gough. B. 1849, s. 1895. 1s Sec. Embassy, Berlin; formerly so served at Washington. *Heir*, Hon. Hugh W. Gough, s. *Loughcutra Castle, Galway; British Embassy, Berlin. St. James's, Travellers*.
- Grafton**, Augustus Charles Lennox, 7th D. of (cr. 1675). Surname Fitzroy. B. 1821, s. 1882. K.G.; C.B.; a General ret.; an Extra Equerry to the Queen; J.P. and C.C. Northants, J.P. Bucks, and Suffolk. *Heir*, E. of Euston, s. L. *Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire; Euston Hall, Suffolk. Travellers*.
- Graham** (see Montrose).
- Granard**, Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, 8th E. of (cr. 1684). Sits as Baron Granard (1806). Is also Visct. Granard and Baron Clanehugh (I.P.), and a Nova Scotia Bart. Surname Forbes. B. 1874, s. 1889. A Lieut. 3rd Batt. Gordon Highlanders; A.D.C. to the Lord-Lieut. of Ireland; J.P. D.L. Co. Longford. *Heir*, Hon. R. G. Forbes, *bro.* (born 1877). *Castle Forbes, Co. Longford. Bachelors*.
- Granby**, Henry John Brinsley, M. of (cr. 1703). Surname Manners. B. 1852. Was principal Private Secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury '85-6 and '86-8; M.P. Leicestershire, Melton Div., '88-95; has been Capt. 3rd Batt. Leicestershire Regt. (Militia); Hon. Col. 1st Vol. Batt. Leicestershire Regt.; J.P. Leicestershire; is *e.s.* and heir to the Duke of Rutland, and was in '96 summoned to the House of Peers in his father's barony of Manners of Haddon (1679). *Heir*, Lord Roos of Belvoir, s. 16, *Arlington Street, Piccadilly*.
- Grantley**, John Richard Brinsley, 5th L. (cr. 1782). Surname Norton. B. 1855, s. 1877. First peer was Speaker House of Commons. *Heir*, Hon. Richard H. Brinsley Norton, s. C. *Grantley Hall and Markenfield Hall, Ripon, Yorks; 2, Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W. Carlton*.
- Granville**, Granville George, 3rd E. (cr. 1833). Surname Leveson-Gower. B. 1872, s. 1891. Attaché in H.M. Diplomatic Service Jan. '94, 3rd Sec. Jan. '96; son of the eminent statesman who so long led the Liberal Party in the House of Lords; a Lord-in-Waiting Feb. to July '95. *Heir*, Hon. W. S. Leveson-Gower, *bro.* *Kensington Palace, W.*



- \*Graves, Clarence Edward, 4th L. (cr. 1794). Surname Graves. B. 1847, s. 1870. I.P.; formerly R.N. *Heir*, H. C. P. Graves, Esq., c. C. Carlton.
- \*Gray, Eveleen, Baroness (cr. 1445) in the peerage of Scotland. B. 1841. Surname Smith-Gray. *m.* '63, James Maclaren Stuart Smith, and succeeded the 14th E. of Moray in the barony '95; assumed with her husband by royal licence in '97 the additional name of Gray to follow that of Smith. *Heir*, Hon. J. Maclaren Stuart Smith-Gray, s. *Brownwood, Enniscorey, Co. Wexford; 14, Boltons, S.W.*
- Greville, Algernon William Fulke, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname Greville. B. 1841, s. 1883. M.P. Westmeath '65-74; Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen '68-73; a Lord of the Treasury '73-4; formerly Capt. 1st Life Guards. *Heir*, Hon. R. H. F. Greville, M.P., s. L. *Clanlugh, Mullingar; 8, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. Brooks's, Kildare Street, Turf, Devonshire.*
- Grey, Albert Henry George, 4th E. (cr. 1806), Surname Grey. B. 1851, s. 1894. M.P. S. Northumberland '80-85; a Director British South African Company and Administrator; is nephew of the Earl Grey who was born 1802 and died '94, and who, in course of a long political career, was Under-Sec. Colonies, Under Home Sec., Sec. for War, Sec. for Colonies, and was in the House of Commons 19 years. The second Earl (the present Earl's grandfather) was Prime Minister '30-34. *Heir*, Visct. Howick, s. *Howick House, Lesbury, Northumberland.*
- Grey de Ruthyn, Rawdon George Grey, 24th L. (cr. 1324). Surname Clifton. B. 1858, s. 1887. *e. s.* late Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, who died Dec. '87, and in whose favour her Majesty was pleased in '85 to terminate the abeyance into which the barony had fallen on the death of the 4th Marquis of Hastings and 22nd Baron Grey de Ruthyn. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil Talbot Clifton, bro. *Warton Hall, Lytham, Carlton.*
- Grimthorpe, Edmund, 1st. L. (cr. 1886). Surname Beckett. B. 1816. Q.C.; was leader of Parl. bar as Mr. E. B. Denison, subsequently as Sir E. Beckett; is Chancellor of York. *Heir*, E. W. Beckett, M.P., n. C. 33, *Queen Anne Street, W. Athenæum.*
- Grinstead (see Enniskillen).
- Guildford, Frederick George, 8th E. of (cr. 1752). Surname North. B. 1876, s. 1885. *Heir*, Dudley John North, c. *Waldershare Park, Dover; Glemham Hall, Wickham Market, Suffolk.*
- \*Guillamore, Hardrees Standish, 5th V. (cr. 1831). Surname O'Grady. B. 1841, s. 1877. I.P.; formerly R.A.; I.P. and D.L. Co. Limerick. *Heir*, Hon. F. S. O'Grady, bro. *Cahir Guillamore, Kilmallock, Co. Limerick.*
- Gwydyr, Peter Robert, 4th L. (cr. 1796). Surname Burrell. B. 1810, s. 1870. Sec. to the Lord Gt. Chamberlain '37-70. *Heir*, Hon. W. M. Burrell, s. L.U. *Stoke Park, Ipswich.*
- Haddington, George, 11th E. of (cr. 1619). Surname Arden-Baillie-Hamilton. B. 1827, s. 1870. S.R.P.; formerly in the Guards; L.L. of Haddingtonshire; Vice-Lieut. Co. Berwick; J.P. Cheshire; Hon. Col. Lothians Yeo. Cav.; A.D.C. to the Queen for Yeo. Cav. '93. *Heir*, Lord Binning, s. C. *Tynninghame, Prestonkirk, Haddingtonshire. Carlton*
- Haldon, Lawrence Hesketh, 2nd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Palk. B. 1846, s. 1883. The first peer will be remembered in the House of Commons as Sir Lawrence Palk. *Heir*, Hon. L. W. Palk, s. C. *Turf.*
- Haliburton, Arthur Lawrence, 1st L. (cr. 1898). Surname Haliburton. B. 1832, at Windsor, Nova Scotia, being a younger son of Mr. Justice Haliburton. Served on the British Commissariat staff in the Crimean campaign, and afterwards in Canada and London; transferred to the C.S. '70; Assist. Und. Sec. for War '88, permanent Und. Sec. '95-97; G.C.B. '97. *Heir*, none. 57, *Lowndes Square, S.W. St. James's, Athenæum.*
- Halifax, Charles Lindley, 2nd V. (cr. 1866). Surname Wood. B. 1839, s. 1885. Pres. of English Church Union; Eccles. Com. '86. The first Viscount filled numerous important offices, including those of Chancellor of the Exchequer, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Sec. of State for India. *Heir*, Hon. Edward F. L. Wood, s. *Athenæum, Brooks's.*
- Halsbury, Harding Stanley, 1st E. of (cr. 1898). Surname Giffard. B. 1825. P.C.; M.P. Launceston '77-85; Sol.-Gen. '75-80; Ld. Chancellor '85-6, July '86 to Aug. '92, and since June '95. After graduating at Merton Coll., Oxford, he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple '50, becoming Q.C. '65. He practised first on the South Wales and Chester Circuit. He was engaged in most of the celebrated trials of his time, including the Overend, Gurney, and the Tichborne cases. Created Baron Halsbury on his elevation to the Woolsack in '85, and Viscount Tiverton and Earl of Halsbury '98. In June '91 his lordship received the hon. degree of D.C.L. from Oxford University. *Heir*, Viscount Tiverton, s. C. 4, *Ennismore Gardens, S.W. Carlton.*
- \*Hambleton, Emily, 1st Viscountess (cr. 1891). Surname Smith. Widow of late Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, who at his decease was First Lord of Treas., Leader of House of Commons, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. This peerage was conferred in recognition of the public services of her late husband. *Heir*, Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P., s. 23, *Belgrave Square, London.*
- Hamilton and Brandon, Alfred, 13th D. of (cr. 1643). Sits as D. of Brandon (1711). Surname Douglas-Hamilton. B. 1862, s. 1895. Is premier peer of Scotland, and, heret. Keeper of Holyrood Palace; has been Lieut. R.N. *Heir*, Percy S. D. Hamilton, c. *Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire; Kinnear House, Linlithgowshire; 23, Princes Gate.*
- Hamilton of Dalzell, John Glencairn Carter, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Hamilton. B. 1829. M.P. Falkirk '57-9, S. Lanarkshire '68-74 and '80-85; a Lord-in-Waiting '92-4. *Heir*, Hon. Gavin George Hamilton, s. L. *Dalzell, Motherwell, N.B.; 54, Eaton Place, S.W.*
- Hampden, Henry Robert, 2nd V. (cr. 1884). Surname Brand. Is also Baron Dacre, a title dating from 1307. B. 1841, s. 1892. M.P. Herts '65-73; Stroud '74 and '80-85; Stroud Div. '85-6; Surveyor-Gen. of Ordnance '83-5; J.P. Herts and Sussex; app. Gov. N.S. Wales '95. The first Viscount was Speaker of the House of Commons '72-84. *Heir*, Hon. T. W. Brand, s. *The Hoo, Herts.*
- Hampton, Herbert Perrott Murray, 3rd L. (cr. 1874). Surname Pakington. B. 1848, s. 1893. Called Bar, Inner Temple, '76. *Heir*, Hon.



- Herbert Stuart Pakington, s. *Westwood Park, Droitwich; Waresley Court, Kidderminster.*
- \***Harborton**, James Spencer, 6th V. (cr. 1791). Surname Pomeroy. B. 1836, s. 1862. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. E. A. G. Pomeroy, s. 108, *Cromwell Road, S.W. United University.*
- Hardinge**, Henry Charles, 3rd V. (cr. 1846). Surname Hardinge. B. 1857, s. 1894. Lieut.-Col. Comdg. 7th Batt. Rifle Brigade, and late Capt. Rifle Brig.; served in the Nile Exped. ('85) with Camel Corps, receiving medal with two clasps. *Heir*, Hon. Henry R. Hardinge, s. *South Park, Penshurst, Kent.*
- Hardwicke**, Albert Edward, 6th E. of (cr. 1754). Surname Yorke. B. 1867, s. 1897. Formerly Capt. 3rd Batt. (D. of Edinburgh's) Wilts Regt.; was hon. attaché to Embassy at Vienna '86-91; D.L. and J.P. Cambs.; Memb. L.C.C. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. John Manners Yorke, *un.*
- Hare** (see Listowel).
- Harewood**, Henry Ulick, 5th E. of (cr. 1812). Surname Lascelles. B. 1846, s. 1892. Hon. Col. Yorks Hussars Yeo. Cav.; formerly Capt. Gren. Guards; J.P. Yorks West Riding; A.D.C. to the Queen '97. *Heir*, Visct. Lascelles, s. *Harewood House, Hanover Square.*
- Harlech**, William Richard, 2nd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Ormsby-Gore. B. 1819, s. 1876. M.P. Sligo '41-52, Co. Leitrim '58-76; L.L. Co. Leitrim. *Heir*, Hon. G. R. Ormsby-Gore, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Harrington**, Charles Augustus, 8th E. of (cr. 1742). Surname Stanhope. B. 1844, s. 1881. Maj. Cheshire Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. W. Stanhope, *bro.* C. *Carlton.*
- Harris**, George Robert Canning, 4th L. (cr. 1815). Surname Harris. B. 1851, s. 1872. E. at Eton and Christ Ch., Oxford. Although well known for his success as a cricketer, and as Captain of the Kent County Club, it was not till '85 that Lord Harris came into public notice as a statesman. He held the office of Under-Sec. for India '85-6, and in Lord Salisbury's second Government was Under-Sec. for War '86-9; Gov. of Bombay '90-95; G.C.I.E.; app. a Lord-in-Waiting and G.C.S.I. '95. *Heir*, Hon. George St. Vincent Harris, s. C. *Belmont, Faversham, Kent; 6, Oxford Square, W. Carlton.*
- Harrowby**, Dudley Francis Stuart, 3rd E. of (cr. 1809). Surname Ryder. B. 1831, s. 1882. P.C.; M.P. Lichfield '56-9, Liverpool '68-82; Vice-Pres. Council '74-8; Pres. Board of Trade '78-80; Lord Privy Seal '85-6. Chm. Staffs. C.C. *Heir*, Hon. H. D. Ryder, *bro.* C. *Sandon Hall, Staffordshire, Carlton, Travellers', Athenæum.*
- Hartismere** (see Henniker).
- Hastings**, George Manners, 11th L. (cr. 1764). Surname Astley. B. 1857, s. 1875. *Heir*, Hon. A. E. D. Astley, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Hatherton**, Edward George Percy, 3rd L. (cr. 1835). Surname Littleton. B. 1842, s. 1888. C.M.G.; was Hon. Commsnr. in Lunacy '90-8; C.C. Staffs., and Chm. Quarter Sessions; formerly Maj. and Lieut.-Col. Gren. Guards; and Col. Sec. and Mil. Sec. to Lord Dufferin and Lord Lorne, Govs.-Gen. of Canada. *Heir*, Hon. E. C. R. Littleton, s. U. *Teddesley, Penkridge, Stafford; 55, Warwick Square, S.W. Travellers'.*
- Hawke**, Martin Bladen, 7th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Hawke. B. 1860, s. 1887. Late Capt. and Hon. Maj. 3rd Batt. of Princess of Wales's Own (Yorks Regt.); Captain of Yorks County cricket team. *Heir*, Lieut. Hon. S. Hawke, R.N., *bro.* C. *Wighill Park, Tadcaster, Carlton, Bachelors', Lyric, Yorkshire.*
- Hawkesbury**, Cecil George Savile, 1st L. (cr. 1893; orig. cr. 1786). Surname Foljambe. B. 1846. m., 1st, '69, Louisa Blanche, e. d. of Fredk. John and Lady Fanny Howard (died '71); 2nd, '77, Susan Louisa, e. d. of Wm. Henry Fredk. and Lady Emily A. Cavendish. E. Eton. Is a retired Lieut. R.N.; served in New Zealand war '63-4; D.L. Notts and E. Riding; J.P. for these counties and elsewhere; M.P. Notts. '80-85; Mansfield D. '85-92; a Lord-in-Waiting to H.M. the Queen April '94 to July '95; seconded Address '94. *Heir*, Hon. Arthur Foljambe, s. L. *Kirkham Abbey, York; 2, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Brooks's.*
- Hay** (see Kinnoull).
- Headfort**, Geoffrey, 4th M. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Kenlis (1831). Surname Taylour. B. 1878, s. 1894. Aminor. *Heir*, Edward Henry H. Taylour, c. C. *Headfort House, Kells, Co. Meath; 32, Wilton Place, S.W.*
- Headley**, Charles Mark, 4th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Allanson-Winn. B. 1845, s. 1877. I.R.P. (elected '83). *Heir*, R. G. Allanson-Winn, Esq. c. C. *Carlton.*
- Heneage**, Edward, 1st L. (cr. 1896). Surname Heneage. B. 1840. P.C.; M.P. Lincoln '65-8, Grimsby '80-92, '93-5; entered 1st Life Guards '57; retired '63; Chan. of Duchy of Lancaster and Vice-Pres. of the Com. of Council on Agriculture '86; J.P. and D.L. Lincolnshire; High Steward of Grimsby. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. George Heneage, s. L.U. 42, *Prince's Gardens, S.W.*
- Henley**, Anthony Henley, 3rd L. (cr. 1799). Sits as Ld. Northington (1885). Surname Henley. B. 1825, s. 1841. M.P. Northampton '59-74. *Heir*, Hon. F. Henley, s. L.U. *Walford Court, Rugby. Brooks's, Turf.*
- Henniker**, John Major, 5th L. (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Hartismere (1866). Surname Henniker-Major. B. 1842, s. 1870. M.P. E. Suffolk '66-70; a Lord-in-Waiting '77, '85-6, '86-92, and for a short time in '05; Chm. Qr. Sess. E. Suffolk C.C.; Gov. of the Isle of Man '96. *Heir*, Hon. A. E. J. Henniker-Major, s. C. *Carlton, White's, Travellers'.*
- \***Hereford**, John, 94th Bp. of. Surname Percival. B. 1834. Consecrated '95. The see was founded 676 (income £4200). E. Queen's Coll., Oxon; Jun. Math. Univ. Sch. '55; double 1st cl. Mod., '56; B.A. (double 1st cl.) '58; M.A. '61; Hon. LL.D. of Univ. of St. Andrews '70; D.D. '95; was ordained deacon '60, and priest '61, by Bp. of Oxford; formerly Fellow of Queen's Coll., Oxford; Head Master of Clifton Coll. '62-78; Exam. Chapl. to Bp. of Exeter '69-82; Preb. of Exeter '71-82; Select Preacher at Oxford '82; Exam. Chapl. to Bp. of London '84-6; Pres. of Trinity Coll., Oxford, '78-87; Canon of Bristol '82-7; Select Preacher at Oxford '88; Head Master of Rugby '86-95. *The Palace, Hereford.*
- Hereford**, Robert, 16th V. (cr. 1549). Surname Devereux. B. 1843, s. 1875. Is premier Viscount of England. *Heir*, Hon. R.C. Devereux, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Herries**, Marmaduke Francis, 12th L. (cr. 1489). Sits as Lord Herries (1884). Surname Constable-Maxwell. B. 1837, s. 1876. L.L. E.

- Riding, Yorks, and Kirkcudbrightshire. *Heiress*, Hon. G. M. Constable-Maxwell, *d. L. Athenæum*.
- Herschell**, Farrer, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Herschell. B. 1837. P.C. E. Univ. Coll., London, and at the Univ. of Bonn; called to the Bar '60, and became Q.C. '72; Bench of Lincoln's Inn the same year; Recorder of Carlisle '73; represented Durham City in the Liberal interest '74-85; Solicitor-General in Mr. Gladstone's ministry ('80), and received the honour of knighthood. In '86 was raised to the peerage, and became Lord Chancellor. On the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the working of the Metropolitan Board of Works he was appointed Chairman; and is one of the Commissioners appointed to adjust differences between the States and Canada. He again became Lord Chancellor in Mr. Gladstone's '92 Administration, holding office until it resigned (June '95). Oxford Univ. conferred the degree of D.C.L. on him in '86, and Cambridge Univ. LL.D. June '93; G.C.B. '93; app. Capt. of Deal Castle '90; Chancellor of the Univ. of London '93. *Heir*, Hon. R. F. Herschell, s. L. *Athenæum*.
- Hertford**, Hugh de Grey, 6th M. of (cr. 1793). Surname Seymour. B. 1843, s. 1884. P.C.; M.P. Co. Antrim '69-74, S. Warwickshire '74-80; was in the Guards; Compt. of the Household '79-80. *Heir*, E. of Yarmouth, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Heytesbury**, William Frederick, 3rd L. (cr. 1828). Surname Holmes-à-Court. B. 1862, s. 1891; m. Nov. '87, Margaret Anna, *d. of late J. Nixon Harman, Esq. Heir* (to the title), Hon. L. Holmes-à-Court, *bro. Heytesbury, Bath; Westover, Isle of Wight. New Club*.
- Hill**, Rowland Richard, 4th V. (cr. 1842). Surname Clegg-Hill. B. 1863, s. 1895. E. Eton. m. '90, Annie, *d. of William Irwin, Esq. Formerly Capt. 3rd Batt. Royal Warwickshire Regt.; Patron of the living of Broughton V., Salop. Heir*, Hon. F. W. Clegg-Hill, *bro. Hawkstone Park, Shrewsbury*.
- Hillingdon**, Charles William, 2nd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Mills. B. 1855, s. 1898. Is a partner in the banking firm of Glyn, Mills, & Co. M.P. Kent, Sevenoaks D. '85-91; D.L. and J.P. Kent; Treas. of the Gold Standard Defence Assn. *Heir*, Hon. Charles Thomas Mills, s. *Camelford House, Park Lane, W. Hillsborough, E. of (see Downshire)*.
- Hindlip**, Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Allsopp. B. 1877, s. 1897. Lieut. 3rd Batt. Worcestershire Regt. *Heir*, Hon. W. H. Allsopp, *un.*
- Hobhouse**, Arthur, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Hobhouse. B. 1819. P.C.; barrister '45; Q.C. '62; Charity Comm. '66; Comm. of Endowed Sch. '69; Legal Mem. of Gov.-Gen. of India's Comm. '72-7; Mem. Jud. Com. of P.C. since '81; Mem. Lond. Sch. Bd. '82-4; Ald. Lond. C.C. '80-92; an Appellate Judge in House of Lords '87. L. 15, *Bruton Street, W. Athenæum*.
- Holm Patrick**, Hans Wellesley, 2nd L. (cr. 1897). Surname Hamilton. B. 1886, s. 1898; a minor. Is maternally descended from the great Duke of Wellington. *Abbotstown House, Castleknock, co. Dublin*.
- Home**, Charles Alexander, 12th E. of (cr. 1605). Sits as Ld. Douglas (1875). Surname Douglas-Home. B. 1834, s. 1881. L.L. of Lanarkshire and Lt.-Col. Lanarkshire Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Ld. Dunglass, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Hood**, Francis Wheler, 4th V. (cr. 1796). Surname Hood. B. 1886, s. 1846. Formerly Lieut.-Col. Grenadier Guards. *Heir*, Hon. G. A. Hood, s. C. *Travellers*.
- Hood of Avalon**, Arthur W. Acland, 1st L. (cr. 1892). Surname Hood. B. 1824; s. of Sir Alexander Hood. Entered R.N. '37; served on coast of Syria '40; in naval brigade at siege of Sebastopol, and in command of the *Acorn* in China War; director of Naval Ordnance '69-74; a Lord of the Admiralty '77-9, '85-6, and '86-9; commanded Channel Squadron '79-81. *Wootton House, Glastonbury; 19, Queen's Gate Place, S.W.*
- Hopetoun**, John Adrian Louis, 7th E. of (cr. 1703). Sits as Ld. Hopetoun (1809). Surname Hope. B. 1860, s. 1873. P.C.; a Lord-in-Waiting '85-6, and July '86 to Aug. '89; Lord High Commissioner to Gen. Assem. Ch. of Scotland '87; Gov. of Victoria '89-95; app. Paymaster-Gen. '95. *Heir*, Ld. Hope, s. C. *Carlton*.
- \*Hotham**, John, 5th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Hotham. B. 1838, s. 1872. 1.P.; formerly R.N., and served in the Crimea. *Heir*, Hon. Rev. J. H. Hotham, c. C. *Carlton*.
- Hothfield**, Henry James, 1st L. (cr. 1881). Surname Tufton. B. 1844. L.L. Westmorland; a Lord-in-Waiting Feb. to July '86. Was for fifteen years at the head of the Liberal party in Westmorland, but in '94 severed his connection with it on account of what he regarded as the most iniquitous budget of the ministry, coupled with their mode of conducting the business of the country; Mayor of Appleby, '95-6. *Heir*, Hon. J. S. R. Tufton, s. *Brooks's*.
- Howard de Walden**, Frederick George, 7th L. (cr. 1597). Surname Ellis. B. 1830, s. 1868. Formerly in the dip. ser., and subsequently in the Army. *Heir*, Hon. T. E. Ellis, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Howard of Glossop**, Francis Edward, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname Fitzalan-Howard. B. 1859, s. 1883. *Heir*, Hon. B. E. Fitzalan-Howard, s. L. *While's*.
- Howe**, Richard William Penn, 3rd E. (cr. 1821). Surname Curzon-Howe. B. 1822, s. 1876. Mil. Sec. to Com.-in-Chief India '54; is a general; Col. 2nd Life Guards; served in Kaffir War; L.L. of Leicestershire '88. *Heir*, Visct. Curzon, M.P., s. C. *Turf*.
- Howth**, William Ulrick Tristram, 4th E. of (cr. 1767). Sits as Ld. Howth (1881). Surname St. Lawrence. B. 1827, s. 1874. K.P.; M.P. Galway '68-74; formerly in the Army; State Steward to Viceroy of Ireland '55-8 and '59-66. L. *Travellers*.
- Huntingdon**, Warner Francis John Plantagenet, 14th E. of (cr. 1529). Surname Hastings. B. 1868, s. 1885. Maj. 3rd Batt. Leinster Reg. (Royal Canadians); m. Maud, 2nd *d. of Sir Samuel Wilson, M.P., June 11th, '92. Heir*, Hon. O. W. Hastings, *bro. C. Sharavogue, King's Co.; 10, Grosvenor Street, W. Pratt's, Carlton, Kildare Street, Nimrod*.
- \*Huntingfield**, Joshua Charles, 4th L. (cr. 1796). Surname Vanneck. B. 1842, s. 1897. Retired Lieut.-Col. Scots Guards; I.P. *Heir*, Hon. W. A. Vanneck, *bro. Bachelors*.
- Huntly**, Charles, 11th M. of (cr. 1599). Sits as Lord Meldrum (1851). Surname Gordon. B. 1847, s. 1863. P.C.; is premier M. of Scotland; has been a Lord-in-Waiting; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '81; elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen Univ. '90, in '93, and again in '96; C.C. for



- Hunts and Aberdeenshire. *Heir*, Lord Esme Stuart Gordon, *bro.* L.U. *Aboyne Castle, N.B.; Orton Longueville, Peterborough, Devonshire.*

**Hutchinson** (see Donoughmore).

**Hylton**, Hedworth Hylton, 2nd L. (cr. 1866). Surname Jolliffe. B. 1829, s. 1876. M.P. Wells '55-68; was in charge of the Light Cav. at Balaclava. *Heir*, Hon. H. G. H. Jolliffe, M.P., s. C. *Carlton.*

**Iddesleigh**, Walter Stafford, 2nd E. of (cr. 1885). Surname Northcote. B. 1845, s. 1887. c. s. of late earl, to whom he was private sec. '67-8 and '74-7; Comm., Deputy-Chm., and Chm. of Board of Inland Revenue '77-92. *Heir*, Visct. St. Cyres, s. Pynes, *Exeter*; 23, Manchester Square, London, W. *Athenæum.*

**Ilchester**, Henry Edward, 5th E. of (cr. 1756). Surname Fox-Strangways. B. 1847, s. 1865. P.C.; Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms '74; L.L. Dorsetshire. *Heir*, Lord Stavordale, s. C. *Melbury, Dorchester; Abbotsbury, Dorchester; Holland House, Kensington, W. Turf.*

**Inchiquin**, Edward Donough, 14th L. (cr. 1536). Surname O'Brien. B. 1839, s. 1872. I.R.P. (elected '73); K.P.; L.L. Co. Clare. *Heir*, Hon. L. W. O'Brien, s. C. *Carlton.*

**Innes** (see Roxburghie).

**Inverlyde**, John, 1st L. (cr. 1897). Surname Burns. B. 1829. Head of the Cunard Co., and first to recommend to the Government the adaptation of merchant ships for war purposes. Hon. Lieut. R.N. Reserve; D.L. and J.P. Renfrew, Lanark, and co. of city of Glasgow. *Heir*, Hon. George A. Burns, s. *Castle Wemyss, Wemyss Bay, Renfrewshire*; 1, Park Gardens, Glasgow. *Travellers'; Western Club, Glasgow*; and *R.Y. Squadron, Cowes.*

**Iveagh**, Edward Cecil, 1st L. (cr. 1891). Surname Guinness. B. 1847. 3rd s. Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, and *bro.* of 1st L. Ardilaun; D.L. Dublin city, sheriff '76; cr. a bart. on occasion of visit of Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland. K.P. *Heir*, Hon. Rupert E. Cecil Guinness, s. C. 5, Grosvenor Place, S.W.

**James of Hereford**, Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname James. B. Hereford 1828. E. Cheltenham Coll.; Lecturer's Prizeman at the Inner Temple '50-51; called to Bar, Middle Temple, '52; nominated to the ancient office of "postman" of Court of Exchequer '67; appointed Q.C. '69; M.P. Taunton '69-85; Bury, Lanc., '85-95; was Solicitor-General '73, and Attorney-General '73-4 and '80-85. During the latter period he introduced and carried through Parliament the Corrupt Practices (Parliamentary Elections) Act. Sir Henry James, as he then was, refused to join Mr. Gladstone's '86 Administration, though offered the Lord Chancellorship, because of the views which he held upon the Home Rule question. Was subsequently one of the active leaders of the Liberal Unionist party. He was one of the counsel for the *Times* in the action of *O'Donnell v. Walter*, and as one of the leading counsel for that organ in the *Parnell Commission* delivered an able address, which formed quite a retrospect of the history of Ireland. He took a prominent part in the discussion of the Home Rule Bill during the '93 session, and succeeded in getting several of his amendments adopted. Was one of the Chairmen of Standing Committees. On the formation

of Lord Salisbury's coalition Cabinet ('95) he was offered, and accepted, the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a peerage. Is a P.C. and L.L.D.; appointed ('96) a member of the Judicial Committee of the P.C. 41, Cadogan Square, S.W. *Brooks's.*

**Jersey**, Victor Albert George, 7th E. of (cr. 1697). Surname Villiers. B. 1845, s. 1859. P.C.; G.C.M.G.; E. at Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford; L.L. and C.C., Oxon; Alderman M.C.C.; Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen '75-7, and afterwards Paymaster-General '89-90; Governor-General of New South Wales '90-93; is Chm. of the Light Railway Commissioners. *Heir*, Visct. Villiers, s. C. *Middleton Park, Bicester.*

**Keane**, John Manley Arbuthnot, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Keane. B. 1816, s. 1882. Formerly in the Army. C. *Carlton.*

**Kelvin**, William, 1st L. (cr. 1892). Surname Thomson. B. at Belfast 1824. E. at Glasgow Univ. and Cambridge, where he graduated ('45) as second wrangler, and was elected to a fellowship. App. Prof. of Natural Philosophy in the Univ. of Glasgow '46. His jubilee as Professor was celebrated in '96, when he received the hon. degree of LL.D. Editor of the *Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal* '46, in which he contributed valuable additions to the mathematical theory of electricity. It is, however, in connection with submarine telegraphy that Lord Kelvin's labours in electrical science are best known. His electrical measuring instruments are largely used in electrical engineering, and his compass and sounding machine have been found most useful by navigators. He has also made important additions to the sciences of electricity and magnetism. His mathematical insight is seen to the greatest advantage in his investigation of the nature of heat. Pres. of the British Association '71. Knighted in '66. Created Grand Officer of the Légion d'Honneur in '89; is also a knight of the order "Pour le Mérite" of Germany, a commander of the order of Prince Leopold of Belgium, and a foreign associate of the French Academy. He is joint author with Professor Tait of the well-known treatise on "Natural Philosophy." Was President of the Royal Society '91-5; three times President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. L.L.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., P.R.S.E., D.L. of Glasgow; G.C.V.O. Hon. Col. of the Corps of Electrical Engineers now forming. *Netherhall, Largs, Ayrshire; The University, Glasgow. Athenæum, Reform, Whitehall, R.Y. Squadron, Savile.*

**Kenlis** (see Headfort).

**Kenmare**, Valentine Augustus, 4th E. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Kenmare (1856). Surname Browne. B. 1825, s. 1872. P.C.; K.P.; M.P. Co. Kerry '52-71; Compt. of the Household '56-8; Vice-Chamberlain '59-66 and 68-72; Lord Chamberlain '80-85; L.L. Co. Kerry. *Heir*, Visct. Castlerosse, s. L. *Brooks's.*

**Kenry** (see Dunraven).

**Kensington**, William, 2nd L. (cr. 1886, Peerage U.K.), 5th L. (Peerage of Ireland). Surname Edwardes. B. 1868, s. 1896. Lieut. and Life Guards; D.L. Pembrokehire. *Heir*, Lieut. the Hon. Hugh Edwardes, *bro.*

**Kenyon**, Lloyd, 4th L. (cr. 1788). Surname Kenyon. B. 1864, s. 1869. First peer was a distinguished judge. *Heir*, Hon. G. T. Kenyon, *un. C. Carlton.*



Ker (see Lothian).

Kesteven, John Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Is a baronet (cr. 1640). Surname Trollope. B. 1851, s. 1874. *Heir*, Hon. R. C. Trollope, *bro.* C. Casewick, *Stamford*. Arthur's, *Windham, Junior Carlton*.

Kilmaine, Francis William, 4th L. (cr. 1789). Surname Browne. B. 1843, s. 1873. D.L. Cardiganshire; elected an I.R.P. '90. *Heir*, Hon. J. E. D. Browne, s. C. Carlton.

Kilmarnock (see Erroll).

Kilmorey, Francis Charles, 3rd E. of (cr. 1822). Surname Needham. B. 1842, s. 1880. K.P.; I.R.P.; M.P. for Newry '72-4; Lt.-Col. Shropshire Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Visct. Newry, s. C. Carlton.

Kimberley, John, 1st. E. of (cr. 1866), Surname Wodehouse. B. 1826. P.C.; K.G.; D.C.L.; s. as Baron Wodehouse '46; Envoy to St. Petersburg '56-8; Under Foreign Sec. '52-6 and '59-61; Viceroy of Ireland '64-6; Lord Privy Seal '68-70; Sec. for Colonies '70-74 and '80-82; Sec. for India '82-5, Feb. to July '86; Sec. for India and Lord Pres. of the Council from Aug. '92 to Mar. '94, when he was appointed Foreign Sec., retaining this latter office until the resignation of the Rosebery Administration June '95; Chm. of Grand Com. '89-90. His Lordship was leader of the Liberal peers during Mr. Gladstone's last administration, and, following the resignation of Lord Rosebery ('96), was (Jan. '97) unanimously chosen to again fill the position *Heir*, Lord Wodehouse, s. L. Kimberley House, Wymondham, Norfolk; 35, Lowndes Square. Brooks's, Athenæum, Travellers'.

\*Kingsale, Michael Constantine, 33rd L. (cr. 1818). Surname De Courcy. B. 1855, s. 1895. I.P.; premier baron of Ireland, and is descended from John 1st E. of Ulster, who invaded the province 1187; enjoys the hereditary privilege of remaining covered in the presence of the sovereign. *Heir*, Hon. M. W. R. De Courcy, s. Stoketon, Saltash, Cornwall; 24, South Eaton Place, S.W.

\*Kingston, Henry Edwyn, 9th E. of (cr. 1768). Surname King-Tenison. B. 1874, s. 1896. m. Ethel Lisette, youngest d. of Sir Andrew Barclay Walker. Lieut. 5th Batt. Connaught Rangers. *Heir*, Visct. Kingsborough, s. Kilronan Castle, Carrick-on-Shannon. Carlton, Wellington.

\*Kinloss, Mary, 8th Baroness (cr. 1601). (In the Peerage of Scotland.) Surname Morgan-Grenville. B. 1852, s. 1889. d. of the last Duke of Buckingham and Chandos; m. '84, Luis Ferdinand Harry Courthorpe Morgan, Esq. *Heir*, Hon. R. G. G. Morgan-Grenville, s. Kinnaird, Arthur FitzGerald, 11th L. (cr. 1682).

Surname Kinnaird. B. 1847, s. 1887. D.L. and J.P. Perthshire, Kent, and London. M.A. Trin. Coll., Camb. *Heir*, Hon. D. A. Kinnaird (Master of Kinnaird), s. L. U. Rossie Priory, Inchture, Perthshire; 10, St. James's Square, S.W. Athenæum, Brooks's.

Kinnear, Alexander Smith, 1st L. (cr. 1897). Surname Kinnear. B. 1833. Called to the Bar (Scotch) 1856; Q.C. '81; appointed Dean of Faculty of Advocates '81, and a Lord of Session '82, with the designation of Lord Kinnear. 2, Moray Place, Edinburgh.

Kinnoull, Archibald Fitzroy George, 12th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Hay (1711). Surname Hay. B. 1855, s. 1897. Formerly Lieut. in the Black Water and afterwards Col. Egypt

tian Gendarmerie; served with distinction under Baker Pasha in the campaign on the Red Sea. *Heir*, Visct. Dupplin, s. Dupplin and Balhousie Castles, Perthshire; 36, Victoria Street, S.W.

Kintore, Algernon Hawkins Thomond, 10th E. of (cr. 1677). Sits as Ld. Kintore (1838). Surname Keith-Falconer. B. 1852, s. 1880. P.C.; G.C.M.G.; Lt.-Col. and Col. Commdg. 3rd Gordon Highlanders; a Lord-in-Waiting '85-6, and again in '95; Captain Yeo. Guard July '86-9; Gov. of S. Australia '89-95. *Heir*, Lord Falconer, s. C. Keith Hall, Inverurie, N.B.; 5, Portman Street, W. United Service, Marlborough, St. James's, Carlton.

Kitchener of Khartoum, Horatio Herbert, 1st L. (cr. 1898). Surname Kitchener. He is the eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. H. H. Kitchener, and was b. in 1850. Educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, he joined the Royal Engineers, and was employed for some time in and after '74 on the Palestine and Cyprus Surveys. He served, having volunteered, as a major of cavalry in the Egyptian Army in '82, with the Nile Expedition in '84, and became Governor of Suakin '86. For his bravery in the action of Handub in '88, when he led the Egyptian troops against Osman Digna, he was made A.D.C. to the Queen, and in the subsequent fighting he was mentioned in despatches and made a C.B. From '88 till '92 he held the rank of Adj.-Gen. in the Egyptian Army, and in the latter year was appointed Sirdar. After the taking of Dongola, in '96, he was made K.C.B., and subsequently organised the final irresistible advance against the Khalifa, which resulted in his utter defeat at Omdurman in Sept. '98. For this he was awarded a peerage, as Baron Kitchener of Khartoum and of Aspell, in the County of Suffolk. On his return to England he was given an enthusiastic reception, and he was presented with the freedom of the City of London and a sword of honour.

Knutsford, Henry Thurstan, 1st V. (cr. 1895); 1st B. cr. 1888. Surname Holland. B. 1825; e. s. late Sir H. Holland, Bart., Phys.-in-Ord. to the Queen; P.C.; E. Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; called Bar, Inner Temp., '49, bencher '81; legal adviser at Col. Off. '67-70; Assist. Under Sec. State Colonies '70-74; M.P. Midhurst 74-85, Hampstead 85-8; Finan. Sec. Treas. '85; Vice-Pres. Council '85-6 and '86-7; Col. Sec. of State Jan. '87 to Aug. '92; J.P. County of London and Surrey; G.C.M.G., and Knight of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; appointed a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery '96. *Heir*, Hon. Sydney George Holland, s. C. Pinewood, Witley, Surrey; 75, Eaton Square, S.W.

Lamington, Charles Wallace Alexander Napier, 2nd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Cochrane-Baillie. B. 1860, s. 1890. K.C.M.G.; M.P. North St. Pancras '86-90; app. Gov. of Queensland '95. *Heir*, Hon. Victor Alexander Brisbane W. Cochrane-Baillie, s. C. Carlton.

Lanesborough, John Vansittart Danvers, 6th E. of (cr. 1756). Surname Butler. B. 1839, s. 1866. I.R.P.; ret. Capt. R.-N.; L.L. Co. Cavan. *Heir*, Lord Newtown-Butler, s. C. Carlton.

Langford, Hercules Edward, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Rowley. B. 1848, s. 1854. I.R.P.;

- formerly in the Grenadier Guards. *Heir*, Hon. J. H. W. Rowley, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Lansdowne**, Henry Charles Keith, 5th M. of (cr. 1784). Surname FitzMaurice. B. 1845, s. 1866. K.G.; P.C. He is the *e. s.* of the 4th Marquis by the late Hon. Emily Jane, *d.* of the Comte de Flahault and the Baroness Keith and Nairne; was Under-Secretary for War April '72 to Feb. '74, Under-Secretary India Office May to Aug. '80, and Governor-General of Canada '83-8; Governor-General of India from '88 till Dec. '93; app. a Trustee of the National Gallery '94; app. Sec. of State for War July '95; L.L. Wilts. *Heir*, E. of Kerry, s. L. *Travellers*.
- Lathom**, George Edward, 2nd E. of (cr. 1880). Surname Bootle-Wilbraham. B. 1854; ed. at Eton; formerly Major Royal Horse Guards; Capt. Lancashire Hussars Yeo. Cav.; s. (98) his father, who was Lord Chamberlain '85-6, July '86 to Aug. '92, and '95 to '98, and died Nov. 20th, '98. *Heir*, Hon. Edward William, s. *Lathom House, Ormskirk*; 43, *Seymour Street, W. Marlborough, Turf*.
- Lauderdale**, Frederick Henry, 13th E. of (cr. 1624). Surname Maitland. B. 1840, s. 1884. Formerly in Army; elected S.R.P. '89; L.L. Berwickshire '90. *Heir*, Visct. Maitland, s. *Thirlestane Castle, Lauder, Co. Berwick. Carlton*.
- Lawrence**, John Hamilton, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname Lawrence. B. 1846, s. 1879. s. of the famous Gov.-Gen. of India; app. a Lord-in-Waiting '95. *Heir*, Hon. A. G. Lawrence, s. L. *Brooks's*.
- Leconfield**, Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1859). Surname Wyndham. B. 1830, s. 1869. M.P. West Sussex '54-69; formerly in the Life Guards; Vice-Chm. V. Sussex C.C. *Heir*, Lieut. the Hon. G. C. H. Wyndham, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Leeds**, George Godolphin, 10th D. of (cr. 1694). Surname Osborne. B. 1862, s. 1896. M.P. for Brixton D. '87-96; Assist. Sec. to Colonial Sec. '87-8; Treas. of H.M. Household '95-6; late Lieut. Yorks Hussar Yeo. Cav.; Memb. L.C.C. '98. Descended from Sir E. Osborne, Lord Mayor of London in 1582. *Heir*, Lieut. Lord Francis Osborne, R.N., *bro.*, C. 11, *Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. Travellers*.
- Leicester**, Thomas William, 2nd E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Coke. B. 1822, s. 1842. K.G.; Keeper of Privy Seal to Prince of Wales; L.L. Norfolk. *Heir*, Visct. Coke, s. U.
- Leigh**, William Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Leigh. B. 1824, s. 1850. P.C.; is L.L. of Warwickshire. *Heir*, Hon. F. D. Leigh, s. L. *Brooks's*.
- Leinster**, Maurice, 6th D. of (cr. 1766). Sits as V. Leinster (1747). Surname FitzGerald. B. 1887, s. 1893. Is premier Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Ireland. A minor. *Heir-pres.*, Ld. Desmond, *bro.* *Carton, Maynooth, Co. Kildare*.
- Leitrim**, Charles, 5th E. of (cr. 1795). Surname Clements; will sit in the House of Lords as Baron Clements (1831) when of age. B. 1879, s. 1892. *Heir*, Hon. F. P. Clements, *bro.*
- Leven and Melville**, Ronald Ruthven, 11th E. of (cr. 1641). Surname Leslie-Melville. B. 1835, s. 1889. S.R.P.; a partner in the banking firm of Melville, Evans, & Co.; app. a Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland '98. *Heir*, Lord Balgonie, s. *Carlton, Travellers*.
- Lichfield**, Augustus, 92nd Bp. of. (See founded 656.) Surname Legge. B. 1839, app. 1891. He is the 5th s. of the late Earl of Dartmouth. E. Eton and Christ Ch., Oxon. Graduated B.A. '61, and proceeded to M.A. in '64, when he was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Lichfield, and licensed to the curacy of Hands-worth. Receiving priest's orders in '65, he came to St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, in '66, where he remained as curate till '67, when he was appointed vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham. Hon. Canon of Rochester in '77. Two years later he became vicar of Lewisham; appointed rural dean of Greenwich '80, and subsequently of Lewisham, on its formation into a separate deanery '86. Succeeded Dr. Maclagan as Bishop of Lichfield in June '91. *The Palace, Lichfield*.
- Lichfield**, Thomas Francis, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). Surname Anson. B. 1856, s. 1892. D.L. and J.P. Staffordshire. *Heir*, Visct. Anson, s. *Shugborough Hall, Stafford*.
- Lifford**, James Wilfred, 5th V. (cr. 1781). Surname Hewitt. B. 1837, s. 1887. I.P.; J.P. Co. Donegal. *Heir*, Hon. A. R. Hewitt, *bro.* C. *Austin House, Broadway, Worcs*.
- Lilford**, John, 5th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Powys. B. 1863, s. 1896. Capt. 3rd Batt. Northampton Regt. (Militia). *Heir*, Hon. T. A. Powys, s. *Lilford Hall, Northamptonshire*.
- Limerick**, William Henry Edmond de Vere Sheaffe, 4th E. of (cr. 1803). Sits as Ld. Foxford (1815). Surname Pery. B. 1863, s. 1896. Late Lieut. Rifle Brigade. *Heir*, Visct. Glentworth, s.
- Lincoln**, Edward, 88th Bp. of. (See founded about 800.) Surname King. B. 1829, app. 1885. The see was known formerly as Lindisse, then Leicester, then Dorchester, when in 1067 it became the diocese of Lincoln. His lordship is the son of the late Ven. Archdeacon King. E. Oriel Coll., Oxon., where he graduated B.A. '51, M.A. '55, and D.D. '73; ordained deacon '54, and priest '55, and consecrated Lord Bishop of Lincoln April 25th, '85. Dr. King was formerly curate of Wheatley, Oxfordshire ('54-8); chaplain and assistant lecturer at Cuddesdon College '58, being made Principal '63. Ten years later he became Canon of Christ Church and Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology at Oxford. He is an enthusiastic High Churchman, and is known as an author by his sermons "Ezra and Nehemiah," "Addresses to Men and other Sermons" ('78); "Meditations on the Last Seven Words" ('76). In '88 proceedings were instituted against him by the Church Association (*q.v.*) for alleged illegal ritualistic practices, and after long delay the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council delivered judgment in favour of the Bishop on every point (Aug. 2nd, '92). *Old Palace, Lincoln. Athenæum*.
- Lindsay**, David Clark, 11th E. of (cr. 1633). Surname Lindsay. B. 1832, s. 1894. S.P.; J.P. Fife-shire. *Heir*, Viscount Garnock, s.
- Lindsey**, Montague Peregrine, 11th E. of (cr. 1626). Surname Bertie. B. 1815, s. 1877. Formerly in the Guards. *Heir*, Lord Bertie, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Lingen**, Ralph Robert Wheeler, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Lingen. B. 1819. M.A. Scholar of Trin., and Fellow Ball. Coll., Oxford; called to Bar, Linc. Inn, '47; hon. Fellow Trin. Coll., Oxford; hon. D.C.L.; was Sec. to Committee of Council on Educ,



- <sup>49-69</sup>; Perm. Sec. to Treas. <sup>69-85</sup>; K.C.B. <sup>78</sup>; Ald. L.C.C. <sup>88-93</sup>. L.U. 13, *Weltheby Gardens, S.W. Athenæum*.
- \* **Lisburne**, Arthur Henry George, 6th E. of (cr. 1776). Surname Vaughan. B. 1862, s. 1888. I.P.; D.L. Cardiganshire, Sheriff '89. *Heir*, Lord Vaughan, s. C. *Carlton*.
- \* **Lisle**, George William James, 6th L. (cr. 1758). Surname Lysaght. B. 1840, s. 1898. I.P. Served in New Zealand militia during the Maori war of '64-5. *Heir*, Hon. Horace George Lysaght, s. C. *Kenturk, Co. Cork*.
- Lister**, Joseph, 1st L. (cr. 1897). Surname Lister. B. 1827. s. of the late Joseph J. Lister, of Upton, Essex. Is President of the Royal Society; Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen; Emeritus Prof. of Clinical Surgery in King's College, and Chm. of the Ins. of Preventive Medicine; B.A. and M.B. Lond.; F.R.C.S.E. and F.R.C.S. Edin.; Hon. LL.D. Edin., Glasgow, Camb., Montreal, and Toronto; D.C.L. Oxon, and M.D. Dublin. Has also had conferred upon him many foreign distinctions. 12, *Park Crescent, Portland Place, W.*
- Listowel**, William, 3rd E. of (cr. 1822). Sits as Ld. Hare (1869). Surname Hare. B. 1833, s. 1856. K.P.; formerly in the Guards; severely wounded at Alma; a Lord-in-Waiting '80. *Heir*, Visct. Ennismore, s. L. *Kingslon House, Prince's Gate, S.W. Brooks's*.
- Liverpool**, John Charles, 1st Bp. of. (See founded 1880.) Surname Ryle. B. 1816. He is the *e. s.* of the late Mr. J. Ryle, M.P., of Macclesfield; E. Eton and Christ Ch., Oxford, graduating (36) Craven Scholar and first-class Classics; rector of Helmingham '44-61; vicar of Stradbroke '61-80; app. first Dean of Salisbury and then Bishop of Liverpool by Lord Beaconsfield '80. Author of "Christian Leaders a Hundred Years Ago," "Expository Thoughts on the Gospels," in 7 vols., and other works. *Athenæum*.
- Llandaff**, Henry, 1st V. (cr. 1895). Surname Matthews. B. 1826. P.C.; s. Hon. Henry Matthews, late puisne judge of Ceylon; E. partly on the Continent and partly in England. Having graduated B.A. at the Univ. of Paris he studied at Univ. Coll., London, and subsequently graduated B.A., with honours in classics and mathematics, and LL.B. at the London Univ., where he obtained the Univ. Law Scholarship of £50 a year for three years. In the same year he was appointed a Fellow of Univ. Coll., the only other Fellow of the year being Bagehot the economist. In '45, when he was only eighteen, Mr. Matthews was admitted at Lincoln's Inn, and in '50 he was called to the Bar, and commenced practice in '52. Sixteen years later he took silk; was elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and was returned to the House of Commons as Independent Conservative member for Dungarvan. From '72-6 he acted as Examiner in Common Law to the Council of Legal Education. Was M.P. Dungarvan (L.C.) '68-74. In '85 he unsuccessfully contested North Birmingham as a Conservative. In July '86 he contested East Birmingham, and by the fusion of the Liberal Unionists with the Conservatives was returned, and continued to represent the division until his elevation to the peerage. When Lord Salisbury formed his second Administration after the general

election of '86 Mr. Matthews was appointed *Home Secretary*, and held that office until the Conservative reverse of '92. He was while practising connected with several *causes célèbres*, notably the Borghese case, the Slade case, *Lyon v. Home* (the spiritualists), *Reg. v. Boulton and Park*, the Epping Forest case, the Tichborne case, Armstrong case, and the Crawford divorce case. Lord Llandaff was in '97 appointed Chm. of the Roy. Comm. on the London Water Supply. 6, *Carlton Gardens, S.W.*

**Llandaff**, Richard, 93rd Bp. of. (See founded in the sixth century.) Surname Lewis. B. 1821. His lordship is the s. of John Lewsi, Esq., of Henllan, Narbeth, Pembroke, and was E. at Bromsgrove School, and Worcester Coll., Oxford; graduated D.D. by diploma '83, in which year he was consecrated Lord Bishop of Llandaff. His lordship was formerly rector of Lampeter Velfry '51-83; Prebendary of Caerfarchell and of Mydrim in St. David's Cathedral '67-75; Archdeacon of St. David's; and chaplain to the Bishop of St. David's '75-83. His lordship presided at the Church Congress ('89) at Cardiff. C. *The Palace, Llandaff; Henllan, Narbeth, Pembrookeshire. Athenæum*.

**Llangattoek**, John Allan, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1837. Surname Rolls. J.P. and D.L. Monmouthshire (High Sheriff '75); late Capt. Roy. Glouces. Hussars; Hon. Col. 1st Monmouthshire Vol. Art.; M.P. Monmouthshire '80-85; elected Mayor of Monmouth '96-7, re-elected '97. *Heir*, Hon. J. M. Rolls, s. C. *The Hendre, Monmouth; South Lodge, Rulland Gate, S.W. Carlton, Arthur's*.

**Loch**, Henry Brougham, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C., D.C.L., 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Loch. B. 1827. Served 2 years as Midshipman in the Navy; left and entered the 3rd Bengal Cavalry; served in the Sutlej campaign; was 2nd in Command Skinner's Horse; A.D.C. to Lord Gough (commander-in-chief); served in Bulgaria '54; was secretary to the Earl of Elgin's special mission to China '57, and again in '60; brought home Treaty of Yedds '58; was taken prisoner during the war with China, and subjected to much cruelty; bearer of the ratified Treaty of Tien-tsin '60; was private secretary to Sir George Grey (Home Secretary); and appointed Governor of the Isle of Man '63, where he effected many public improvements and legislative reforms, including the reconstitution of the House of Keys. He was subsequently appointed Commissioner of her Majesty's Woods and Forests. Appointed Governor of Victoria '84-9, where he made himself very popular. He was appointed (April '89) to succeed Sir Hercules Robinson as Gov. of Cape Colony and of S. Africa. During the Matabele War, and difficulties with the Transvaal, which he successfully settled, Sir Henry Loch, as High Commissioner in South Africa, was conspicuously before the public. Was created a Privy Councillor in May '95, and two months later was elevated to the peerage; *m. 62*, Elizabeth, d. of Hon. E. E. Villiers. *Heir*, Hon. E. Douglas, s. *Stoke College, Stoke-by-Clare, Suffolk; 44, Elm Park Gardens, S.W. Travellers', Athenæum, Guards', Marlborough*.

**Lofts** (see Ely).

**Londesborough**, William Hy. Forester, 1st E. of (cr. '87). Surname Denison. B. 1834.



M.P. Beverley '37-59, Scarboro' '59-60; succ. as 2nd L.'60. *Heir*, Visct. Raincliffe, s. C. *Travellers*'60.

**London**, Mandell, 109th Bp. of. (This see was founded at a very early date, the bishops formerly possessing archiepiscopal powers. The income of the see is £10,000, and in precedence it ranks after Canterbury and York.) Surname Creighton. B. 1843, app. 1896. He was ordained priest in '73, and received the living of Embleton two years later. He was appointed Rural Dean of Alnwick in '70, and Hon. Canon in Newcastle diocese '82. After five years' occupancy of a canon's stall at Worcester he was transferred early in '91 to the Windsor Chapter. He was nominated as Bp. of Peterborough in '91, and translated to London in '96. As author of the "History of the Papacy during the Period of the Reformation," and numerous other historical works, including one on "Queen Elizabeth," published in '96, and as the founder and first editor of the *English Historical Review*, Dr. Creighton has attained considerable literary eminence. He became *Dixie Professor of Ecclesiastical History* at Cambridge in '84. He is P.C., D.D. (Oxford and Cambridge), LL.D. (Glasgow), D.C.L. (Durham), D. Litt. (Dublin) and LL.D. (Harvard University, U.S.A.); app. '98 a trustee of the Nat. Portrait Gallery. *Fulham Palace, London, S.W. Athenæum*.

**Londonerry**, Charles Stewart, 6th M. of (cr. 1816). Sits as E. Vane (1823). Surname Vane-Tempest-Stewart. B. 1852, s. 1884. P.C.; K.G.; M.P. Co. Down '78-84; Viceroy of Ireland '86-9; Chm. London School Board '95-8; A.D.C. to the Queen '97. Lord Londonerry's attitude towards certain provisions of the Ministerial Workmen's Compensation Bill brought him into prominence during the session of '97. The 2nd peer was the minister long known as Visct. Castlereagh. *Heir*, Visct. Castlereagh, s. C. *Carlton*.

**Longford**, Thomas, 5th E. of (cr. 1785). Sits as Lord Silchester (1821). Surname Pakenham. B. 1864, s. 1887. Lieut. 2nd Life Guards. *Heir* Hon. E. M. Pakenham, bro. C. 24, *Bruton Street, W.*

**Lonsdale**, Hugh Cecil, 5th E. of (cr. 1807). Surname Lowther. B. 1857, s. 1882. Adm. of the coasts of Westmorland and Cumberland; Hon. Col. 3rd Batt. Border Reg. and Cumberland Royal Artillery; Major Westmorland and Cumberland Yeo. Cav.; J.P. Cumberland, Westmorland, and Rutland. Entertained the German Emperor at Lowther in Aug. '95; Mayor of Whitehaven '95-6. *Heir*, Hon. L. E. Lowther, bro. C. *Lowther Castle, Penrith; Whitehaven Castle, Cumberland; Barleythorpe Hall, Oakham, Rutland; 14 and 15, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Carlton, Turf.*

**Lothian**, Schomberg Henry, 9th M. of (cr. 1701). Sits as Ld. Ker (1821). Surname Kerr. B. 1833, s. 1870. K.T.; P.C.; LL.D.; Lord Keeper Privy Seal of Scotland, and Capt.-Gen. Royal Scottish Archers; Col. 3rd Batt. Lothian Regt.; Pres. Royal Geog. and Antiquarian Societies of Scotland; Sec. for Scotland and Vice-Pres. Scotch Ed. Dept. March '87-92; President of Art Union of London '93. *Heir*, Lord Jedburgh, s. C. *Newbattle Abbey, Dalkeith, N.B.; 39, Grosvenor Square, W. Carlton*.

**Loudoun**, Charles Edward Hastings, 11th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Botreaux (1368). Surname Abney-Hastings. B. 1855, s. 1874. D.L. Ayrshire. *Heir*, Hon. P. F. Rawdon-Hastings, bro. C. *Carlton*.

\***Louth**, Randal Pilgrim Ralph, 14th L. (cr. 1541). Surname Plunkett. B. 1868, s. 1883. I.P.; late Lt. 3rd Batt. Wilts. Regt. *Heir*, the Hon. Otway R. P. O. Plunkett, s. *Louth Hall, Ardee, Co. Louth. Lovaine (see Percy)*.

**Lovat**, Simon Joseph, 16th L. (cr. 1540). Sits as Ld. Lovat (1837). Surname Fraser. B. 1871, s. 1887. *Heir*, Hon. H. J. Fraser, bro. L. *Beaufort Castle, Beaulieu, Inverness*.

**Lovelace**, Ralph Gordon Noel, 2nd E. of (cr. 1838). Surname Milbanke. e. s. and heir of first Earl by his first wife, the only d. of the celebrated Lord Byron. B. 1839, s. to the Barony of Wentworth 1862, on the death of his grandmother, and sat under that title, though with the courtesy title of Visct. Ockham, until he succeeded to the earldom '93. *Heir* (to earldom), Hon. Lionel F. Noel, bro. *Heir pres.* (to Barony of Wentworth), Hon. Ada Mary, d. L. *Wentworth House, Chelsea. Athenæum*.

**Lovell and Holland (see Egmont)**.

**Lucan**, George, 4th E. of (cr. 1795). Surname Bingham. B. 1830, s. 1888. Served in the Rifle Brig. and Coldstream Guards, retiring as Lt.-Col. '60; Vice-Adm. of Prov. of Connaught; Knight of Legion of Honour and Medjidie; was A.D.C. to his late father in the Crimea, and was present at Alma and Balaclava; M.P. for Mayo '65-74; J.P. Cos. Middlesex and Mayo; elected an I.R.P. '89; K.P. '98. *Heir*, Lord Bingham, s. C. *Laham House, Staines; Castlebar House, Castlebar, Ireland. Carlton, Turf*.

**Ludlow**, Henry Charles, 1st L. (cr. 1897). Surname Lopes. B. 1828. Called to the Bar (Inn. Temp.) '52. M.P. Launceston '68-74, Frome '74-6. Was appointed Recorder of Exeter '67, which office he held until '76, when he was made a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. A Lord Justice of Appeal since '85-97, and Chm. of the Wilts Quarter Sessions since '96. Elevated to the peerage on the occasion of H.M. Jubilee and his retirement from the Court of Appeal, and granted an annuity for life of £3500. P.C. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Ludlow Lopes, s. 8, *Cromwell Place, S. Kensington, S.W.; Heywood, Westbury, Wilts. Carlton and Athenæum*.

**Lurgan**, William, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Brownlow. B. 1858, s. 1882. Formerly in the Grenadier Guards. *Heir*, Hon. J. R. Brownlow, bro. L. *Carlton*.

**Lyttelton (see Cobham)**.

**Lytton**, Victor Alexander George Robert, 2nd E. of (cr. 1880). Surname Bulwer-Lytton. B. 1876, s. 1891. His lordship's father, who s. as 2nd Lord '73, was Minister to Portugal, Viceroy of India '76-80, Ambassador to Paris '87-92. The first lord was the celebrated author. *Heir*, Hon. Neville Bulwer-Lytton, bro. *Knebworth, Herts*.

**Lyveden**, FitzPatrick Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1859). Surname Vernon. B. 1824, s. 1873. Has been in the diplomatic service. *Heir*, Hon. Robert Percy Vernon, n. C. *Farming Woods, Thrapstone; 4, Belgrave Place, S.W.*

- Macclesfield**, George Loveden William Henry, 7th E. of (cr. 1721). Surname Parker. B. 1888, s. 1896. / A minor. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil T. Parker, *un*.
- \*Macdonald**, Ronald Archibald, 6th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Macdonald. B. 1853, s. 1874 I.P. *Heir*, Hon. S. G. J. Macdonald, s. C. *Carlton*.
- \*Macdonald of Earnsliffe**, Susan Agnes, 1st Baroness (cr. 1891). Surname Macdonald. Widow of late Rt. Hon. Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B., many years Prime Minister of Canada, at whose decease this peerage was conferred in recognition of his public services.
- Macnaghten**, Edward, L. (cr. 1887). Surname Macnaghten. B. 1830. P.C.; B.A. Camb. '52, M.A. '59, and Fell. Trin.; Linc. Inn '57; Q.C. '80; Bench. '83; M.P. Co. Antrim '80-85, N. Antrim '85-7; a Ld. of Appeal in Ordinary '87. C. *Carlton*.
- Magheramorne**, James Douglas, 2nd L. (cr. 1887). Surname M'Garel-Hogg. B. 1861, s. 1890. Capt. 1st Life Guards; was A.D.C. to Lord Aberdeen when Viceroy of Ireland. *Heir*, Hon. Dudley Stuart M'Garel-Hogg, *bro*. C. *Magheramorne*, Co. Antrim; 36, *Lowndes Street*, S.W.
- Malcolm of Poltalloch**, John Wingfield, 1st L. (cr. 1896). Surname Malcolm. B. 1833. E. Eton and Christ Ch., Oxon; M.P. Boston '60-74 and '74-8, Argyshire '86-92; C.B.; Volunteer Decoration; formerly Col. 5th Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. C. *Poltalloch*, *Lochgilhead*; *Queen Anne's Mansions*, St. James's Park, S.W.
- Malmesbury**, Edward James, 4th E. of (cr. 1800). Surname Harris. B. 1842, s. 1889. Formerly Maj. 2nd Batt. Roy. Irish Rifles. retired Hon. Lt.-Col. '82; J.P. Dorset and Hants; D.L. Hants. *Heir*, Visct. FitzHarris, s. C. *Heron Court*, *Christchurch*. *Carlton*.
- Manchester**, James, 3rd Bp. of. (See founded 1847.) Surname Moorhouse. B. 1826, app. 1886. E. St. John's Coll., Camb.; graduated B.A., Sen. Opt., '53, M.A. '60, D.D. *jure dig.* '76; was ordained deacon '53, and priest '54, Ely; consecrated Lord Bishop of Melbourne '76, and was translated to Manchester '86. Formerly curate of St. Neots '53-5, Sheffield '55-9, Hornsey '59-61; perpetual curate of St. John, Fitzroy Square, '61-7; vicar of Paddington and rural dean '67-76; Warburtonian Lecturer '74; Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen, and prebendary of Caddington Major in St. Paul's Cathedral '74-6. *Hulsean Lecturer* ("Our Lord Jesus Christ the Subject of Growth in Wisdom") '65. Other books written by his lordship are "Nature and Revelation," "Jacob," "The Expectation of the Christ," "Christ and His Surroundings," "Dangers of the Apostolic Age," "The Teaching of Christ," "Church Work, its Means and Methods," and "The Roman Claim to Supremacy" (94-5). *Bishop's Court*, *Manchester*. *Athenaeum*.
- Manchester**, William Angus Drogo, 9th D. of (cr. 1719). Surname Montagu. B. 1877, s. 1892. *Heir*, Lord Charles Montagu, *un*. *Kimbolton Castle*.
- Manners**, John Thomas, 3rd L. (cr. 1807). Surname Manners. B. 1852, s. 1864. Formerly in the Guards. *Heir*, Hon. John Neville Manners, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Mansfield**, William David, 5th E. of (cr. 1792). Surname Murray. B. 1860, s. 1898. J.P. Perth and Dumfries; Capt. 3rd Batt.
- Grenadier Guards; retired '94. Is hered. Keeper of the Palace of Scone. The first Earl was the celebrated judge. C. *Carlton*.
- Manvers**, Sydney William Herbert, 3rd E. (cr. 1806). Surname Pierrepont. B. 1825, s. 1860. M.P. South Notts '52-60. *Heir*, Visct. Newark, M.P., s. C. *Carlton*.
- Mar**, John Francis Erskine, 34th E. (cr. ante 1404). Surname Goodeve-Erskine. B. 1836, s. 1866. S.R.P.; present holder's title confirmed by Act '85. *Heir*, Lord Garioch, s. C. *Sunnington Rise*, *Bournemouth*. *Carlton*.
- Mar and Kellie**, Walter John Francis, 12th and 14th E. of (cr. 1565). Surname Erskine. B. 1865, s. 1888. S.R.P.; late Lieut. Scots Guards; L.L. Co. Clackmannan since '98. *Heir*, Lord Erskine, s. *Alloa House*, *Clackmannanshire*.
- Marlborough**, Charles Richard John, 9th D. of (cr. 1702). Surname Spencer-Churchill. B. 1871, s. 1892. m. '95 Consuelo, d. of W. K. Vanderbilt, of New York. Is Chancellor of the Primrose League. The first Duke was the celebrated military commander. *Heir*, M. of Blandford, s. (b. '97).
- Masham**, Samuel, 1st L. (cr. 1891). Surname Cunliffe-Lister. B. 1815. Is one of the largest landowners in Yorks; contested unsuccessfully N.W. Riding Yorks '80, and Skipton D. Yorks '85. *Heir*, Hon. Samuel Cunliffe-Lister, s. C. *Swinton*, *Masham*, Yorks.
- Massereene**, Clotworthy John Eyre, 11th V. (cr. 1660). Sits as Ld. Oriel (1821). Surname Skeffington. B. 1842, s. 1863. Is also Visct. Ferrard, I.P., cr. 1797, and Baron "Lough Neagh." The 1st L. Oriel was last Speaker of Irish House of Commons. *Heir*, Hon. O. J. C. W. M. Skeffington, s. C. *Antrim Castle*, *Antrim*; *Oriel Temple*, Co. Louth. *Carlton*, New, *Travellers*, *Kildare Street*, *Dublin*, *Royal St. George's Yacht*, *Kingstown*, and *Ulster*, *Belfast*.
- Massy**, John Thomas William, 6th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Massy. B. 1835, s. 1874. I.R.P. *Heir*, Hon. H. S. J. Massy, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Mayo**, Dermot Robert Wyndham, 7th E. of (cr. 1785). Surname Bourke. B. 1851, s. 1872. Formerly in Gren. Guards. His father, when Gov.-Gen. of India, was assassinated in 1872; an I.R.P. since '90. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. M.A. Bourke, R.N., *bro*. C. *Carlton*.
- Meath**, Reginald, 12th E. of (cr. 1627). Sits as Ld. Chaworth (1831). Surname Brabazon. B. 1841, s. 1887. H.M. Lieut. and Custos Rotulorum County and City of Dublin; P.C.; D.L.; Hon. Col. 5th Batt. R.D. Fusiliers. Long known in public life, before succeeding to title, as Ld. Brabazon; Ald. London C.C. *Heir*, Lord Ardee, s. C. *Kilraddery*, *Bray*, *Ireland*; *Ardee Cottage*, *Ottershaw*, *Chertsey*; 83, *Lancaster Gate*, W. *Travellers*, *Bachelors*, *Kildare Street*, *Dublin*.
- Meldrum** (see Huntly).
- Melville**, Henry, 5th V. (cr. 1802). Surname Dundas. B. 1835, s. 1886. *Heir*, Hon. C. Saunders Dundas, *bro*. *Melville Castle*, *Lasswade*, *Edinburgh*.
- Mendip** (see Clifden).
- Meredyth** (see Athlumney).
- Methuen**, Paul Sanford, 3rd L. (cr. 1838). Surname Methuen. B. 1845, s. 1891. K.C.V.O., C.B.; C.M.G.; Ensign and Lieut. Scots Guards '64; became Maj.-Gen. '90, Lieut.-Gen. '98; went on special service to Gold Coast '73; Brig.-Maj. Home Dist. '74; commandant at headquarters in Egyptian



- expedition '82; A.A.G. Home District '82-4; commanded Bechuanaaland Field Force, "Methuen's Horse," '85; Adj.-Gen. S. Africa '88; Inspecting-General commanding the Home District, '92. *Heir*, Hon. P. A. Methuen, s. *Guards, Travellers*.
- \***Mexborough**, John Charles George, 4th E. of (cr. 1766). Surname Savile. B. 1810, s. 1860. I.P.; M.P. Gatton '31-2, Pontefract '35-7, '41-7. *Heir*, Visct. Pollington, s. C. *Travellers*.
- Middleton**, Digby Wentworth Bayard, 9th L. (cr. 1711). Surname Willoughby. B. 1844, s. 1877. Formerly Capt. Scots Guards. *Heir*, Hon. G. E. P. Willoughby, bro. C. *Carlton*.
- Midleton**, William, 8th V. (cr. 1717). Sits as Ld. Brodrick (1706). Surname Brodrick. B. 1830, s. 1870. High Steward of Kingston-on-Thames; M.P. Mid Surrey '68-70; formerly Pres. of the National Protestant Church Union; L.L. Surrey. *Heir*, Rt. Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick, M.P., s. C. *Carlton, Athenæum*.
- \***Milltown**, John, 8th E. of (cr. 1763). B. 18—, s. 1891. I.P.
- Minster** (see Conyngham).
- Minto**, Gilbert John, 4th E. of (cr. 1813). Surname Elliot, Murray-Kynynmound-Elliot. B. 1845, s. 1891. Formerly in Scots Guards; attached to Turkish army on the Danube, Russo-Turkish war '77; served in Afghanistan (Kurram Valley) '79; accompanied Gen. Sir F. Roberts (Lord Roberts) as priv. sec. to S. Africa '81; served in Egyptian Campaign '82; Mil. Sec. to Gov.-Gen. of Canada '83-6; Chief of Staff in campaign in N.-W. Territories of Canada '85; Gov.-Gen. of Canada '98; Brig.-Gen. Commanding Scottish Border Brig.; D.L. Roxburgh. *Heir*, Visct. Melgund, s. *Minto House, Hawick, N.B. Guards, Turf, Brooks's*.
- \***Molesworth**, the Rev. Samuel, 8th V. (cr. 1716). Surname Molesworth. B. 1829, s. 1875. I.P. *Heir*, G. B. Molesworth, s. 33, *Park Lane, W.*
- Monck**, Henry Power Charles Stanley, 5th V. (cr. 1800). Baron (P.I.) 1797. Baron (U.K.) 1866. Surname Monck. B. 1849, s. 1894. J.P. Cos. Dublin and Wicklow; D.L. Co. Wicklow; E. Eton and Christ Ch., Oxford (B.A., S.C.L., '71); late Capt. Coldstream Guards. *Heir*, Hon. C. H. S. Monck, s. C. *Charleville Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow*; 78. *Belgrave Road, S.W. Carlton, Travellers, Kildare Street*.
- Monckton** (see Galway).
- Moncreiff**, Henry James, 2nd B. (cr. 1873). Surname Moncreiff. B. 1840, s. 1895. Sheriff Renfrew and Bute '81-8; Judge Supreme Courts Scotland since '88; D.L. Kinross-shire. L.U. *Heir-pres.*, Hon. and Rev. R. C. Moncreiff, bro. *Tulliebole Castle, Kinross*; 15, *Great Stuart Street, Edinburgh. Brooks's, Athenæum, New (Edinburgh)*.
- Monk Bretton**, John William, 2nd L. (cr. 1884). Surname Dodson. B. 1869, s. 1897. E. Eton and New Coll., Oxford; formerly in the Diplomatic Service; J.P. and C.C. E. Sussex. The 1st Lord was an M.P. for 27 years, filling in course of that period the offices, among others, of Pres. of the Local Govt. Board and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. *Conyboro, Lewes, Sussex*; 12, *Park Lane, W.*
- Monkswell**, Robert, 2nd L. (cr. 1885). Surname Collier. B. 1845, s. 1886. E. Eton and Camb. (1st class Law Tripos '66); Inner Temple '69; has been Conveyancing Counsel to Treasury and Official Exam. High Court of Justice; Memb. L.C.C.; a Lord-in-Waiting '92-5; Under-Sec. of State for War Jan. to June '95. *Heir*, Hon. R. A. Hardcastle Collier, s. L. 7, *Chelsea Embankment. Brooks's, Athenæum*.
- Monson**, Debonnaire John, 8th Baron (cr. 1728). Surname Monson. B. 1830, s. his brother Visct. Oxenbridge 1838. C.V.O. '96; served in the Indian Mutiny; Capt. 52nd and 96th Regts.; J.P. Kent; Sergeant-at-Arms to H.M. household; Treas. and late Equerry to the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha. *Heir*, Hon. Augustus D. J. Monson, s. *Army and Navy, Marlborough*.
- Montagu de Beaulieu**, Henry John, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Douglas-Scott-Montagu. B. 1832. M.P. Selkirkshire '61-8, S. Hampshire '68-84; 2nd s. of 5th D. of Buccleuch and Queensberry; app. Official Verderer of the New Forest '90. Hon. J. W. E. D. Scott-Montagu, M.P., s. C. *Carlton*.
- Monteagle** (see Sligo).
- Monteagle of Brandon**, Thomas, 2nd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Spring-Rice. B. 1849, s. 1886. g.s. of the first Ld., the well-known minister. Hon. S. E. Spring-Rice, s. L.U. *Mount Trenchard, Foynes, Co. Limerick*; 21. *Carlyle Mansions, Cheyne Walk, S.W. Athenæum*.
- Montrose**, Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald, 5th D. of (cr. 1707). Sits as E. Graham (1772). Surname Graham. B. 1852, s. 1874. K.T.; Lt.-Col. Comdt. 3rd Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; L.L. Stirlingshire; app. Lord Clerk Register for Scotland '90; A.D.C. to the Queen '97. *Heir*, M. of Graham, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Moore** (see Drogheda).
- Moray**, Edmund Archibald, 15th E. of (cr. 1561). Sits as Ld. Stuart of Castle Stuart (1796). Surname Stuart-Gray. B. 1840, s. 1895; called to Bar, Inner Temp., '67. *Heir*, Francis J. Stuart-Gray, bro. *Gray House, Forfarshire; Darnaway Castle, Morayshire; Donibristle, Fife; Doune Lodge, Perthshire; Castle Stuart, Inverness-shire*.
- Morley**, Albert Edmund, 3rd E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Parker. B. 1843, s. 1864. P.C.; a Lord-in-Waiting '68-74; Under-Sec. for War '80-85; First Com. of Works Feb. to April '86; Vice-Chm. Devon C.C.; has been Chm. of Committees, and Dep.-Speaker of House of Lords since '89. *Heir*, Visct. Boringdon, s. L. *Saltram Plympton, Devon*; 31, *Prince's Gardens, S.W. Travellers*.
- Morris**, Michael, 1st L. (cr. 1889). Surname Morris. B. 1827. P.C. Irel. '66, Eng. '89; E. Trin. Coll., Dublin; Gold Medalist '47; called to Irish Bar, Dublin, '49; Q.C. '63; Bencher King's Inn '66, Lincoln's Inn '90; Solicitor-General and Attorney-General for Ireland; High Sheriff of Galway '50; Recorder of Galway '57-65; M.P. for Galway '65-7; a Commr. on Nat. Educ. in Ireland, and a Senator of the Royal University; Lord Chief Justice of Ireland; Baronet '85; created a life-peer ('89) on his appointment as a Lord of Appeal. *Spiddal, Co. Galway. Athenæum, Carlton*.
- Morton**, Sholto George Watson, 21st E. of (cr. 1458). Surname Douglas. B. 1844, s. 1884. S.R.P. *Heir*, Lord Aberdour, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Mostyn**, Llewelyn Nevill Vaughan, 3rd L. (cr. 1831). Surname Lloyd-Mostyn. B. 1856, s.



1884. J.P. Kent, Carnarvon, and Flint. *Heir*, Hon. E. L. R. Lloyd-Mostyn, s. C. *Carlton*.
- \***Mount Cashell**, Edward George Augustus Harcourt, 6th E. of (cr. 1781). Surname Moore. B. 1829, s. 1898. E. Eton and St. John's Coll., Camb. (M.A. '54); called Bar Lincoln's Inn '54. Is son of the Rev. Hon. E. G. Moore, Canon of Windsor, third son of the 2nd Earl. *Beryl, Wells, Somerset. United University, Carlton*.
- Mount Edgecumbe**, William Henry, 4th E. of (cr. 1789). Surname Edgecumbe. B. 1832, s. 1861. P.C.; M.P. Plymouth '59-61; Lord Chamberlain '79-80; app. Lord Steward of the Household July '86 to Aug. '92; is L.L. Cornwall; Chm. Cornwall C.C.; appointed Vice-Adm. of the Co. of Cornwall '97; was Chm. of Electrical Communication with Lighthouses Commn. *Heir*, Visct. Valletort, s. C. *Carlton*.
- \***Mountgarret**, Henry Edmund, 13th V. (cr. 1550). Surname Butler. B. 1816, s. 1846. I.P.; D.L. and J.P. Co. Kilkenny. *Heir*, Hon. H. E. Butler, s. C. *Carlton*.
- \***Mountmorres**, William Geoffrey Bouchard, 6th V. (cr. 1763). Surname De Montmorency. B. 1872, s. 1880. E. Radley and Balliol Colleges, Oxford (Scholar and Exhibitor of both). Represents Mile End Division on Lond. County Council. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Francis R. De Montmorency, un. 160, *Oakley Street, Chelsea, S.W. Junior Carlton, Authors' New*.
- Mount-Stephen**, George, 1st L. (cr. 1891). Surname Stephen. B. 1829. Emigrated ('50) to Canada, and became merchant in Montreal. In '78 he was chosen president of the Bank of Montreal. Having become interested in railways in Minnesota, U.S., he was chosen first president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in '81. In '87, as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee, he and Sir Donald Smith gave £200,000 to found the Victoria Hospital at Montreal, and in '97 they gave an additional £200,000 for its permanent endowment. Was created baronet in '86 for his public services in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway. 16, *St. James's Street, Buckingham Gate; Brocket Hall, Hatfield*.
- Mowbray, Segrave, and Stourton**, Charles Botolph Joseph, 24th L. Mowbray (cr. 1283), 25th L. Segrave (cr. 1295), and 21st L. Stourton, of Stourton, Co. Wilts (cr. 1448). Surname Stourton. B. 1867, s. 1893. Formerly Lieut. 3rd Batt. E. Yorks (Militia) Regt.; D.L. and J.P. W. Riding, Yorks; m. July 26th, '93, Mary, only child of the late Thomas A. Constable, Esq., Manor House, Otley, Yorks. Issue: a d., Winifred Mary, b. Aug. 21st, '94, and a s., William Marmaduke, b. Aug. 31st, '95 (*Heir*). *Allerton Park, Knaresborough*.
- Muncaster**, Josslyn Francis, 1st L. in the peerage of the U.K. (cr. 1898), 5th L. in the peerage of Ireland (cr. 1783). Surname Pennington. B. 1834, s. 1862. M.P. for W. Cumberland '72-80; Cumberland (Egremont D.) '85, '86-92. L.L. Cumberland. *Heir*, Hon. A. J. Pennington, bro. C. *Carlton*.
- Munster**, William George, 2nd E. of (cr. 1831). Surname Fitz-Clarence. B. 1824, s. 1842. Has served in Scots Fusil. and 1st Life Guards. First E. was son of William IV. by Mrs. Jordan. *Heir*, Lord Tewkesbury, s. C. *Travellers'*.
- Muskerry**, Hamilton Matthew Fitzmaurice, 4th L. (cr. 1781). Surname Fitzmaurice-Deane-Morgan. B. 1854, s. 1868. I.R.P.; formerly in the R.N. *Heir*, Hon. H. R. T. F. G. Deane-Morgan, s. *Springfield Castle, Co. Limerick. Carlton, St. George's Yacht*.
- Napier**, Francis, 10th L. (cr. 1627). Sits as Ld. Ettrick (1872). Surname Napier. B. 1819, s. 1834. P.C.; K.T.; Gov. Madras '66-72, and Acting Viceroy *pro tem*. on death of Lord Mayo; has been Minister in U.S.A., Netherlands, Ambassador in Russia and at Berlin. *Heir*, William, Master of Napier, s. L. *Thirlestane, Selkirkshire, N.B. Athenæum*.
- Napier of Magdala**, Robert William, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname Napier. B. 1845, s. 1890. Lt.-Col. retired; B.Sc.; served in Abyssinia. *Heir*, Lt.-Col. the Hon. G. C. Napier, bro. C. 9, *Lowndes Square, S.W. Carlton*.
- Nelson**, Horatio, 3rd E. (cr. 1805). Surname Nelson. B. 1823, s. 1835. Is a g.n. of the celebrated Admiral. *Heir*, Visct. Trafalgar, s. C. *Carlton*.
- \***Newborough**, William Charles, 4th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Wynn. B. 1873, s. 1888. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Thomas John Wynn, bro. L.
- \***Newburgh**, Sigismund Nicholas Venantius Gaetano Francis Giustiniani, 6th E. of (cr. 1660). Surname Bandini. B. 1818, s. 1877. S.P.; is Prince Giustiniani Bandini in the Roman States. *Heir*, Visct. Kynnaid, s. *Rome*.
- \***Newcastle**, Edgar, 2nd Bp. of. (See created 1882.) Surname Jacob. B. 1844, app. 1896. E. New Coll., Oxford; 1st class Mods. '65, 3rd class Lit. Hum. '67, B.A. '68, M.A. '70, D.D. '95. Hon. D.D. (Durham) '96. He was ordained deacon '68, priest '69, and was curate of Taynton, Oxon, '68-9, of Witney '69-71, and of St. James's, Bermondsey, '71-2. In '72 he was appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Calcutta, and was his Commissary '76-88; made Hon. Canon of Winchester '84. The work for which he is best known was done at Portsea, of which he was made vicar '78, and which he held till Jan. '96, when he was consecrated Bishop of Newcastle. In '76 he was made Examining Chaplain to the Bp. of Winchester; in '90 Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen, having being Hon. Chaplain '87-90, and in '93 Rural Dean of Landport and Chaplain to H.M. Prison, Kingston, Portsmouth. He is the author of "The Divine Society," being the '90 Cambridge Lectures on Pastoral Theology. *Benwell Tower, Newcastle-on-Tyne*.
- Newcastle**, Henry Pelham Archibald Douglas, 7th D. of (cr. 1756). Surname Pelham-Clinton. B. 1864, s. 1879. *Heir*, Lord H. Francis Pelham Clinton-Hope, bro. C. *Carlton*.
- Newlands**, William Wallace, 1st L. (cr. 1898). Surname Hozier. B. 1825; s. of the late James Hozier, Esq., of Newlands, Lanarkshire. Vice-Lieut., J.P., and D.L. for Lanarkshire; Convener of the Comms. of Supply for that county; and J.P. and D.L. for county and city of Glasgow; formerly Lieut. Roy. Scots Greys. *Heir*, Hon. James Hozier, M.P., s. *Mauldslie Castle, Carluke, Lanark; 16, Grosvenor Place, S.W.*
- Newton**, William John, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1828. Surname Legh. Formerly M.P. S. Lancashire and E. Cheshire. *Heir*, Hon. T. W. Legh, M.P., s. C. *Lyne Park, Disley, Cheshire*.

- \***Norbury**, William Brabazon Lindesay, 4th E. of (cr. 1827). Surname Toler. B. 1862, s. 1873. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. H. R. Toler, c. *Carlton Park, Market Harborough*.
- Norfolk**, Henry, 15th D. of (cr. 1483). Surname Fitz-Alan-Howard. B. 1847, s. 1860. K.G. P.C.; is premier Duke and Earl and hered. Earl Marshal of England; has been a member of the L.C.C.; Mayor of Sheffield '95-7; app. Postmaster-Gen. July '95. *Heir*, E. of Arundel and Surrey, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Normanby**, the Rev. Constantine Charles Henry, 3rd M. of (cr. 1838). Surname Phipps. B. 1846, s. 1890. J.P. and D.L. for N. Yorks; was vicar of St. Mark's, Worsley, near Manchester, '72-90; Canon of Windsor '91. *Heir*, George Phipps, n. *Mulgrave Casile, Lythe, Whitby, Yorks; The Cloisters, Windsor Castle*.
- Normenton**, Sidney James, 4th E. of (cr. 1806). Sits as Ld. Somerton (1873). Surname Agar. B. 1865, s. 1897. D.L. for Co. Southampton. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. A. Agar, bro. *Somerley, Ringwood, Hants; 22, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. Bachelors', St. James's*.
- Northampton**, William George Spencer Scott, 5th M. of (cr. 1812). Surname Douglas-Maclean-Compton. B. 1851, s. 1897. Was for several years in the Dip. Service, and was attached to the mission of the late Marquis, his father, to Spain in '81 to invest the King with the Order of the Garter; Priv. Sec. to Earl Cowper when Viceroy of Ireland '80-2; M.P. Stratford-on-Avon Div. '85-6, and for the Barnsley Div. from '89 until he succ. to the peerage; J.P. and D.L. Warwickshire; for several years member of the L.C.C., and in '98 returned for the Northampton C.C. *Heir*, E. Compton, s. *St. James's, Travellers', Bachelors'*.
- Northbourne**, Walter Heir, 2nd L. (cr. 1884). Surname James. B. 1846, s. 1893. M.P. Gateshead '74-93; J.P. and D.L. Kent. *Heir*, Hon. W. J. James, s. L. 6, *Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*
- Northbrook**, Thomas George, 1st E. of (cr. 1876). Surname Baring. B. 1826. P.C.; G.C.S.I.; D.C.L.; LL.D.; F.R.S.; s. as 2nd L. '66; M.P. Falmouth, '57-66; Ld. Admiralty '57-8; Under-Sec. India '59-64; Under Home Sec. '64-6; Under-Sec. War '69-72; Gov.-Gen. India '72-6; First Ld. Admiralty '80-85; app. L.L. Hants '90. *Heir*, Visct. Baring, s. L.U. 4, *Hamilton Place, W.; Stratton, Micheldever Station, Hants. Travellers', Brooks's, Athenæum*.
- \***Northesk**, David John, 10th E. of (cr. 1647). Surname Carnegie. B. 1865, s. 1891. S.P.; Capt. 3rd Batt. Gloucestershire Regt.; A.D.C. to the Gov. of Victoria. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. D. G. Carnegie, bro. *Ethie Castle, Arbroath, N.B.*
- Northington** (see Henley).
- North of Kirtling**, William Henry John, 11th L. (cr. 1554). Surname North. B. 1836, s. 1884. K.M.; late Lt. 1st Life Guards; Maj. Q.O. Oxford Hussars. *Heir*, Hon. W. F. J. North, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Northumberland**, Algernon George, 6th D. of (cr. 1766). Surname Percy. B. 1810, s. 1867. P.C.; K.G.; M.P. Beeralston '31-2, North Northumberland '52-65; a Lord of the Admiralty '58; Vice-Pres. of Board of Trade '59; Lord Privy Seal '78-80; is L.L. of Northumberland. *Heir*, E. Percy, s. (peer). C.

- Alnwick Castle; 2, Grosvenor Place. United Service.*
- Norton**, Charles Bowyer, 1st L. (cr. 1878). Surname Adderley. B. 1814. P.C.; M.P. North Staffordshire '41-78; Pres. Board of Health and Vice-Pres. Council '58-9; Under-Sec. Colonies '66-8; Pres. Board of Trade '74-8. *Heir*, Hon. C. L. Adderley, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Norwich**, John, 89th Bp. of. Surname Sheepshanks. B. 1834, app. 1893. E. at Christ's Coll., Camb., of which he was a scholar. He was ordained to the Leeds parish church '57, and from '59 to '67 was rector of New Westminster, in British Columbia; vicar of Bilton, Yorks, '68-73; and afterwards of St. Margaret's, Anfield, near Liverpool; perpetual curate till March '93, when he was appointed Bishop. *Palace, Norwich*.
- O'Hagan**, Thomas Towneley, 2nd L. (cr. 1870). Surname O'Hagan. B. 1878, s. 1885. The first Lord was Lord Chan. of Ireland. Lieut. 2nd Batt. Grenadier Guards. A minor. *Heir*, Hon. M. Towneley O'Hagan, bro. *Towneley, Burnley, Guards*.
- O'Neill**, Edward, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname O'Neill. B. 1839, s. 1883. M.P. Co. Antrim '63-80. *Heir*, Hon. A. E. B. O'Neill, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Onslow**, William Hillier, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Onslow. B. 1853, s. 1870. Elected High Steward of Guildford '75; Lord-in-Waiting '80 and '86-7; Under-Sec. Colonies '87; Parliamentary Sec. Board Trade '88; Gov. New Zealand '88-92; Under-Sec. India since '95; Ald. L.C.C. '95; Vice-Pres. of the Roy. Colonial Inst. '98. *Heir*, Visct. Cranley, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Oranmore and Browne**, Geoffrey Dominick Augustus Frederick, 2nd L. (cr. 1836). Surname Brown-Guthrie. B. 1819, s. 1860. I.R.P. (elected '69). *Heir*, Hon. G. H. Browne-Guthrie, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Orford**, Robert Horace, 5th E. of (cr. 1806). Surname Walpole. B. 1854, s. 1895. Has been in R.N.; Capt. W. Norfolk Mil. C. *Heir*, Clare Horatio Walpole, bro. *Wolterton Park and Mannington Hall, Aylsham, Norfolk; 36, Bruton Street, W. Carlton*.
- \***Oriel** (see Massereene).
- \***Orkney**, Edmund Walter, 7th E. of (cr. 1696). Surname Fitzmaurice. B. 1867, s. 1889. S.P.; Major 3rd Batt. Oxfordshire Light Infantry; J.P. Bucks; m. '92, Constance Macdonald, y. d. of the late David Gilchrist. *Heir*, Hon. A. Fitzmaurice, bro. C. *Glanmore, Templemore; Wing Lodge, Wing, Bucks. Prati's, Carlton, White's, Kildare St., Dublin*.
- Ormathwaite**, Arthur, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname Walsh. B. 1827, s. 1881. M.P. Leominster '65-8, Radnorshire '68-80; formerly in Life Guards; LL. Radnorshire; Chm. Radnorshire C.C. *Heir*, Hon. A. H. J. Walsh, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Ormonde**, James Edward William Theobald, 3rd M. of (cr. 1825). Sits as Ld. Ormonde (1821). Surname Butler. B. 1844, s. 1854. K.P.; is Vice-Adm. of Leinster, and hered. Chief Butler of Ireland; formerly Capt. Life Guards; L.L. Co. Kilkenny. *Heir*, Lord J. Butler, bro. C. *Carlton*.
- Overtoun**, John Campbell, 1st L. (cr. 1893). Surname White. B. 1843. E. at Glasgow Univ., M.A. '64. Convener of Co. Dumbarton. L. *Overtoun, Dumbartonshire*.
- Oxenford** (see Stair).



Oxford, William, 32nd Bp. of. Surname Stubbs. B. 1825. E. at Ripon Grammar School and Christ Church, Oxon, where he graduated 1st class Lit. Hum. and 3rd class Math. '48; became a Fellow of Trinity College, and proceeded M.A. '51, D.D. by decree of Convocation '79; is also LL.D. Edinburgh, Cambridge, Dublin, and Heidelberg; D.C.L. Oxon. Ordained deacon '48, and priest '50. *Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford* '66, and has held various other appointments of importance at the University. Author of many learned works, amongst which are "Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum," "Select Charters and other Illustrations of English Constitutional History, from the Earliest Period to the Reign of Edward I.," and "The Constitutional History of England in its Origin and Development." Formerly his lordship was vicar of Navestock, Essex ('50-67); Examiner in the School of Law and Modern History '65-6, Select Preacher '70, Examiner in the School of Theology '71-2, and of Modern History '73-6, and '81; rector of Cholderton, Wilts, '75-9, Canon of St. Paul's '79-84. Consecrated Bishop of Chester April 25th, '84, and translated to Oxford in '89. A foreign knight of the Prussian order *pour le mérite* '97. *Cuddesdon Palace, Wheatley, Oxon. Athenæum.*

Peel, Arthur Wellesley, 1st V. (cr. 1895). Surname Peel. B. 1829. *y. s.* late Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel, the Prime Minister; E. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxon., of which college he is the Visitor; graduated M.A.; Hon. D.C.L. '87; P.C. Entered Parliament as M.P. for Warwick '65; continued to represent it until '85, from which date until '95 he represented Warwick and Leamington; was a Liberal until the Home Rule split, when he became Unionist. Has held the following official appointments: Parl. Sec. to Poor Law Board '68-71; Parl. Sec. to Board of Trade '71-3; Patronage Sec. to Treasury '73-4; Under-Sec. for Home Department '80. He is D.L. and J.P. for Warwickshire and Bedfordshire, and in '98 was elected an Alderman and appointed Vice-Chm. of the Beds C.C. He was appointed Speaker during Mr. Gladstone's second Administration on the retirement of Sir Henry Brand, late Viscount Hampden, in '84, and was thrice re-elected to the Chair, his occupancy of which gained him universal respect and admiration. His retirement in April '95 was a most impressive scene. The thanks of the House for his distinguished services in the Chair were voted to him with enthusiastic unanimity, in compliance with an address from the House. Her Majesty conferred upon him the dignity of a Viscounty, and he was afterwards granted by statute a pension of £4000 for life in consideration of his eminent services. Was presented with the freedom of the City of London in a gold casket July '95; app. ('96) Chm. of the Royal Commission on the Liquor Licensing Laws. *Heir, Hon. William Robert Wellesley Peel, s. The Lodge, Sandy, Beds. United University.*

Pembroke and Montgomery, Sidney, 14th E. of (cr. 1551). Surname Herbert. B. 1853, s. 1895. P.C., G.C.V.O.; is hered. visitor of Jesus Coll., Oxford, and High Steward of Wilton; app. Lord Steward of the Household July '95; M.P. Wilton '77-85; Croydon '86-95; a

Lord of the Treas. '85-92; was one of the Jun. Conservative Whips, and for several years Chm. of the Kitchen Com. House of Commons. *Heir, Ld. Herbert, s. C. Wilton House, Salisbury. Carlton.*

Penrhyn, George Sholto Gordon, 2nd L. (cr. 1866). Surname Douglas-Pennant. B. 1836, s. 1886. Is owner of the extensive slate quarries near Bangor; M.P. Carnarvonshire '66-8 and '74-80. *Heir, Hon. Edward Sholto Douglas Pennant, M.P., s. C. Carlton.*

Penzance, James Plaisted, 1st L. (cr. 1869). Surname Wilde. B. 1816. P.C.; a Baron of the Court of Exchequer '60-63; Judge of Probate and Divorce Court '63-72; is Dean of Arches and Chancellor of York. *L. Eashing Park, Godalming. Brooks's.*

Percy, Henry George, E. (cr. 1784). Sits as Ld. Lovaine. Surname Percy. B. 1846. *e. s. d.* of Northumberland. P.C.; E. Oxford; *m.* '68, Lady Edith, *d.* 8th D. of Argyll; late Col. 3rd Batt. Northumberland Fusil. and of 2nd Northumberland (Percy) Art. Vol.; M.P. N. Northumberland '68-85; Treasurer of Household '74-5; called to the House of Peers in his father's barony of Lovaine '87. *Heir, L. Warkworth, M.P., s. C. Alnwick Castle, Northumberland; 28, Grosvenor Square, W.*

\*Perth and Melfort, George, 14th E. of (cr. 1605). Surname Drummond. Born 1807, s. 1840. S.P.; formerly Capt. 93rd Highlanders; is Duc de Melfort and Comte de Lussan in France. *Heir to the Earldom of Perth, Visct. Strathallan; to the Earldom of Melfort and the French Honours, his d., Lady Marie Louise Susan Edith Grace. C. The Cottage, Kew, Surrey. Scottish.*

\*Peterborough, Edward, 28th Bp. of. (See founded 1541.) Surname Glyn. B. 1843, app. 1896. *y. s.* of the 1st Lord Wolverton, and uncle to the present peer. E. at Harrow and Univ. Coll. Oxon.; B.A. '67; ordained deacon and priest by the Archbp. of York, to whom he was chaplain '77-93; curate of Doncaster '68-71; vicar '75-8; vicar of St. Mary, Beverley, '72-5; hon. chaplain to the Queen '81-4, when he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to H.M.; vicar of Kensington '78-96. *m.* '82, Lady Mary Campbell, *d.* of the Duke of Argyll. Consecrated to the see of Peterborough '97. *The Palace, Peterborough.*

Petre, Bernard Henry Philip, 14th L. (cr. 1603). Surname Petre. B. 1858, s. 1893. Late Lieut. 1st Lincolnshire Regt. *Heir, Hon. Philip B. J. Petre, bro. 94, Piccadilly.*

Pirbright, Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname De Worms. B. 1840. E. King's College, London, of which he was elected a Fellow '63; called Bar, Inner Temple, '63; Parl. Sec. Brd. of Trade '85-6 and '86-8; Und.-Sec. for Colonies '88-92; was Pres. Internat. Conf. on sugar bounties, and H.M. Plenipotentiary '87-8; P.C.; F.R.S.; M.P. Greenwich '80-85, Liverpool, East Toxteth, '85-95; appointed '98, by H.M., one of the adnl. commrs. for the Paris Exhibition of 1900. *C. Carlton.*

Playfair, George James, 2nd L. (cr. 1892). Surname Playfair. B. 1849, s. 1898. Lieut.-Col. R.A. The 1st L. was a distinguished chemist and politician, and filled several offices in Liberal administrations. *Heir, Lyon G. H. Lyon Playfair, s. C. Fintray House, Aberdeenshire. Naval and Military.*

Plunket, William Lee, 5th L. (cr. 1827). Surname Plunket. B. 1864, s. 1897. Formerly in H.M. Diplomatic Service; *m.* Lady Victoria,



- d. of 1st M. of Dufferin and Ava. The late Lord was Archbishop of Dublin. *Heir*, Hon. and Rev. B. J. Plunket, *bro.* C. *Old Connaught House, Bray*; 13, *Ovington Square, S.W. Carlton.*
- Poltimore**, Augustus Frederick George Warwick, 2nd L. (cr. 1831). Surname Bamfylde. B. 1837, s. 1858. P.C.; Treas. of the Household '72-4. *Heir*, Hon. C. R. G. W. Bamfylde, s. C. *Poltimore Park, Exeter; Court Hall, North Molton, N. Devon*; 127, *Sloane Street, S.W. Carlton, Marlborough.*
- Polwarth**, Walter Hugh, 6th L. (cr. 1690). Surname Hepburne-Scott. B. 1838, s. 1867. S.R.P.; L.L. Selkirkshire. *Heir*, Master of Polwarth, s. C. *Harden, Roxburghshire; Merton House, St. Boswell's, N.B.*
- Ponsonby** (see Bessborough).
- Portarlington**, Lionel George Henry Seymour, 5th E. of (cr. 1785). Surname Dawson-Damer. B. 1858, s. 1892. I.R.P. since '96; Capt. Dorsetshire Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Visct. Carlow, s. C.
- Portland**, William John Arthur Charles James, 6th D. of (cr. 1716). Surname Cavendish-Bentinck. B. 1857, s. 1879. P.C., G.C.V.O.; formerly in Coldstream Guards; late Col. Hon. Artillery Com.; reapp. Master of the Horse '86-92, '95; L.L. Caithness-shire '89, L.L. Notts. '98; m. June 11th, '89, Miss Dallas-Yorke. *Heir*, M. of Titchfield, s. C.
- Portman**, William Henry Berkeley, 2nd V. (cr. 1873). Surname Portman. B. 1829, s. 1888. M.P. Shaftesbury '52-7, and Dorsetshire '57-85; D.L. and J.P. Somerset and Dorset; Col. W. Somerset Yeo. Cav. '54-72; Chm. Dorset C.C. *Heir*, Hon. E. W. B. Portman, s. L.U. *Bryanston, Blandford, Dorset*; 22, *Portman Square, W.*
- Portsmouth**, Newton, 6th E. of (cr. 1743). Surname Wallop. B. 1856, s. 1891. Hereditary Bailiff of Burley, New Forest; M.P. Barnstaple '80-85, S. Molton D. '85-91; E. Balliol Coll., Oxon; M.A. '79; J.P. Hants and Devon; Ald. Hants C.C.; d. L. Hants and Co. Wexford. *Heir*, Hon. J. F. Wallop, *bro.* L.U. *Brooks's.*
- Poulett**, William Henry, 6th E. (cr. 1706). Surname Poulett. B. 1827, s. 1864. Formerly in the Army. *Heir*, Visct. Hinton, s. C. *Army and Navy.*
- Powerscourt**, Mervyn Edward, 7th V. (cr. 1743). Surname Wingfield. B. 1836, s. 1844. I.R.P. (elected '65); cr. Baron Powerscourt in peerage of the United Kingdom '85; K.P.; P.C. (Ireland); formerly in 1st Life Guards; Pres. Royal Dublin Soc.; Chm. Bd. Dublin Hospitals; Pres. Art Union Ireland; Chm. Bd. of Guardians, Rathdown Union; a Gov. Nat. Gall., Ireland; D.L. Co. Wicklow; J.P. Dublin and Wicklow. *Heir*, Hon. M. R. Wingfield, s. L.U. *Powerscourt, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow, Ireland*; 51, *Portland Place, W. Marlborough, Kildare Street.*
- Powis**, George Charles, 4th E. of (cr. 1804). Surname Herbert. B. 1862, s. 1891. m. '90, Hon. Violet Lane Fox, d. of late Lord Conyers; is directly descended from the famous Lord Clive; L.L. Shropshire. *Heir*, Visct. Clive, s. C. *Carlton.*
- \*Queensberry**, John Sholto, 8th M. of (cr. 1682). Surname Douglas. B. 1844, s. 1858. S.P.; formerly a S.R.P., but failed to secure reelection in '80. *Heir*, Lord Douglas, s. C. *Turf.*
- Radnor**, William, 5th E. of (cr. 1765). Surname Pleydell-Bouverie. B. 1841, s. 1889. P.C.; M.P. S. Wilts '74-85, Enfield D. '85-9; Treas. of the Household '85-6 and '86-9; Prov. Grand Master of Mark Masons for Wiltshire. *Heir*, Visct. Folkestone, M.P., s. C. *Carlton.*
- \*Radstock**, Granville Augustus William, 3rd L. (cr. 1800). Surname Waldegrave. B. 1833, s. 1857. I.P.; M.A. Balliol Coll., Oxon; formerly Lieut.-Col. West Middlesex R.V. *Heir*, Hon. Granville Geo. Waldegrave, s. *Mayfield, Southampton.*
- Raglan**, George FitzRoy Henry, 3rd L. (cr. 1852). Surname Somerset. B. 1857, s. 1884. Formerly Capt. Gren. Guards, now Capt. Roy. Eng. Milit. The first peer was the Field Marshal who died in the Crimea. *Heir*, Hon. F. R. Somerset, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Ramsay** (see Dalhousie).
- Ranfurly**, Uchter John Mark, 5th E. of (cr. 1831). Sits as Ld. Ranfurly (1826). Surname Knox. B. 1856, s. 1875. A Lord-in-Waiting '95-7, when he was app. Gov. of New Zealand. *Heir*, Visct. Northland, s. C. *Northland House, Dunganon, Co. Tyrone; The Lodge, East Burnham, Carlton, Bachelors' Travellers', R.Y.S. (Cowes), Ulster (Belfast).*
- Rathdonnell**, Thomas Kane, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname McClintock-Bunbury. B. 1848, s. 1879. Formerly in the Army; elected an I.R.P. '89; app. L.L. Co. Carlow '90. *Heir*, Hon. W. McClintock-Bunbury, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Rathmore**, David Robert, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Plunket. B. 1838. Called Irish Bar '62; Q.C. '68; Law Adviser Irish Govt. '68; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '75-7; Paymaster-Gen. '80; First Commr. of Works '85-6 and '86-92; M.P. Dublin Univ. '70-95; P.C.; L.L.D.; is a Direc. L. & N. W. Ry. C. *The Oaks, Wimbledon, Carlton.*
- Ravensworth**, Henry George, 2nd E. of (cr. 1874). Surname Liddell. B. 1821, s. 1878. M.P. S. Northumberland '52-78. *Heir*, Hon. A. C. Liddell, *bro.* C. *Carlton.*
- Rayleigh**, John William, 3rd L. (cr. 1821). Surname Strutt. B. 1842, s. 1873. E. at Trin. Coll., Camb.; B.A.; Senior Wrangler and 1st Smith's Prizeman '65; Sc.D. Camb. and Dublin; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, and McGill Univ. Montreal; formerly Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge. Succeeded Professor Tyndall in the professorship of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution. L.L. Essex. Was formerly one of the secretaries of the Royal Society. Scientific adviser to the Trinity House. Author of "Theory of Sound" and of numerous memoirs relating to Mathematics and Physics. Joint discoverer of Argon. *Heir*, Hon. R. J. Strutt, s. C. *Terling Place, Witham, Essex. Athenæum.*
- Reay**, Donald James, 11th L. (cr. 1628). Sits as Ld. Reay (1881). Surname Mackay. B. 1839, s. 1876. G.C.S.I.; G.C.I.E.; Chief of Clan Mackay; Ld. Rector of St. Andrews '84-6; Gov. of Bombay '85-90; L.L. Roxburghshire '92; Under-Sec. for India '94-5. President University College, London, and Royal Asiatic Society; elected Chm. London Sch. Bd. '98. *Heir*, Baron A. Mackay, c. (to Sc. barony). L. *Carolside, Earlston, Berwickshire, N.B.*; *Ophemert, Netherlands*; 6, *Great Stanhope Street, W. Travellers', Athenæum, St. James's, New Edinburgh.*
- Rendel**, Stuart, 1st L. (cr. 1894). Surname Rendel. B. 1834. s. of the late J. M. Rendel, F.R.S. E. at Eton and Oriel Coll., Oxon;

called to Bar, Inner Temple, '61, but never practised; director of the firm of Armstrong, Mitchell, & Co.; J.P. Montgomeryshire, for which county he was M.P. '80-94; was Pres. of the Welsh Nat. Council. L. *Hatchlands, Guildford*; 1, *Carlton Gardens. Athenæum, Brooks's.*

\***Rendlesham**, Frederick William Brook, 5th L. (cr. 1806). Surname Thellusson. B. 1840, s. 1852. I.P.; M.P. for E. Suffolk '74-85. *Heir*, Hon. F. A. C. Thellusson, s. C. *Carlton.*

**Revelstoke**, John, and L. (cr. 1885). Surname Baring. B. 1863, s. 1897. Is a director of the Bank of England, a partner in the well-known City house of Baring Bros. and Co. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil Baring, bro. L.U. *Membrand, Plymouth, Devon. Travellers', Brooks's.*

**Ribblesdale**, Thomas, 4th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Lister. B. 1854, s. 1876. P.C.; Capt. Rifle Brigade; a Lord-in-Waiting '80-85; Master of Buckhounds Aug. '92 to July '95; chief L. Whip House of Lords '98. *Heir*, Hon. T. Lister, s. L. *Gisburne Park, Yorks*; 18, *Manchester Square, W. Brooks's.*

**Richmond and Gordon**, Charles Henry, 6th D. of (cr. 1675). Surname Gordon-Lennox. B. 1818, s. 1860. P.C.; K.G.; M.P. W. Sussex '41-60; formerly Roy. Horse Guards; L.L. of Banffshire; Pres. of Poor Law Board '59; Pres. Board of Trade '67-8 and '85; Pres. of the Council '74-80; Sec. for Scotland '85-6; Chm. W. Sussex C.C. *Heir*, E. of March, s. C. *Carlton.*

**Ripon**, George Frederick Samuel, 1st M. of (cr. 1871). Surname Robinson. B. 1827. P.C.; K.G.; G.C.S.I.; C.I.E.; M.P. Hull '52-3, Huddersfield '53-7, W. Riding '57-9; succ. as E. de Grey and Ripon '59; Under-Sec. for War (and a short time for India) '59-63; Sec. for War '63-66; Sec. of State for India '66; Pres. of Coun. '68-73; Gov. Gen. of India '80-84; First Lord of the Admiralty Feb. to July '86; Col. Sec. '92-5; Mayor of Ripon '95; L.L. North Riding. *Heir*, E. de Grey, s. L. *Studley Royal, Ripon*; 9, *Chelsea Embankment, S.W. Athenæum.*

**Ripon**, William Boyd, 3rd Bp. of. (See founded 1836.) Surname Carpenter. B. 1841, app. 1884. E. at Cambridge, where he graduated Senior Optime '64; vicar of St. James's, Holloway, '70, Christ Church, Paddington, and Hon. Chaplain to the Queen '79; Canon of Windsor '82; Bishop of Ripon '84. *Hulsean Lecturer* in '79; *Bampton Lecturer* in '87, when he selected the subject of "The Permanent Elements of Religion," and this was published in '89. Lecturer in Pastoral Theology, Cambridge, '94. His lordship has also written "A Commentary on the Book of Revelation," "The Burning Bush," and "The Son of Man among the Sons of Men" (sermons), "Twilight Dreams," "Truth in Tales," "Narcissus," "Book of Household Prayers," "Heart Healing," "Lectures on Preaching," and "Thoughts on Reunion." Is a D.D. and Hon. D.C.L. (Oxon. '89). Dr. Carpenter has earned quite a reputation for the literary grace of his utterances. He spoke in the House of Lords against the Home Rule Bill Sept. '93, and also on the Factory Act, Parish Councils Bill, and the Benefices Bill. *The Palace, Ripon*; 71, *Carlisle Place, S.W. Athenæum.*

**Robartes**, Thomas Charles, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname Agar-Robartes. B. 1844, s. 1882.

M.P. East Cornwall '80-82. *Heir*, Hon. T. C. R. Agar-Robartes, s. L. *Athenæum.*

**Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford**, Frederick Sleigh, 1st L. (cr. 1892). Surname Roberts. He is the son of Sir Abraham Roberts, G.C.B. B. 1832. E. at Eton and Addiscombe. Appointed Lieut. in the Bengal Artillery '51; Capt. and Brevet-Major '60; served with distinction in the Indian Mutiny, and received the *Victoria Cross*. Took part in the Abyssinian war ('68) as Assistant Quartermaster-General, and obtained the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel. In '72 he was made C.B. for his services in the Looshai Expeditionary Force. He became Quartermaster-General in India in '75, with the local rank of Major-General; and in the Afghan war of '78 commanded the column sent to operate through the Kuram Valley, and surmounting the difficulties of the Peiwar Pass, gained a brilliant victory at Charasiah and entered Cabul. On the investiture of Candahar by Ayoub Khan, after the disaster at Maiwand, he rapidly performed the march from Cabul to Candahar, one of the most brilliant military feats of modern times, which has earned him undying fame, and utterly defeated the Pretender. He was created a baronet in '81, and given the distinctions of G.C.B. and C.I.E. In '81 he was despatched to take command of the forces against the Boers in South Africa, but was recalled in consequence of peace being made. He succeeded Sir Donald Stewart in the command of the Indian army '85 and was created a Peer in Jan. '92. In April '93 he left India for England, having resigned his command. He was given a brilliant farewell and an equally brilliant reception here. Hon. LL.D. Dublin '80; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon '81. Cambridge University made him an hon. LL.D. in June, and he was made a G.C.S.I. in May '93; D.L. Edin. '93; app. Field Marshal and Com.-in-Chief of Forces in Ireland in '95; P.C. '95; K.P. '97. *Heir*, Hon. Fredk. H. S. Roberts, Lieut. King's Royal Rifle Corps, s. *Royal Hospital, Dublin. Athenæum, Marlborough, United Service.*

\***Rochester**, Edward Stuart, 100th Bp. of. (See founded 604.) Surname Talbot. B. 1844, consecrated 1895. Is the second s. of the late Hon. John Chetwynd Talbot, Q.C. E. at Charterhouse and Christ Ch., Oxford, where he took 1st cl. in Fin. Class. Sch. '65, and 1st cl. in the Sch. of Law and Mod. Hist. '66, and was elected senior student in the same year; obtained the Ellerton prize essay on the "Influence of Christianity on Slavery" '69; became first Warden Keble Coll. '70, in which year he m. the Hon. Lavinia Lyttelton, third d. of the late Lord Lyttelton; was Exam. Final Class. Honours School; app. vicar of Leeds '88. Has been Select Preacher at Oxford, Chaplain to the late Archbp. of Canterbury '83-9, and hon. Chaplain to the Queen '90. Was hon. Canon of Ripon '91, and Chaplain-in-Ordinary '94. Dr. Talbot was one of the twelve contributors to "Lux Mundi." *Bishop's House, Kennington, S.E. Athenæum.*

\***Roden**, William Henry, 6th E. of (cr. 1771). I.P. Surname Jocelyn. B. 1842, s. 1897. Retired Comdr. Royal Navy. *Heir*, Lt.-Col. R. J. O. Jocelyn, bro.

**Rodney**, George Brydges Harley Dennett, 7th L. (cr. 1782). Surname Rodney. B. 1857,



- s. 1864. Formerly Capt. Life Guards. The first peer was the celebrated Admiral. *Heir*, Hon. G. B. H. G. Rodney, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Rollo**, John Rogerson, 10th L. (cr. 1651). Sits as Lord Dunning (1869). Surname Rollo. B. 1835, s. 1852. Formerly a S.R.P. *Heir*, William, Master of Rollo, s. L. *Duncrub Castle, Dunning, N.B. Athenæum*.
- Romilly**, John Gaspard Le Marchant, 3rd, L. (cr. 1865). Surname Romilly. B. 1866, s. 1891. Lieut. Coldstream Guards. First peer was Master of Rolls.
- Romney**, Charles, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Marsham. B. 1841, s. 1874. Pres. Marine Society; a Lord-in-Waiting '89-92. *Heir*, Visct. Marsham, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Rookwood**, Henry John, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1826. Surname Selwin-Ibbetson; only s. late Sir J. T. Ibbetson Selwin, Bart., but assumed name of Ibbetson in addition to that of Selwin '67. P.C.; M.P. S. Essex '65-8, W. Essex '68-85, Epping Div. '85-92; Under Home Sec. '74-8; Fin. Sec. to the Treas. '78-80. *Heir*, none. C. *Down Hall, Harlow; 62, Prince's Gate, W. Carlton*.
- Rosebery**, Archibald Philip, 5th E. of (cr. 1703). P.C.; K.G., K.T. Sits as Ld. Rosebery (1828). Surname Primrose. B. 1847, s. 1868. E. at Eton and Christ Ch., Oxford; m. '78, Hannah, d. of the late Baron Mayer de Rothschild, M.P. She died in Nov. '90. Lord Rosebery succeeded his grandfather in '68; appointed a commissioner to inquire into endowments in Scotland '72; Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, '81-3; elected Rector of the University of Edinburgh '80; was Lord Privy Seal, and First Commissioner of Works '85. On the accession to power of Mr. Gladstone in the beginning of '86, Lord Rosebery attained the distinguished post of Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He held the portfolio for only six months, until the fall of Mr. Gladstone's Government in June, but he established a very high reputation even in that short period. Lord Rosebery cast in his fortunes fully with Mr. Gladstone, and entirely agreed with his Home Rule policy. Though a peer, he moved ('84) for a select committee to inquire into the best means of improving the efficiency of the House of Peers. Mr. Gladstone some years ago forecast his future, and publicly spoke of him as destined to play a great part in the history of the country. He is a strong advocate of Imperial Federation (*q.v.*), and takes a great interest in movements for the improvement of the social condition of the masses. He generously presented a magnificent swimming bath to the People's Palace (*q.v.*) in the East End of London. Elected, with Sir John Lubbock, for the City division to the London County Council Jan. 17th, '89, and on Feb. 12th appointed Chairman of that body, over whose deliberations he presided with great success. But, owing to his many public duties, he had to resign in June '90. His lordship abstained to a great extent from his usual political and social labours during '91, owing to the lamented death of Lady Rosebery. His monograph on William Pitt the Younger was issued in November. In Jan. '92 he again became the Chairman of the London County Council, and held the position for some months, till the approach of the general election compelled him to resign it. When Mr. Gladstone succeeded to power Lord Rosebery became Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and in October he was made a Knight of the Garter. On the resignation of Mr. Gladstone in March '94 the Queen offered the post of Prime Minister to Lord Rosebery, and he carried on the government with no little success till July '95. He then urged upon his supporters that the general election should be fought upon the question of the predominance of the House of Lords. During '96 his attitude upon the Armenian Question differed from that of Mr. Gladstone, and finally he decided upon resigning the leadership of the party in order to leave himself an absolutely free hand upon this question. His view was that Great Britain should not be hurried into an intervention in the Armenian Question, which would lead to the risk of a European war. In '93 Lord Rosebery, from his place in the House of Peers, paid a noble and eloquent tribute to the life and public services of Mr. Gladstone, and later on spoke in the country in support of the attitude taken up by Lord Salisbury on the Fashoda situation. Lord Rosebery keeps an excellent racing stud, and both in '94 and '95 he won the Derby. *Heir*, Lord Dalmeny, s. L. *Mentmore, Leighton Buzzard; Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh. Brooks's*.
- Rosmead**, Hercules Arthur Temple, 2nd L. (cr. 1896). Surname Robinson. B. 1866, s. 1897. Capt. 3rd Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers. m. Hon. Edith L. Hancock, d. 4th Ld. Castlemaine. *Heir*, Hon. Hercules Edward J. Robinson, s. C. *Carlton, Army and Navy, Hyde Park*.
- Rosse**, Lawrence, 4th E. of (cr. 1806). Surname Parsons. B. 1840, s. 1867. K.P.; F.R.S. and D.C.L. Oxon; LL.D. Dub.; I.R.P. (elected '68); Chan. Dub. Univ.; Pres. Roy. Dub. Soc. March '87-92; Pres. Roy. Dub. Academy; L.L. King's Co. The 3rd Earl was F.R.S. and Chan. Univ. of Dub. *Heir*, Lord Oxmantown, s. C. *Birr Castle, Parsonstown. Athenæum, Carlton*.
- Rosslyn**, James Francis Harry, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname St. Clair-Erskine. B. 1869, s. 1890. E. at Eton and Oxford Univ.; J.P. and D.L. Co. Fife. *Heir*, Lord Loughborough, s. *Dysart, Fifeshire*.
- Rossmore**, Derrick Warner William, 5th L. (cr. 1796). Sits as Ld. Rossmore (1838). Surname Westenra. B. 1853, s. 1874; L.L. Co. Monaghan. Formerly in the Army. *Heir*, Hon. William Westenra, s. C. *Carlton*.
- \*Roths**, Norman Evelyn, 18th E. of (cr. 1457), in the Peerage of Scotland. Surname Leslie. B. 1877, s. 1893. *Heiress*, Lady Eleanor M. Leslie, *sis*.
- Rothschild**, Nathaniel Mayer, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Rothschild. B. 1840. M.P. Aylesbury '65-85; e. s. late Baron Lionel N. de Rothschild, and member of the world-famous financial house; L.L. Buckinghamshire since '89; was Chm. Old Age Pensions Committee. *Heir*, Hon. L. W. Rothschild, s. L. *Brooks's*.
- Rowton**, Montagu William, 1st L. (cr. 1880). Surname Lowry-Corry. B. 1838. Was private sec. to the late Lord Beaconsfield, and accompanied him to Berlin as acting sec. of Embassy. C. *Carlton*.
- Roxburghe**, Henry John, 8th D. of (cr. 1707). Sits as E. Innes (1837). Surname Innes-Ker. B. 1876, s. 1892. *Heir*, Lord Alastair Robert Innes-Ker, *bro. Floors Castle, Kelso, N.B.*



**Russell, Francis John Stanley**, 2nd E. (cr. 1861). Surname Russell. B. 1865, s. 1878. *g.s.* of Earl Russell, the well known statesman, whom he succeeded. *Heir*, Hon. B. A. W. Russell, *bro.* *Amberley Cottage, Maidenhead. National Liberal, Reform, Whitehall, Royal Societies.*

**Russell of Killowen, Charles, L.** (cr. 1894). G.C.M.G., LL.D., and D.L. Surrey. Surname Russell. B. 1833. E. at Trin. Coll., Dublin. P.C. Commenced his career in the gallery of the House of Commons as a Parliamentary leader-writer. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn '59; appointed Q.C. and elected Bencher of Lincoln's Inn '72. M.P. for Dundalk '80-85; Hackney, S.D., '85-94. **Attorney-General** in the Gladstone Administration of '86, when he received the honour of knighthood, and again in '92. As a sound lawyer, acute cross-examiner, and persuasive advocate, Sir Charles Russell was without a rival at the English bar. He increased his reputation in '89 by his masterly oration at the **Parnell Commission**, where he appeared, with Mr. Asquith, Q.C., M.P., as counsel for Mr. Parnell. When he assumed office in '92 he gave up the old privilege, which had generally been made good use of before, of keeping his private practice. He was one of the English counsel in the Behring Sea Arbitration case ('93). On the decease of Lord Bowen he was appointed ('94) a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary (with a life peerage), and in July of the same year was appointed Lord Chief Justice of England in succession to Lord Coleridge. Hon. LL.D. of Cambridge Nov. '97. *Tadworth Court, Surrey*; 86, *Harley Street, W. Athenæum, Reform, Turf, National Liberal.*

\***Ruthven, Walter James**, 8th L. (cr. 1651). Surname Hore-Ruthven. B. 1838, s. 1864. S.P.; formerly Capt. Rifle Brigade; served in Crimea and Indian Mutiny. *Heir*, Hon. W. P. Hore-Ruthven, Master of Ruthven, Lieut. Scots Guards, s. C. *Harperstown, Taghmon, Co. Wexford; Barncluth, Hamilton, Scotland. Carlton.*

**Rutland, John James Robert**, 7th D. of (cr. 1703). Surname Manners. B. 1818, s. 1888. K.G.; G.C.B.; M.P. Newark '41-7, Colchester '50-57, N. Leicestershire '57-85, Melton Div. '85-8; First Com. Works, with seat in Cabinet, '52, '58-9, and '66-8; Postmaster-General '74-80 and '85-6; Chanc. of Duchy '86-92; D.C.L. Oxon '76; LL.D. Camb. '62; Hon. Col. Leicestershire Militia; High Steward of Cambridge. *Heir*, M. of Granby (peer), s. C. *Belvoir Castle, Grantham; Longshaw Lodge, Sheffield; St. Mary's Tower, Birnam, N.B.*; 3, *Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.*

**Sackville, Lionel**, 2nd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Sackville-West. B. 1847, s. 1888. Was assist. précis writer to the 4th E. of Aberdeen; ent. dip. service '47; Sec. of Embassy '67; in the absence of the Ambassador was Min. Plen. at Paris '71-2; Min. to Argentine Repub. '72-8, Madrid '78-81, Washington '81-8; G.C.M.G. '88. *Heir*, Hon. W. E. Sackville-West, *bro.* C. *Knoll Park, Sevenoaks, Kent.*

**St. Albans, John Wogan**, 2nd Bp. of. (See founded 1877.) Surname Festing. B. 1837, app. 1890. E. Wells Theological Coll. and Trin. Coll., Camb., graduating B.A. '60 and M.A., '63. He was ordained deacon in '60

and priest in '61. He was curate at Christ Church, Westminster, '60-73; vicar of St. Luke's, Berwick Street, '73; vicar of Christ Church, Albany Street, '78; Rural Dean of St. Pancras '87; Prebendary of St. Paul's '88; and in May '90 was appointed to the bishopric, on the resignation of the late Dr. Cloughton. 21, *Endsleigh Street, London, W.C.*

**St. Albans, Charles Victor Albert Aubrey de Vere**, 11th D. of (cr. 1684). Surname Beauclerk. B. 1870, s. 1898. Lieut. Notts. Yeo. Cav.; late Lieut. 3rd Batt. Roy. Scots; is hered. Grand Falconer and hered. Registrar to the Court of Chancery. The 1st Duke was son of Charles II. by Nell Gwynne. *Heir*, Lieut. Lord Osborne de Vere Beauclerk, *bro.* *Bestwood Large, Arnold, Nottingham*; 13, *Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.*

**St. Asaph, Alfred George**, 91st Bp. of. (See founded 560.) Surname Edwards. B. 1848, app. 1889. His lordship is the youngest prelate on the bench. E. Jesus Coll., Oxon., graduating '74, and was ordained deacon in the same year. Curate of Llandinog and second master of Llandovery College, '74-5; head master of the same college '75-85; vicar of St. Peter's, Carmarthen, '85; elevated to the episcopal bench in '89. *The Palace, St. Asaph, Flintshire. Athenæum.*

\***St. Davids, John**, 120th Bp. of. Surname Owen. B. 18— (This see, founded at an early date, is said to have been originally archiepiscopal.) E. Bottwog Grammar Sch. and Jesus Coll., Oxford. Upon leaving college Dr. Owen became senior mathematical master at Appleby Grammar School, but in '79 obtained the appointment of Professor of Welsh and Classical lecturer at St. David's College, Lampeter. He was ordained during the first year of his appointment. Elected 85 Warden and Head-master of Llandovery College, which position he resigned in '89 to become Dean of St. Asaph. After three years, however, he returned to Lampeter as Principal, holding this position until he was elevated to the Episcopal bench in '97. *Abergwili Palace, R.S.O., Carmarthenshire; Gwynfryn Taliesin, R.S.O., Cardiganshire. Athenæum.*

**St. Germans, Henry Cornwallis**, 5th E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Eliot. B. 1835, s. 1881. Formerly R.N., and a clerk in Foreign Office. *Heir*, Lord Eliot, s. L.U. *Port Eliot, St. Germans, Cornwall*; 13, *Grosvenor Gardens, London, W. Travellers'.*

**St. John of Bletso, Beauchamp Moubray**, 16th L. (cr. 1558). Surname St. John. B. 1844, s. 1887. Formerly in the Army; is the older branch of the same family as the celebrated Visct. Bolingbroke; D.L. and J.P. Bedford and Hereford; Chm. Quar. Sess. Bedfordshire. *Heir*, Hon. Henry B. O. St. John, s. C. *Melbourne Park, Bedford. Junior Carlton.*

**St. Leonards, Edward Burtenshaw**, 2nd L. (cr. 1852). Surname Sugden. B. 1847, s. 1875. The 1st Lord was the celebrated lawyer and judge. *Heir*, Hon. H. F. Sugden, *bro.* C.

**St. Levan, John**, 1st L. (cr. 1887). Surname St. Aubyn. B. 1829. *e.s.* late Sir E. Aubyn, Bart.; E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A., '52); *m.* Lady Elizabeth, 2nd d. 4th M. Townshend; is D.L. and J.P. Cornwall; Deputy Special Warden of the Stanneries; Hon. Col. 3rd Batt. D. Cornwall's Light Infantry

M.P. W. Cornwall '58-85, and for W. or St. Ives D. '85-7. *Heir*, Major the Hon. John Townsend St. Aubyn, s. L.U. *St. Michael's Mount, Marazion, Cornwall.*

**St. Oswald**, Rowland, 2nd L. (cr. 1885). Surname Winn. B. 1857, s. 1893. M.P. Pontefract '85-93; Capt. Coldstream Guards; served in Soudan Campaign '85 (medal and clasp); J.P. W. Riding of Yorks. *Heir*, Hon. Rowland George Winn, s. C. *Nostell Priory, Wakefield, Yorks*; 11, *Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.*

**St. Vincent**, Carnegie Parker, 5th V. (cr. 1801). Surname Jervis. B. 1855, s. 1885. Formerly in the Army. The 1st peer was the celebrated Admiral Jervis. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. R. C. Jervis, bro. C. *Norton Disney, Newark.*

**Salisbury**, John, 93rd Bp. of. (See founded 1042.) Surname Wordsworth. B. 1843. s. of the late Bishop of Lincoln, and *g.n.* of the poet Wordsworth. *E.* at Ipswich, Winchester, and New Coll, Oxon, graduating in '65. Ordained deacon in '67 and priest in '69. His clerical life until he was ordained Bishop was passed in academical and cathedral appointments. He was Fellow and College Tutor of Brasenose, Proctor, Grinfield Lecturer, Select Preacher, **Bampton Lecturer**, Examiner for Classical Moderations and in the Theological Schools, and Examining Chaplain to his father. In '83 he was appointed Canon of Rochester and Oriel Professor of Interpretation of Scripture, and Bishop of Salisbury '85. Dr. Wordsworth is a moderate High Churchman, and has written several theological and classical works, the best known of which are "Fragments and Specimens of Early Latin," the Bampton Lectures for '81, and his critical edition of the Vulgate New Testament (in partnership with the Rev. H. J. White), of which the first volume, containing the Gospels, was published in '98. His Visitation Addresses on the Holy Communion reached a second edition in '92. His "Consideration on Public Worship and on the Ministry of Penitence," addressed to the clergy, with a "Pastoral Letter to the Laity of the Diocese" ('98), has been recently much read and commented on. Made a voyage round the world in '94-5, spending two months in New Zealand. In Jan. and Feb. '98 he executed a commission from the Archbishop to visit the Patriarchs and Chief Presbyters of the East, and Alexandria, Nicosia (Cyprus), Damascus, Jerusalem, and Constantinople, and to present the resolutions of the Lambeth Conference of '97 on Union among Christians. He consecrated the Anglican Church of St. George at Jerusalem '98. *Palace, Salisbury; Lollards' Tower, S.E.*

**Salisbury**, Robert Arthur Talbot, 3rd M. of (cr. 1789). Surname Gascoyne-Cecil. B. 1830, s. 1868. *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and—as Lord Robert Cecil—was elected for the family borough of Stamford in '53. K.G.; P.C. He received a place in Lord Derby's ministry of '66 as **Secretary of State for India** ('66-7), under the title of Lord Cranborne, which he assumed on the death of his elder brother. Owing to certain divergencies of opinion on the question of the extension of the franchise, to which he was opposed, Lord Cranborne separated himself for a time from his political associates; but on taking his place in the House of Lords at his father's death, in '67, as Lord Salisbury, he returned to his old party associations, and

soon took rank as the foremost debater of the Upper House. In '64 he was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford. He gradually assumed a high position of authority on Indian and foreign affairs; and when Mr. Disraeli resumed office as Premier in '74, Lord Salisbury became Secretary for India ('74-8). He was despatched to Constantinople in '76 to take part in the Conference which was expected to settle the matters in dispute between Russia and Turkey. The Conference failed to attain this result, and the war broke out which ended by the Treaty of San Stefano. Lord Salisbury accompanied Lord Beaconsfield to the Berlin Congress. He was **Secretary for Foreign Affairs** '78-80. Upon Lord Beaconsfield's death, in '80, Lord Salisbury became the recognised leader of the Conservative party; and when the Gladstone Ministry resigned office in June '85 Lord Salisbury became **Premier** as well as Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The new Administration, however, did not last long. The general election in November of the same year did not result favourably to the Government, and immediately after Lord Salisbury resigned. Mr. Gladstone succeeded, but he too had a short lease of power, and was defeated on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill June 8th, '86. The general election which took place in the following month brought Lord Salisbury again into power, and his tenure of office during the jubilee year of the Queen's reign will be memorable in his lordship's family for the honour which her Majesty paid him by going in person to visit him at Hatfield. In May '88 he introduced a Bill into the House of Lords for the reform of that Assembly and the creation of life peers. He was presented with the freedom of the city of Glasgow May 20th, '91, and in July he had the honour of entertaining the German Emperor at Hatfield, which was also visited by the Prince of Naples. Though the result of the general election in '92 was adverse to his Government he remained in office till he was defeated in the Commons, when he gave way to Mr. Gladstone. Lord Salisbury was an occasional contributor in his younger days to the *Quarterly Review*, but he now seeks relaxation from the cares of office in scientific rather than in literary pursuits, experimental physics being his favourite study. He spends much of his time in his laboratory at Hatfield, and has greatly interested himself in the application of electricity to practical purposes on his estates. On the resignation of Lord Rosebery, in June '95, Lord Salisbury formed his third Administration, which is a coalition ministry, in which places were found for a number of Liberal Unionists (see MINISTRY). Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports '95; D.L. Kent. He was occupied throughout '96 by the conduct of our relations with America in regard to the Venezuelan Boundary dispute, and by affairs in Armenia; and in '97 events in Crete, and afterwards in Greece, found ample occupation for him, apart from other foreign affairs. His conduct of the negotiations in regard to the China question ('98) exposed him to criticism even from his own side, but in the firm stand he made on the Fashoda question he received the support of both great political parties. *Heir*, Visct. Cranborne, M.P., s. C. *Carlton.*



**Salterford** (*see* Courtown).

**Saltoun**, Alexander William Frederick, 18th L. (cr. 1445). Surname Fraser. B. 1851, s. 1886. Formerly Maj. and Lieut.-Col. Grenadier Guards; elected a S.R.P. '90. *Heir*, Hon. A. A. Fraser, Master of Saltoun, s. *Carlton*.

**Sandhurst**, William, 2nd L. (cr. 1871). Surname Mansfield. B. 1855, s. 1876. Formerly in Coldstream Guards; a Lord-in-Waiting '80-85; Under-Sec. for War Feb. to July '86, and Aug. '92 to Jan. '95, when he was app. Gov. of Bombay. *Heir*, Hon. J. W. Mansfield, *bro.* L. *Brooks's*.

**Sandwich**, Edward George Henry, 8th E. of (cr. 1660). Surname Montagu. B. 1839, s. 1884. M.P. Huntingdon '76-84; late Col. Gren. Guards; is Col. commanding 5th King's Royal Rifles; Chm. Hunts C.C.; app. L.L. Hunts '91; Mayor of Huntingdon '96-7; re-elected for '97-8. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. V. A. Montagu, R.N., *bro.* C. *Hinchinbrooke, Hunts; Hooke Court, Dorset. Travellers', Carlton*.

**Sandys**, Augustus Frederick Arthur, 4th L. (cr. 1802). Surname Sandys. B. 1840, s. 1863. Formerly in Life Guards. *Heir*, Hon. M. W. G. Sandys, *bro.* L. *St. James's*.

**Savile**, John, 2nd L. (cr. 1888). Surname Savile-Lumley. B. 1854, s. his uncle, the first lord and a distinguished diplomatist, under special remainder 1896. Has himself served in the Diplomatic Service and in the Foreign Office; Maj. Notts Yeo. Cav. 47, *Bryanston Square, W.*

**Saye and Sele**, John Fienes, 14th L. (cr. 1447, 1603). Surname Twisleton Wykeham-Fienes. B. 1830, s. 1887. Late Capt. Oxfordshire Hussars; J.P., C.C., and D.L. Oxon. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. Geoffrey Cecil T. W. Fienes, s. *Sunbury House, Reading. Brooks's*.

**Scarborough**, Alfred Frederick George Beresford, 10th E. of (cr. 1690). Surname Lumley. B. 1857, s. 1884. Formerly in the Army; L.L. W. Kiding of Yorks. *Heir*, Hon. O. V. Lumley, *bro.* C. *Carlton*.

**Scarsdale**, Rev. Alfred Nathaniel Holden, 4th L. (cr. 1761). Surname Curzon. B. 1831, s. 1856. Rector of Kedleston, Derbyshire. *Heir*, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, s. C. *Carlton*.

**Seafield**, James, 11th E. of (cr. 1701). Sits as Ld. Strathspey (1884). Surname Ogilvie-Grant. B. 1876, s. 1888. *Heir*, Hon. T. Ogilvie-Grant, *bro.*

**Seaton**, John Reginald Upton, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Colborne. B. 1854, s. (1888). J.P. Devon. *Heir*, Hon. F. L. L. Colborne, *bro.*

**Sefton**, Charles William Hylton, 5th E. of (cr. 1771). Sits as Ld. Sefton (1831). Surname Molyneux. B. 1867, s. 1897. Lieut. Lances. Hussars Yeo. Cav.; formerly attaché to the Embassy at Paris. *Heir*, Hon. Osbert Cecil Molyneux, *bro.*

**Selborne**, William Waldegrave, 2nd E. of (cr. 1882, B. Selborne 1872). Surname Palmer. B. 1859, s. 1895. m. Lady Maud Cecil, d. of 3rd M. of Salisbury; Maj. 3rd Hampshire Regt.; J.P. Hampshire; M.P. Petersfield D. '85-92, W. Edinburgh '92-5; Under-Sec. for the Colonies since July '95. L.U. *Heir*, Visct. Wolmer, s. *Blackmoor, Liss, Hants. Brooks's*.

\***Sempill**, William, 15th L. (cr. 1489). Surname Forbes-Sempill. B. 1836, s. 1874. S.P.; formerly Lieut. Coldstream Guards. *Heir*, Hon.

J. Forbes-Sempill, Master of Sempill, s. C. *Carlton*.

**Shaftesbury**, Anthony, 9th E. of (cr. 1672). Surname Ashley-Cooper. B. 1869, s. 1886. Capt. 10th Roy. Hussars; A.D.C. to Gov. of Victoria; D.L. Co. Antrim; g.s. of the eminent philanthropist. *Heir*, Rt. Hon. E. Ashley, *un.* C. *St. Giles's House, Cranborne, Dorset. Bachelors', Marlborough, Carlton*.

**Shand**, Alexander Burns, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1828. Surname Shand; s. late Alexander Shand, of Aberdeen. P.C.; L.L.D. Glasgow; D.C.L. Oxon; Sheriff of Kincardineshire '62, and of Haddington and Berwick '69; Judge of Court of Session '72-90; Hon. Benchers Gray's, Inn '92; Chm. of Coal Conciliation Board '94. 32, *Bryanston Square, W.*

**Shannon**, Richard Henry, 6th E. of (cr. 1756). Sits as L. Carleton (1786). Surname Boyle. B. 1860, s. 1890. Late of the Rifle Brigade. *Heir*, Hon. H. G. Boyle, *bro.* C. *Carlton*.

**Sheffield**, Henry North, 3rd E. of (cr. 1816). Sits as Ld. Sheffield (1802). Surname Holroyd. B. 1832, s. 1876. M.P. E. Sussex '57-65; formerly in dip. service. *Heir*, Lord Stanley, of Alderley (to 1r. barony), c. C. *Carlton*.

\***Sherard**, Castel, 10th L. (cr. 1627). Surname Sherard. B. 1849, s. 1886. I.P.; retired Comdr. R.N. *Heir*, Philip H. Sherard, *bro.* C. *Glanton, Peterborough*.

**Sherborne**, Edward Lenox, 4th L. (cr. 1784). Surname Dutton. B. 1831, s. 1883. m. '94, Emily Theresa, d. of the late Baron de Stern. *Heir*, Hon. and Rev. F. G. Dutton, *bro.* *Sherborne House, Northleach, R.S.O.; 9, St James's Square, Travellers', White's, 1urf.*

**Shrewsbury and Talbot**, Charles Henry John, 20th E. of (cr. 1442, 1784). Surname Talbot. B. 1860, s. 1877. Hered. Lord High Steward of Ireland. *Heir*, Visct. Ingestre, s. C. *Carlton*.

**Shute** (*see* Barrington).

**Sidmouth**, William Wells, 3rd V. (cr. 1805). Surname Addington. B. 1824, s. 1864. M.P. Devizes '63-4; formerly in R.N. *Heir*, Hon. G. A. Addington, s. C. *Upottery Manor, Devon; 78, Eaton Place, S.W. Carlton*.

**Silchester** (*see* Longford).

**Sinclair**, Charles William, 14th L. (cr. 1489). Surname St. Clair. B. 1831, s. 1880. S.R.P.; formerly in Army. *Heir*, Master of Sinclair, s. C. *Carlton, United Service*.

**Sligo**, John Thomas, 4th M. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Monteagle (1806). Surname Browne. B. 1824, s. 1897. M.P. Mayo '57-68; late Lieut. R.N. *Heir*, Lord Henry Ullick Browne, *bro.* *Mount Browne, Guildford, Surrey; 1, Hyde Park Place, London, W. Travellers'.*

\***Sodor and Man**, Norman Dumenil John, 69th Bp. of. Surname Straton. B. 1840. E. Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. '62, M.A. '69, D.D. '92). Ordained deacon by the Bishop of Chester and priest by the Bishop of Lichfield in '65. Was appointed to the vicarage of Kirkby Wharfe '66; Vicar and Rural Dean of Wakefield '75; Proctor in Convocation for Archdeaconry of Craven '83; Hon. Canon of Ripon '83; Archdeacon of Huddersfield and Hon. Canon of Wakefield '88; and was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man '92. His influence in Wakefield was on the Evangelical and Protestant side. *Bishop's Court, Isle of Man. National*.

**Somerhill** (*see* Clanricarde).

**Somers**, Philip Reginald, 5th L. (cr. 1784). Surname Cocks. B. 1815, s. 1883. Formerly



- in Royal Artillery. *Heir*, Arthur Herbert Tennyson Somers Cocks, *g.n.*, s. of H. H. Somers Cocks, who died Dec. 26th, '94. C. *May Hill, Newent, Gloucestershire.*
- Somerset**, Algernon, 15th D. of (cr. 1546). Surname St. Maur. B. 1846, s. 1894. Formerly Lieut. 60th Rifles. The first Duke was the celebrated Lord Protector *temp. Ed. VI. Heir*, Lt. Percy St. Maur, bro. *Maiden Bradley, Bath; Burton Hall, Loughborough; Berry Pomeroy, Totnes. Army and Navy, Carlton, Wellington.*
- Somerton** (see Normanton).
- Sondes**, George Edward, and E. (cr. 1880). Surname Milles. B. 1861, s. 1894. Capt. Royal East Kent Yeo. Cav. '84; D.L., J.P., and C.C. Kent. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. Lewis Milles, bro. *Lees Court, Faversham; Nackington, Canterbury; Elmham Hall, Dereham, Norfolk.*
- Southampton**, Charles Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1780). Surname Fitz-Roy. B. 1867, s. 1872. Late Capt. 10th Hussars. *Heir*, Hon. E. A. Fitz-Roy, bro. *Idlicote, Shipston-on-Strour.*
- Southesk**, James, 9th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Lt. Balinhard (1869). Surname Carnegie. B. '1827, s. 1849. K.T. '69; LL.D. St. Andrews '92; LL.D. Aberdeen '95; has been L.L. Kincardineshire; formerly in Grenadier Guards and 92nd Highlanders. *Heir*, Lord Carnegie, s. C. *Kinnaird Castle, Brechin, N.B. Carlton, Travellers'.*
- \*Southwell**, Arthur Robert Pyers, 5th V. (cr. 1776). Surname Southwell. B. 1872, s. 1878. I.P.
- Southwell**, George, 1st Bp. of. (See founded 1884.) Surname Ridding. B. 1828. E. St. Mary's Coll., Winchester, and Balliol Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. '51. Elected Fellow of Exeter Coll. in '51; M.A. '53, and D.D. '69. Was Head Master of Winchester College '67-84. Elevated to the episcopal see of Southwell in May '84. L. *Thurgarton Priory, Southwell, Notts. Athenæum.*
- Spencer**, John Poyntz, 5th E. (cr. 1765). Surname Spencer. B. 1835, s. 1857; P.C.; K.G.; M.P. S. Northants '57; Viceroy of Ireland '68-74 and '82-5; Lord Pres. of Council '80-83 and Feb. to July '86; First Lord of the Adm. Aug. '92 to June '95; L.L. of Northants; formerly Chm. Northants Quarter Sessions; Chm. Northants C.C.; and Master of the Pytchley since '90. Chan. Victoria Univ., Manchester, '92; member of Council of Prince of Wales. *Heir*, Rt. Hon. C. R. Spencer, h.-bro. L. *Althorp, Northampton. Athenæum, Brooks's.*
- Stafford**, Fitz Osbert Edward, 11th L. (cr. 1640). Surname Stafford-Jerningham. B. 1833, s. 1892. *Heir-pres.*, Adolphus Frederick J. Jerningham, c. *Costessy Park, Norwich; Stafford Castle; Shifnal Manor, Salop.*
- Stair**, John Hamilton, 10th E. of (cr. 1703). Sits as Lt. Oxenford (1841). Surname Dalrymple. B. 1819, s. 1864. K.T.; M.P. Wigtownshire '41-56; L.L. Wigtownshire; was Capt. Scots Guards. *Heir*, Visct. Dalrymple, s. L. *Brooks's.*
- Stalbridge**, Richard de Aquila, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Grosvenor. B. 1837. P.C.; M.P. Flintshire '61-86; Vice-Chamb. of Household '62-4; Patronage Sec. to Treasury '80-85; and 1st L. Whip in House of Commons '80-86; Chm. L. & N. W. R. since '91. *Heir*, Hon. Hugh Grosvenor, s. L. U. *Motcombe House, Shafflesbury; 32, Queensborough Terrace, W. Brooks's.*
- Stamford**, William, 9th E. of (cr. 1628). Surname Grey. B. 1850, s. 1890. m. '95, Elizabeth Louisa Penelope, d. of Rev. C. Theobald, R.D., Rector of Lasham, Hants; M.A. Oxon.; admitted into Order of Diocesan Readers by Bishop of London '91. Formerly Prof. of Classics and Philosophy at Codrington Coll., Barbadoes. *Heir*, Lord Grey of Groby, s. 15, *St James's Place, S.W.; Grosvenor, Hyde Park.*
- Stanhope**, Arthur Philip, 6th E. (cr. 1718). Surname Stanhope. B. 1838, s. 1875. M.P. Leominster '68; E. Suffolk '70-75; a Lord of the Treasury '74-6; formerly Musketry Instructor Grenadier Guards; 1st Church Estates Commr.; app. L.L. and Custos Rotulorum, Kent, '90; F.S.A. *Heir*, Visct. Mahon, s. C. *Carlton, Travellers'.*
- Stanley of Alderley**, Henry Edward John, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). B. 1827, s. 1869. *Heir*, Hon. E. L. Stanley, bro. 15, *Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.*
- Stammore**, Arthur, 1st L. (cr. 1893). Surname Hamilton Gordon. B. 1829. M.A. Camb. '51; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon. '79; G.C.M.G.; was priv. sec. to the E. of Aberdeen when 1st Lord of the Treasury '52-5; sec. to Mr. Gladstone's Mission to Corfu '58; Lieut.-Col. Comdt. 1st Aberdeenshire Rifle Vol.; D.L. Aberdeenshire '61; M.P. Beverley '54-7; Gov. of New Brunswick '61-6, Trinidad '66-70, Mauritius '71-4, Fiji '75-80, New Zealand '80-82, Ceylon '83-90. *Heir*, Hon. George A. Maurice Gordon, s. *Red House, Ascot.*
- Stewart of Garlies** (see Galloway).
- Stradbroke**, George Edward John Mowbray, 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). Baron Rous (1796). Surname Rous. B. 1862, s. 1886. m. '98, Helena V. A., only d. late General Keith Fraser. M.A. Camb.; C.C. East Suffolk; D.L. and J.P. Suffolk; Lt.-Col. Comdg. 1st Vol. Brigade E.D.R.A.; app. Vice-Admiral of Suffolk '90. *Heir*, Lt.-Col. W. J. Rous, c. C. *Henham, Wangford. Bachelors, Carlton.*
- Strafford**, Henry William John, 4th E. of (cr. 1847). Surname Byng. B. 1831, s. 1898. m. '63, the Countess Henrietta. Has been Page-of-honour and Groom-in-waiting to the Queen; Equerry since '74; late Coldstream Guards; Hon. Col. 7th Batt. King's Royal Rifles; C.B.; the Dannebrog Philip of Hesse and the Sword of Sweden; cr. K.C.V.O. '97; J.P. Middlesex and Westminster. *Heir*, the Rev. the Hon. F. E. C. Byng, bro. *Wrotham Park, Barnet, Herts; 5, St. James's Square, S.W. Travellers', Turf, Marlborough, United Service.*
- Strange** (see Athole).
- \*Strathallan**, William Huntly, 9th V. (cr. 1686). Surname Drummond. B. 1871, s. 1893. S.P.; is Lieut. 3rd Batt. Black Watch. *Heir-pres.*, Hon. James Eric Drummond, h.-bro. *Strathallan Castle, Machany, Perthshire.*
- Strathcona and Mount Royal**, Donald Alexander, 1st L. (cr. 1897). Surname Smith. B. 1820. Pres. of the Bank of Montreal and Director of the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern of Minnesota Railways; is Gov. of the Hudson's Bay Co., Chancellor of McGill Univ., Montreal, and Hon. LL.D. Camb. and Yale Univs.; has been High Commr. for Canada in London since '96. G.C.M.G. Sir Donald Smith, as he became by knighthood in '86, and Lord Mount-Stephen gave as a memorial

- of the Queen's Jubilee of '87, £200,000 to found the Victoria Hospital at Montreal. *Dorchester Street, Montreal; Silver Heights, Manitoba; Norway House, Pictou, Nova Scotia; Glencoe, N.B.; Knebworth, Herts. Athenæum.*
- Stratheden and Campbell**, Hallyburton George, 3rd L. (cr. 1836, 1841). Surname Campbell. B. 1829, s. 1893. Late Lt.-Col. 40th Middlesex Rifle Vol. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. John Beresford Campbell, s. 17, *Bruton Street, W.; Harbigge, Roxburghshire.*
- Strathmore and Kinghorne**, Claude, 13th E. of (cr. 1606). Sits as Ld. Bowes. Surname Bowes-Lyon. B. 1824, s. 1865. Is L.L. of Forfarshire; created a peer of the U.K. '87. *Heir*, Lord Glamis, s. C. *Glamis Castle, Forfarshire; Streatham Castle, Darlington; Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. Carlton.*
- Strathspey** (see Seafield).
- Stuart of Castle Stuart** (see Moray).
- Sudeley**, Charles Douglas Richard, 4th L. (cr. 1838). Surname Hanbury-Tracy. B. 1840, s. 1877. F.R.S.; P.C.; M.P. Montgomery Dist. '63-77; formerly in the R.N.; Lord-in-Waiting '80-85; Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms Feb. to July '86. *Heir*, Hon. W. C. F. Hanbury-Tracy, s. L.U. *Ormeley Lodge, Ham Common, Surrey. Travellers'.*
- Sudley** (see Arran).
- Suffield**, Charles, 5th L. (cr. 1786). Surname Harbord. B. 1830, s. 1853. P.C.; a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen '68-72; Mast. of Buckhounds Feb. '86 to July '87; Lord of Bedchamber to Prince of Wales since '72; K.C.B. '76; Lieut.-Col. and Col. Norfolk Mil. Art. from '66-92; A.D.C. to the Queen '91. *Heir*, Maj. the Hon. C. Harbord, s. L.U. *Gunton Park, Norwich; 4, Manchester Square, W. Turf, White's, Marlborough.*
- Suffolk and Berkshire**, Henry Molyneux Paget, 10th E. of (cr. 1603, 1626). Surname Howard. B. 1877, s. 1898. Lieut. 4th Batt. Gloucestershire Regt. *Heir*, the Hon. J. K. Estcourt, bro. *Charlton Park, Malmesbury.*
- Sutherland**, Cromartie, 4th D. of (cr. 1833). Surname Sutherland-Leveson-Gower. B. 1851, s. 1892. Cornet 2nd Life Guards '70; Lieut. '71, retired '75; late Col. commanding Sutherland Vol.; Col. Staffordshire Yeo. Cav.; M.P. Sutherland '74-86; L.L. Sutherlandshire since '92; Mayor of Longton '95-6. *Heir*, M. of Stafford, s. *Trentham Hall, Staffordshire; Lilleshall, Newport, Salop; Dunrobin Castle, Sutherland; Stafford House, St. James's, S.W.*
- Swansea**, Ernest Ambrose, 2nd L. (cr. 1893). Surname Vivian. B. 1848, s. 1895. J.P. and D.L. Glamorganshire. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Hussey Vivian, h.-bro. C. 27, *Belgrave Square, S.W. Brooks's, Athenæum.*
- \***Taafe**, Henry, 12th V. (cr. 1628). Surname Taafe. B. 1872, s. 1895. m. '97, Marie M. Fuchs. He is a Count in the Austrian peerage, as well as Viscount Taafe of Corren, and Baron Ballymote, Sligo, in Ireland. He is descended from the powerful nobleman of the same name who proceeded from Ireland, and made a great name in the Germanic Empire. His father was appointed Governor of Salzburg in '63, and in '67 became Austrian Minister of the Interior and Vice-President of the Cisleithan Ministry. At the latter end of '69 he served as Minister President. In '71 he accepted the office of Governor of the Tyrol and Vorarlberg. In '80 he was summoned to form a new Cabinet, and held office until '93. The late peer died in '95, and was succeeded by the present holder of the title. *Heir*, Edward C. R. Taafe, s. *Ellischau Castle, Silberberg, Bohemia.*
- Talbot de Malahide**, Richard Wogan, 5th L. (cr. 1831). Sits as Ld. Talbot de Malahide (1836). Surname Talbot. B. 1846, s. 1883. Formerly in the Army. *Heir*, Hon. J. B. Talbot, s. C. *Castle Malahide, Dublin. Army and Navy.*
- Tankerville**, Charles 6th E. of (cr. 1714). Surname Bennet. B. 1810, s. 1859. P.C.; M.P. North Northumberland '32-59; Lord Steward '67-8; has been Capt. Gent.-at-Arms. *Heir*, Lord Bennett, s. C. *Carlton.*
- \***Teignmouth**, Charles John, 3rd L. (cr. 1797). Surname Shore. B. 1840, s. 1885. I.P. Formerly in the Scots Guards. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. J. Shore, bro. C. *The Grange, Bedale.*
- Templemore**, Henry Spencer, 2nd L. (cr. 1831). Surname Chichester. B. 1821, s. 1837. Formerly in the Life Guards. *Heir*, Hon. A. H. Chichester, s. C. 11, *Upper Grosvenor Street. St. James's, Travellers'.*
- Temple of Stowe**, William Stephen, 4th E. (cr. 1749). Surname Gore-Langton. B. 1847, s. 1889. D.L. and J.P. Somerset; late Maj. N. Somerset Yeo. Cav.; M.P. Mid Somerset '78-85. *Heir*, Lord Langton, s. C. *Junior Carlton.*
- Templeton**, Henry Edward Montague Dorington Clotworthy, 4th V. (cr. 1806). Surname Upton. B. 1853, s. 1890. Elected I.R.P. '94; formerly Lieut. 60th Rifles. *Heir*, Hon. Eric E. M. J. Upton, s. *Castle Upton, Templepatrick, Co. Antrim.*
- Tennyson**, Hallam, 2nd L. (cr. 1884). Surname Tennyson. B. 1852, s. 1892. Is s. of the first Lord Tennyson, who was Poet Laureate from '52 until his decease in '92; and his biography of his eminent sire (published '97) was emphatically one of the "books of the year." J.P. Hants. *Heir*, Hon. Lionel Tennyson, s. *Aldworth, near Haslemere; Farringford, Freshwater, Isle of Wight. Athenæum.*
- Tenterden**, Charles Stuart Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1827). Surname Abbott. B. 1865, s. 1882. Lieut. 3rd Batt. York and Lancaster Regt.
- Teynham**, Henry John Philip Sidney, 18th L. (cr. 1616). Surname Roper-Curzon. B. 1867, s. 1892. m. '95, Mabel, 2nd d. of the late Col. H. Green Wilkinson, Scots Guards. *Heir*, Hon. C. J. H. Roper-Curzon, s. *Lynsed Lodge, Sittingbourne, Kent. Wellington.*
- Thring**, Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Thring. B. 1818. Parliamentary Counsel '60-86; elected High Steward of Kingston-on-Thames '97. L. *Alderhurst, Englefield Green, Surrey; 5, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W. Athenæum.*
- Thurlow**, Thomas John, 5th L. (cr. 1792). Surname Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce. B. 1838, s. 1874. P.C.; formerly in dip. service; a Lord-in-Waiting '80-85 and Feb. to July '86; Paymaster-Gen. April to July '86. *Heir*, Hon. J. F. H.-T.-C. Bruce, s. L. *Travellers'.*
- Tollemache**, Wilbraham Frederick, 2nd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Tollemache. B. 1832, s. 1890. M.P. W. Cheshire '72-85. *Heir*, Hon. L. P. Tollemache, s. C. *Carlton, Travellers'.*
- Torphichen**, James Walter, 12th L. (cr. 1564). Surname Sandilands. B. 1846, s. 1869. Elected S.R.P. '94. Formerly Capt. Rifle Brigade.



- Heir*, Hon. J. A. D. Sandilands, Master of Torphichen, s. L. *Calder House, Mid-Calder, near Edinburgh. Naval and Military.*
- Torrington**, George Master, 9th V. (cr. 1721). Surname Byng. B. 1886, s. 1889. *Heir*, Hon. S. Byng, *un. C. A minor.*
- Townshend**, John Villiers Stuart, 5th M. (cr. 1786). Surname Townshend. B. 1831, s. 1863. M.P. Tamworth '56-63; served in the Crimea. *Heir*, Visct Raynham, s. L. *Raynham Hall, Norfolk. Brooks's.*
- Tredegar**, Godfrey Charles, 2nd L. (cr. 1859). Surname Morgan. B. 1830, s. 1875. M.P. Brecknockshire '58-75; served in the Crimea. *Heir*, Hon. F. C. Morgan, M.P., *bro. C. Carlton.*
- Trevor**, Arthur William, 2nd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Hill-Trevor. B. 1852, s. 1894. Has been Maj. 1st Life Guards; retired '95. *Heir*, Hon. G. E. Hill-Trevor, *bro. C. Carlton, White's.*
- \***Trimbletown**, Charles Aloysius Barnewall, 18th L. (cr. 1461). Surname Barnewall. B. 1861, s. his brother Christopher 1891. 3rd s. of the late Charles Barnewall, Esq., of Meadstown, Co. Meath, by his marriage with Letitia (d. '86), d. of Gerald Aylmer, Esq., of Lyons; established '93 his claim to the barony, which had been dormant since the death of the 16th Baron ('79); *m. '89*, Margaret Theresa, d. of Richard John Stephens, Esq., of Brisbane, Queensland. 6, *Inverness Gardens, Kensington, W.*
- Truro**, John, 3rd Bp. of. (See re-founded 1877). Surname Gott. B. 1830, app. 1891. *E. Winchester and Brasenose Coll., Oxon*, where he graduated B.A., and Wells Theol. Coll., '53, and received D.D. in '73. Ordained '57, and became curate of St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth, afterwards holding the chaplaincy of St. Andrew, Great Yarmouth. Appointed perpetual curate of Bramley, Leeds, in '66, and vicar of Leeds in '73. Became Dean of Worcester in '86, and Bishop of Truro June '91. Is the author of "The Parish Priest of the Town" and "Ideals of a Parish." *Trenythor, Par Station, Cornwall.*
- Truro**, Thomas Montague Morison, 3rd L. (cr. 1850). Surname Wilde. B. 1856, s. 1891. Called to the Bar, Inner Temp., '78. *Brooks's.*
- Tweeddale**, William Montagu, 10th M. of (cr. 1694). Sits as Ld. Tweeddale (1881). K.T. Surname Hay. B. 1826, s. 1878. M.P. Taunton '65-8, Haddington Dist. '78; formerly Bengal C.S.; Ld. High Comm. to Gen. Assem. Ch. of Scotland '89-92, '96, and '97. *Heir*, E. of Gifford, s. L.U. *Yester, Haddingtonshire, N.B.; 6, Hill Street, W. Brooks's.*
- Tweedmouth**, Edward, 2nd L. (cr. 1881). Surname Marjoribanks. B. 1849, s. 1894. P.C.; *E. Harrow and Christ Ch., Oxon.*; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '74; Contr. H.M. Household '86; 2nd Liberal Whip '86-92; Parliamentary Sec. and Chief Liberal Whip Aug. '92 to March '94, when he succeeded to the peerage; Lord Privy Seal March '94, and Chancellor of the Duchy also from May '94 to June '95; Ald. L.C.C. since '95; J.P. and D.L. Berwickshire and Inverness-shire; M.P. Berwickshire '80-94. *Heir*, Lieut. the Hon. Dudley Churchill Marjoribanks, s. L. *Guisachan, Beaulieu, N.B.; Hutton Castle, Berwick-on-Tweed; Brook House, Park Lane. Brooks's.*
- Tyrone** (see Waterford).
- \***Valentia**, Arthur, 11th V. (cr. 1622). Surname Annesley. B. 1843, s. 1863. I.P.; formerly in the Army; Vice-Chm. C.C. Oxon.; M.P. Oxford City since April '95; appointed Comptroller of the Household '98. *Heir*, Hon. A. Annesley, s. C. Carlton.
- Vane** (see Londonderry).
- Vaux of Harrowden**, Hubert George Charles, 7th L. (cr. 1523). Surname Mostyn. B. 1860, s. 1883. In diplomatic service. This barony was called out of abeyance in '38. Two daughters, co-heiresses. L. *Brooks's.*
- Ventry**, Dayrolles Blakeney, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Eveleigh-de-Moleyns. B. 1828, s. 1868. I.R.P. (elected '71). *Heir*, Hon. F. Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, s. C. Carlton.
- Vernon**, George William Henry, 7th L. (cr. 1762). Surname Vernon. B. 1854, s. 1883. P.C.; formerly in the Army; Capt. Gentlemen-at-Arms '92-4; member of the Agric. Commn. '93. *Heir*, Hon. G. A. F. Vernon, s. L. *Sudbury Hall, Derby; Poynton Towers, Stockport. Travellers'.*
- Verulam**, James Walter, 3rd E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Grimston. B. 1852, s. 1895. M.P. St. Albans Div. Herts '85-92. Is a Visct. and Baron of Ireland, and a Baron of Scotland, besides being an Earl, etc., of the United Kingdom. *Heir*, Visct. Grimston, s. C. *Sopwell, St. Albans. Carlton, Bachelors'.*
- Vivian**, George Crespigny Brabazon, 4th L. (cr. 1841). Surname Vivian. B. 1878, s. 1893. His lordship's father was British Minister at Brussels '84-92; at Rome '92 till his death in Nov. '93. *Heir*, Hon. C. H. Vivian, *un. A minor.*
- \***Wakefield**, George Rodney, 2nd Bp. of. (See founded 1888.) Surname Eden. B. 1853. E. Richmond (Yorks) and Pembroke Coll., Camb., B.A. (2nd-class classical tripos) '76; M.A. '79, D.D. 91. *m. '89*, Constance M., d. of Canon Ellison. Dr. Eden was ordained '78; assistant master at Aysgarth School, Wensleydale, '78-9; was for some time domestic chaplain to the late Bishop Lightfoot, who gave him his first and, in fact, only living—that of Bishop Auckland, which he held '83-90. In '90 he was appointed Bishop Suffragan for the diocese of Canterbury, with the title of Bishop of Dover, and held this position until he was called to succeed Dr. Walsham How at Wakefield in '97. *Bishopgarth, Wakefield. Athenæum.*
- Waldegrave**, William Frederick, 9th E. (cr. 1729). Surname Waldegrave. B. 1851, s. 1859. A Lord-in-Waiting '86-92, '95-6; app. Capt. of the Yeo. of the Guard '96; P.C. *Heir*, Visct. Chewton, s. C. *Chewton Priory, Bath; 20, Bryanston Square. Carlton, Constitutional.*
- Wales**, H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of, P.C., K.G., K.T., K.P., Grand Master and Principal G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O. B. 1841. *Heir*, D. of York, s. (peer). *Marlborough House, S.W. United Service.* (See special biography.)
- \***Wallsourt**, Erroll Augustus Joseph Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Blake. B. 1841, s. 1849. I.P.; formerly Capt. Coldstream Guards. *Heir*, Hon. C. W. J. H. Blake, s. *Travellers'.*
- Walsingham**, Thomas, 6th L. (cr. 1780). Surname de Grey. B. 1843, s. 1870. M.A.; LL.D.; F.R.S.; High Steward Camb. Univ. and King's Lynn; a Trustee Brit. Museum;



- M.P. W. Norfolk '65-71; Lord-in-Waiting. '74-5. *Heir*, Hon. J. A. de Grey, *bro.* C. *Merton Hall, Thetford, Norfolk. Carlton.*
- Wandsworth**, Sydney James, 1st B. (cr. 1895). A Viscount also of the Kingdom of Portugal. Surname Stern; *e. s.* late Visct. de Stern, London, and Sophia, *d.* late A. A. Goldsmid, Esq., Cavendish Square, and neice late Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Bart. The late Viscount de Stern established in London the firm of Stern, Bros., of which he remained the head until his death; he was created a Viscount, and his brother Herman a Baron, of the Kingdom of Portugal, both for two lives. Lord Wandsworth was born in London; *E.* at Magdalene Coll., Camb.; J.P. for Surrey and London; Hon. Col. 4th Vol. Batt. E. Surrey Regt.; M.P. Stowmarket Div. of Suffolk '01-5. 10, *Great Stanhope Street, W. Marlborough, Bachelors', St. James's, Reform.*
- Wantage**, Robert James, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Loyd-Lindsay. B. 1832. V.C., K.C.B., Legion of Honour (Commander); served with distinction Crimea; M.P. Berks '65-85; Finan. Sec. War Office '77-80; L.L. Berks; Prov. Grand Master for Berks and Bucks of Masons. C. *Lockinge House, Wantage; 2, Carlton Gardens, S.W. Carlton, Guards', Travellers', etc.*
- Warwick**, Francis Richard Charles Guy, 5th E. of (cr. 1759), is also E. Brooke (cr. 1746). Surname Greville. B. 1863, s. 1893. M.P. Somerset '78-85; Colchester '88-92; Mayor of Warwick since '94. *Heir*, Lord Brooke, s. C. *Warwick Castle, Eastern Lodge, Dunmow.*
- Waterford**, Henry De La Poer, 6th M. of (cr. 1780). Sits as Ld. Tyrone (1786). Surname Beresford. B. 1875, s. 1895. Lieut. Royal Horse Guards; late 3rd and 4th Batt. Worcestershire Regt. m. '97, Lady Beatrix Frances Fitzmaurice, *y.d.* of the M. of Lansdowne. *Heir*, Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., *un. C. Carlton, White's, Turf, Kildare St.*
- \*Waterpark**, Henry Anson, 4th L. (cr. 1792). Surname Cavendish. B. 1839, s. 1863. I.P. In Foreign Office '60-63. *Heir*, Hon. Charles F. Cavendish, s. L.U. *Doveridge Derby. Brooks's, Travellers'.*
- Watson**, William, L. (cr. 1880). Surname Watson. B. 1828. P.C.; M.P. Glasgow and Aberdeen University '76; Sol.-Gen. Scotland '74-6; Lord-Advocate '76-80; a Lord of Appeal in ordinary since '80. C. 20, *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
- Welby**, Reginald Earle, 1st L. (cr. 1894). Surname Welby. B. 1832. s. of the late Rev. John Earle Welby; app. Assist. Fin. Sec. to the Treasury '80; auditor of the Civil List '81; Per. Sec. of the Treas. '85-94; G.C.B. '92; Comr. Patriotic Fund; Comr. of the Exhibition of '51; Vice-Chm. L.C.C., and Chm. of the Roy. Commn. on Military and Civil Exp. of India. 11, *Stratton Street, London, W.*
- Wellington**, Henry, 3rd D. of (cr. 1814). Surname Wellesley. B. 1846, s. 1884. M.P. Andover '74-80; was a Lieut.-Col. Gren. Guards. *Heir*, Col. Lord A. C. Wellesley, *bro. C. Strathfieldsaye House, Mortimer, R.S.O., Berks; Apsley House, Piccadilly. Marlborough.*
- Wemyss and March**, Francis Richard, 9th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Wemyss (1821). Surname Charteris. B. 1818, s. 1883. M.P. E. Gloucestershire '41-6, Haddingtonshire '47-83; a Lord of Treas. '53-5; is Hon. Col. London Scottish R.V.; A.D.C. *Heir*, Lord Elcho, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Wenlock**, Beilby, 3rd L. (cr. 1830). Surname Lawley. B. 1849, s. 1880. G.C.S.I.; M.P. Chester April to July '80; Vice-Chm. E. R. Yorks C.C.; Gov. of Madras '90 to Dec. '95; received '96 the Hon. Freedom of York. *Heir*, Hon. R. T. Lawley, *bro. L. Brooks's.*
- Westbury**, Richard Luttrell Pilkington, 3rd L. (cr. 1861). Surname Bethell. B. 1852, s. 1875. Formerly in the Army. First peer was Lord Chancellor. *Heir*, Hon. R. Bethell, s. C. *Carlton.*
- \*Westmeath**, Anthony Francis, 11th E. of (cr. 1621). Surname Nugent. B. 1870, s. 1883. I.P.; D.L. Co. Galway. *Heir*, Hon. W. A. Nugent, *bro. Pallas, Loughrea, Co. Galway. Carlton, Kildare Street, New, Travellers'.*
- Westminster**, Hugh Lupus, 1st Duke of (cr. 1874). Surname Grosvenor. B. 1825. P.C.; K.G.; M.P. Chester '47-69; s. as 3rd M. '69. Master of Horse '80-85; L.L. of Cheshire; app. L.L. of the new County of London Oct. '88. Received from King of Greece the order of the Saviour in recognition of his philanthropic work in Greece after the Græco-Turkish War. The Duke's eldest daughter married Prince Adolphus of Teck in Dec. '94. *Heir*, Visct. Belgrave, *g.s. L.U. Brooks's.*
- Westmorland**, Anthony Mildmay Julian, 13th E. of (cr. 1624). Surname Fane. B. 1859, s. 1891. Late Capt. Northamptonshire Regt. Mil. *Heir*, Lord Burghersh, s. C.
- Wharnciffe**, Edward Montagu Stuart Granville, 1st E. of (cr. 1876). Surname Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie. B. 1827, s. 1855. s. as 3rd L. '55; formerly in Grenadier Guards. *Heir*, Commander F. J. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, R.N., *neph. C. 15, Curzon Street, W. Carlton.*
- \*Wicklow**, Ralph Francis, 7th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Howard. B. 1877, s. 1891. I.P. *Heir*, H. M. Howard, *h.-bro. Shelton Abbey, Arklow, Ireland.*
- Wigan** (see Crawford).
- Willoughby de Broke**, Henry, 10th L. (cr. 1492). Surname Verney. B. 1844, s. 1862. *Heir*, Hon. R. G. Verney, M.P., s. C. *Carlton.*
- Wilton**, Arthur George, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Egerton. B. 1863, s. 1898. Unsuccessfully contested the Gorton Div. of S.E. Lancs. '86. *Heir*, Visct. Grey de Wilton, s. *Heaton Park, near Manchester. Carlton, White's.*
- Wimborne**, Ivor Bertie, 1st L. (cr. 1880). Surname Guest. B. 1835. Mayor of Poole '96-7. *Heir*, Hon. I. C. Guest, s. C. 22, *Arlington Street, S.W. Carlton.*
- Winchester**, Augustus John Henry Beaumont, 15th M. of (cr. 1551). Surname Paulet. B. 1858, s. 1887. Is premier M. of England; Major Coldstream Guards, and served in Nile expedition '85. *Heir*, Lord H. W. M. Paulet, *bro. C. Guards'.*
- Winchester**, Randall Thomas, 86th Bp. of (See founded 636.) Surname Davidson. B. 1848, app. 1895. E. at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Oxford, where he graduated (71) in honours in Law and History. Curate at Dartford, but became (77) Chaplain and private secretary to Archbishop Tait, whose second daughter he married a year later. In '82 H.M. the Queen appointed him her sub-almoner and hon. chaplain, and he also became one of the "six preachers" of Canterbury

Cathedral. On the late Dr. Benson's succession to the Primacy, Dr. Davidson retained the offices he held under Dr. Tait; but in '83 he was appointed Dean of Windsor and resident chaplain to the Queen. He has written on many historical subjects, including the "Origin and History of the Lambeth Conferences," and edited (with Canon Benham) the "Life of Archbishop Tait." He is a trustee of the British Museum, and a governor of the Colleges of Charterhouse and Wellington. He succeeded to the bishopric of Rochester on Dr. Thorold's translation to the see of Winchester ('90), and was consecrated in Westminster Abbey April 25th, '91. In Sept. '95 he was translated to the see of Winchester in succession to Bishop Thorold. His lordship is the Clerk of the Closet to the Queen, and holds the Oxford degree of D.D. by diploma, and is also an hon. D.D. of St. Andrews University. *Farnham Castle, Surrey; Lollards' Tower, S.E. Athenæum.*

**Winchelsea and Nottingham, Henry Stormont**, 13th E. of (cr. 1628). Surname Finch-Hatton. B. 1852, s. 1898. *Heir, Lord Maidstone, s. C. White's.*

**Windsor, Robert George**, 14th L. (cr. 1529). Surname Windsor-Clive. B. 1857, s. 1869. P.C.; L.L. Glamorganshire; D.L. Salop Paymaster-General '91-2. Mayor of Cardiff '95. *Heir, Hon. O. Windsor-Clive, s. C. Hewell Grange, Redditch; St. Fagan's Castle, Cardiff; 54, Mount Street, W. Carlton.*

**Winterton, Edward**, 5th E. of (cr. 1766). Surname Turnour. B. 1837, s. 1879. I.P.; D.L. Sussex. *Heir, Visct. Turnour, s. Carlton. Winton (see Eglintoun).*

**Wolseley, Garnet Joseph**, 1st V. (cr. 1885) Surname Wolseley. B. 1833 at Golden Bridge House, Co. Dublin, and is s. of late Major G. J. Wolseley. K.P. Entered the Army in '50. As ensign he served with the 80th Regt. in the latter part of the second Burmese war. He was dangerously wounded at the head of a storming party in the last and most critical action of the war. As lieutenant he served in the Crimea from Dec. '54 with the 90th Light Infantry, and as assistant engineer, and was twice wounded. Attaining a captain's rank, he served in India with the 90th, and on the staff in the campaigns of '57-9, and received a brevet majority. As lieutenant-col. he served in the China war of '60; and as colonel in Canada from '62-70, in which last year he commanded the Red River Expedition. As major-general he commanded the troops in the Ashantee War in '73-4; and as lieutenant-gen. he held the command of the troops in the South African War in '79. Commanded the army in the Egyptian War of '82, and was raised to the peerage after the victory of Tel-el-Kebir. He also commanded in the Soudan campaigns of '84-5, and was made a Viscount and K.P. Lord Wolseley received £25,000 for his services in Ashantee, and £20,000 for his Egyptian campaign. He has held many staff appointments, and has been High Commissioner to Natal and to Cyprus. Appointed Adjutant-General '82. He contributes occasionally to periodical literature; of his "Soldier's Pocket-book" several editions have appeared. Appointed ('88) Ranger of Greenwich Park. In Oct. '95 he took up new duties as Commander-in-Chief of the army in Ireland, and in Nov. '95 was made Com-

mander-in-Chief in place of the Duke of Cambridge. Appointed Field Marshal '94, in which year he also published a fine biography of the Duke of Marlborough. *Heiress* (to the Viscounty by special remainder), Hon. Frances G. Wolseley, *d. Royal Hospital, Kilmainham; 4, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. United Service, Athenæum.*

**Wolverton, Frederic**, 4th L. (cr. 1869). Surname Glyn. B. 1864, s. 1888. Partner in banking house of Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; J.P. Dorset; app. a Lord-in-Waiting '92, resigned '93; Memb. L.C.C. '98. *Heir, Hon. George E. D. Carr-Glyn, s. L. Brooks's.*

**Worcester, John James Stewart**, 133rd Bp. of. (See founded 679.) Surname Perowne. B. at Burdwan, Bengal, 1823; app. 1890. E. at Norwich Grammar School and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb.; he held Bell's, Tyrwhitt's, and Crosse's Univ. Scholarships, and was member's (Latin) prizeman three times. He was ordained deacon '47, and priest a year later. He became Fellow and assistant tutor of Corpus Christi Coll.; was for some time Divinity Lecturer at King's Coll., London, and afterwards Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Norwich. Vice-Principal of Lampeter Coll., which owes much to his strenuous activity; Prebendary of St. Davids '67; Canon Residentiary of Llandaff '69; Hulsean Lecturer in '68; and was seven years later appointed Hon. Chaplain to the Queen and Hulsean Professor of Divinity in the Univ. of Camb. The restoration of Peterborough Cathedral, whither he went as dean in '79, has been largely owing to his efforts. He formed one of the Convocation Company of Old Testament Revisers, was a member of the Ecclesiastical Courts' Commission, and was select preacher before the Univ. of Oxford in '88. Elected Prefector in Divinity, Trin. Coll. '72; Fellow '74; Hon. Fellow of Corpus Christi Coll., Camb., '86; Hon. D.D. of Edinburgh '84; J.P. for the Liberty and Borough of Peterborough. Dr. Perowne has a high reputation for many theological works, especially a Commentary on the Book of Psalms. His appointment as successor to Dr. Philpott in the see of Worcester was notified at the end of Oct. '90. During '92 his lordship attended the Reunion of the Churches Conference at Grindelwald, and spoke strongly in favour of the object expressed in the title of the Conference. He was sharply criticised in some quarters for so doing. *m. Anna M., d. of Mr. Sergeant Woolrych, of Croxley House, Herts. Harlebury Castle, Kidderminster. Athenæum.*

*Worlingham (see Gosford).*

**Wrottesley, Arthur**, 3rd L. (cr. 1838). Surname Wrottesley. B. 1824, s. 1867. A Lord-in-Waiting '69-74, '80-85; L.L. Staffordshire, resigned '87. *Heir, Lieut. Hon. W. Wrottesley, s. L. Brooks's.*

**Wynford, William Draper Mortimer**, 3rd L. (cr. 1829). Surname Best. B. 1826, s. 1869. Formerly in the Rifle Brigade. *Heir, Hon. H. M. Best, bro. C. Carlton.*

**Yarborough, Charles Alfred Worsley**, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Anderson-Pelham. B. 1859, s. 1875. P.C.; Vice-Adm. Co. Lincoln; Capt. Corps of Gent.-at-Arms '90-92. *Heir, Lord Worsley, s. C. Carlton.*

**York, H.R.H. Prince George Frederick of Wales**, P.C., K.G., K.T., K.P. *Heir, Prince Edward of York, s., born '94. (See special biography.)*



**York, William Dalrymple**, 88th Archbp. of Surname MacLagan. B. 1826. Primate of England, and Metropolitan, and member of the Privy Council. Prelate of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. (The see dates from 625, and has an income of £10,000.) His Grace is the s. of Dr. David MacLagan, who served with distinction in the Peninsular War. E. Peterhouse, Camb.; graduated B.A., Junior Opt. '56; M.A. '60; D.D., *jure dig.*, '78; Hon. Fellow of Peterhouse '89. Ordained deacon '56, and priest '57. Consecrated Lord Bishop of Lichfield '78. Held curacies at St. Saviour, Paddington, '56-8, and St. Stephen, Marylebone, '58-60; curate in charge of Enfield '65-9; rector of Newington '69-75; vicar of Kensington '75-8; Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral '78; Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen. In '70 his lordship edited "The Church and the Age," and is the author of "Pastoral Letters and Synodal Charges"; "Parochial Papers"; "The Church and the People; an Inquiry into the Neglect of Public Worship" ('82), etc. He was appointed to succeed the late Dr. Magee as Archbishop of York in May, and was enthroned on Sept. 15th, '91. He gave up £500 of his endowments for six years (March '93) to assist the poorer clergy in his diocese. His lordship's hospitable invitation to 150 Nonconformist ministers to visit him at Lichfield Palace on Michaelmas Day '90 occasioned much interest. In Aug. '95 similar hospitality was shown by the Archbishop to the Nonconformist ministers resident in the diocese of York. Visited Russia in '97. *Bishopthorpe, York. Athenæum.*

**Zetland, Lawrence**, 1st M. of (cr. 1892). Surname Dundas. B. 1844, s. as E. 1873. P.C.; M.P. Richmond '72-3; a Lord-in-Waiting '80; formerly in Horse Guards; Viceroy of Ireland Aug. '89 to Aug. '92; Mayor of Richmond (Yorks) since '95. *Heir, E. of Ronaldshay, s. C. Turf.*

**Zouche of Haryngworth, Robert Nathaniel Cecil George**, 15th L. (cr. 1308). Surname Curzon. B. 1851, s. 1873. This barony was for many years in abeyance prior to 1829. *Heiress-presumptive, Hon. D. Curzon, sis. C. Parham, Pulborough, Sussex. Carlton.*

# FOREIGN TITLES OF NOBILITY BORNE BY BRITISH SUBJECTS.

**Arundell, John Francis**, 12th Count (cr. 1595, Holy Roman Empire). See above—Arundell of Wardour, Lord.

**Aubigny, Charles Henry**, 6th Duke of (cr. 1684, France). See Richmond and Gordon, Duke of.

**Auverquerque, Francis Thomas**, 5th Prince of (cr. 1778, Holy Roman Empire). See Cowper, Lord.

**Barreto, Henry Edward**, 4th Baron de (cr. about 1840, Portugal). Surname Barreto. B. 1869, s. 1890. m. 1891, Ethel, d. of Arthur Wolton.

**Bentinck, Henry Chas. Philip O.**, 7th Count (cr. 1732, Holy Roman Empire). Surname Bentinck. B. 1848, s. 1874. m. 1877, the Baroness Mary Cornelia de Wassenae. *Heir, William Fred. C. H., s. (b. 1880).*

**Bronté, Alexander**, 4th Duke of (cr. 1799, Sicily). See Bridport, Lord.

**Bucy, Sergius M. E. R.**, 11th Marquis of (cr. 1602, France). Surname de Longueville de Bucy. B. 1864, s. 1867. Hereditary Knight of the Golden Spur, and a Grandee of Spain.

**Bush, William E.**, 1st Baron de (cr. 1889, Saxecoburg). B. 1860. Pres. Chemical Jury, Brussels Exhibition, '97. 3, *Palace Gate, Kensington, W.*

**Campbell von Laurentz, Edmund-Kempt**, 1st Baron (cr. 1886, Saxecoburg). Surname Campbell. B. 1848. m. Sarah Elizabeth, d. of Jas. F. Budge. *Rosemead, near Windsor.*

**Cape St. Vincent, Eloise Fanny**, and Countess of (cr. 1833, Portugal). m. 1843, the Rev. Henry Jodrell, M.A. *Heiress, Héloise Napier, d. Murchiston Hall, Homedean, Hampshire.*

**Cassilhas, The Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton**, Baron de (Portugal). B. 1817. m. 1854, Mary, widow of Andrew Melville. 90, *Eaton Square, S.W.*

**\*Chatellerault, James**, 15th Duke of (cr. 1548, France). See Abercorn, Duke of.

**Ciudad Rodrigo, Henry**, 3rd Duke of (cr. 1814, Spain). See Wellington, Duke of.

**Clifford, Lewis Henry Hugh, Count (Holy Roman Empire)**. See Clifford, Lord.

**Cowper, Francis Thomas**, 5th Prince of the Holy Roman Empire (cr. 1778). See Cowper, Lord.

**Craignish, Ronald McLeary Laurentz**, 1st Baron (cr. 1883, Saxecoburg and Gotha). Surname Campbell. *Heir, Ronald, s. (b. 1866).*

**Da Serra da Estrella, Sir John Croft, Bart.**, 2nd Baron (cr. 1813, Portugal).

**Dimsdale, Robert**, 6th Baron (cr. 1762, Russia). Surname Dimsdale. B. 1828, s. 1872. M.P. for Hertford '66-74; Hitchin '85-92. m. '53, Cecilia Jane, d. of Rev. Richard M. Southwell, M.A. *Heir, Chas. Robt. Southwell, s. (b. 1856). Essendon Place, Hertford.*

**Eyre, Charles Peter**, 2nd Count (Papal States), in Holy Orders. B. 1817, s. 1860. 6, *Bowmont Gardens, Glasgow.*

**Ferrières, Charles Conrad**, 3rd Baron de (cr. 1815, Netherlands). Surname du Bois de Ferrières. B. 1823, s. 1867. m. 1851, Anne Sheepshanks. *Cheltenham.*

**Freemantle, Thomas Francis**, 3rd Baron (cr. 1816, Austria). See Cottesloe, Lord.

**Giustiniani, Sigismund**, 8th Prince and 15th Marquis Bandini (cr. 1644, Rome). See Newburgh, Earl of. *Palazzo Altieri, Rome.*

**Goldsmid and Palmeira, Violet**, 4th Baroness (cr. 1845, Portugal). s. 1896. m. 1889, Sydney Francis Hoffnung, Esq. *Heir, Cyril Julian, s. (b. 1890). 53, Pont Street, S.W.*

**Grimaldi, Stacy Beaufort Grimaldi**, Marquis (cr. about 1500, Genoa). B. 1836, s. 1863.

**Halkett, Hugh Colin Gustavus George**, 3rd Baron (cr. 1848, Hanover). B. 1861, s. 1879. m. 1890, Sarah, d. of Anson-Phelps Stokes.

**Hamilton, Adolphus**, Count (cr. 1751, Sweden). B. 1839, s. 1854.

**Hapsburg, Rudolph R. B. A. A.**, Count (Holy Roman Empire). See Denbigh, Earl of.

**Heusden, William Frederick**, 4th Marquis of (cr. 1818, Holland). See Clancarty, Earl of.

**Hochepied, John Melville**, 9th Baron de (cr. 1704, Hungary). B. 1860, s. 1887.

**Kearney, Robert Cecil**, 1st Count (cr. 1868, Rome). m. 1855, Alice Florence, d. of Col.

\* This title is also claimed by the Duke of Hamilton.



Wm. Perceval, C.B. *Heiress*, Alice, d. 9, *Cheniston Gardens, Kensington, W.*

**Keatinge**, Anne, 1st Baroness (cr. 1875, Rome).

**Kusel**, Samuel Selig, 1st Baron de (cr. 1890, Italy). Surname Kusel. B. 1848. m. 1876, Elivra, d. of Cleto Chini, of Leghorn and Cairo.

**La Pasture**, Gerard Gustavus-Ducarel, 4th Marquis of (cr. 1768, France). B. 1838. s. 1840. m. 1st, 1864, Léontine Standish; 2nd, 1873, Georgina Mary, d. of R. Loughman. *Heir*, Chas. Edward Mary, s. (b. 1879).

**Longueuill**, Charles Colmore, 7th Baron de (cr. 1700, Canada). Surname Grant. B. 1844. s. 1879. m. 1878, Mary, 3rd d. of Thos. Wayne, *Heir*, Reginald Chas., *bro. Conservative.*

**Losada y Lousada**, Horace Francis, 3rd Duke of, Grandece of Spain of the 1st Class (cr. 1759, Spain). Surname Lousada. B. 1837. s. 1885. Late Col. Madras Staff Corps. *Heir*, Count Francis Clifford, Comm. R.N., *bro.*

**Mackay**, Donald James, 3rd Baron d' Ophemert (cr. about 1780, Holland). See Reay, Lord.

**Magawly-Cerati**, Valerio-Christopher, 6th Count (cr. 1734, Holy Roman Empire). Surname Magawly-Cerati de Calry. B. 1854. s. 1860. m. 1880, Ellen, d. of Redman Abbott. *Heir*, Valerio-Awley, s. (b. 1883). *Parma.*

**Malapert**, General Sir Henry Edward L. Thuillier, C.S.I., F.R.S., Baron de (cr. —, Spain). B. 1813. s. 18—, m. 1st, 1836 Susanne (d. 1844), d. of the Rev. J. Haydon Cardew; 2nd, 1847, Annie Charlotte, d. of George Gordon Macpherson, Esq.

**Maranham**, Douglas M. B. H. Cochrane, 3rd Marquis of (cr. 1825, Brazil). See Dundonald, Earl of.

**Melfort**, George, 11th Duke of (cr. 1692, France). See Perth, Earl of.

**Metaxa-Anzolato**, Andrea-Rushout-N.-Prescod, Count (cr. 1691, Venice). Surname Metaxa. B. 1844. s. 1875. m. 1871, Louisa Elizabeth, d. of Thomas White. *Heir*, Andrea Francis Albert, s. (b. 1874). *Corfu; West Covese, I.W.*

**Mindelheim**, Charles Richard John, 9th Prince of (cr. 1708, Holy Roman Empire). See Marlborough, Duke of.

**Moore**, Arthur John, 1st Count (cr. 1879, Rome). B. 1849. m. 1877, Mary Lucy, d. of Sir Chas. Clifford, Bart. *Heir*, Arthur Joseph, s. (b. 1878). *Moonsfort, Tipperary.*

**Nugent**, Walter Ruthven, Prince and Count (cr. 1720, Holy Roman Empire). B. 1816. m. Theresa Bachmann.

**O'Gorman**, Ferdinand, Count (cr. 1878, Rome). m. 1857, Alice Margaret, d. of Hyacinth, Count d' Stoffelze. *Heir*, Count Robert Jean Gaspard, s. *Chateau de Pixérécourt, near Nancy, France.*

**Poer**, Edmond James, 1st Count de la (cr. 1864, Rome). Surname de Poer of de la Poer; is *de jure* 18th Baron Power and Corrugmore in the Peerage of Ireland. B. 1841. J.P. and D.L. Co. Waterford. m. 1881, the Hon. Mary Olivia Monsell, d. of Lord Emby. *Heir*, Count John William, s. (b. 1882). *Gurteen le Poer, Kilsheelan, Co. Waterford.*

**Ponteruzzo**, Melville Amadeus Henry D. H., Count of (Savoy). See Ruigny and Raineval, Marquis of.

**Reuter**, Paul Julius, 1st Baron de (cr. 1871, Saxe-Coburg and Gotha). B. 1816. m. 1845, Ida Mary, d. of S. M. Magnus. *Heir*, Augustus J. C. H., s. (b. 1852). 18, *Kensington Palace Gardens, W.*

**Robeck**, John Henry Edward, 4th Baron de (cr.

before 1750, Sweden). Surname Fock. B. 1823. s. 1856. Late Capt. 8th Foot. m. 1856, Sophia Charlotte, d. of Wm. F. Burton. *Heir*, Hy. Edw. Wm. s. (b. 1859); late Capt. R.A. *Gowran Grange, Naas, Kildare.*

**Rothschild**, Nathan Meyer, Baron de (cr. 1822, Austria). See Rothschild, Lord.

**Russell**, Henri Patrice Marie, 2nd Count (cr. 1862, Rome). B. 1834. *Heir*, Francis Charles Marie, *bro.*

**Ruvigny and Raineval**, Melville Amadeus Henry Douglas Heddle, 9th Marquis of (cr. 1651, France) and 15th Marquis (cr. 1621), and 41st Baron (before 1080) of Raineval. Surname de Massue de Ruvigny. B. 1868. s. 1883. Knight of the Royal and Distinguished Order of Charles III. of Spain 1898. m. 1893, Rose Amalia, d. of Poncrazio Gaminara. *Heir*, Gabriel Henry, Count of La Caillemotte, s. (b. 1896).

**St. Agata**, Louisa Lucy, 1st Marchioness of (cr. 1857, Two Sicilies). Surname Conolly. *Heir*, none. *Midford Castle, Bath.*

**St. Paul**, Maria, 4th Countess de (cr. 1786, Holy Roman Empire). B. 1868. m. 1893, George Grey Butler. *Ewart Park, Wooler, Northumberland.*

**Salis**, John F. C. Fane, 7th Count de (cr. 1784, Holy Roman Empire). B. 1864. m. 1890, Hélène Marie de Riquet, d. of Prince Eugène de Caraman-Chimay. *Heir*, John Eugène, s.; (b. 1801). *Loughgur, Co. Limerick; Chateau de Bondo, Canton des Grisons, Switzerland.*

**San Miniato**, Horace Francis de Lousada, 2nd Marquis de (cr. 1846, Tuscany). B. 1837. s. 1870. See Losada y Lousada. Duke of.

**Souza**, Sir Walter Eugène de Souza, Count of the Holy Roman Empire. B. 1847.

**Stacpoole**, George, 4th Duke de (cr. 1830, Rome), and 5th Count (cr. 1818, France). B. 186—, s. 1896. Formerly Lieut. 3rd Batt. Princess of Wales's Own; J.P. Co. Galway, etc., etc. m. 1883, Pauline, d. of Edward Francis MacEvoy, Esq. *Heir*, George, Marquis de Stacpoole, s. (b. 1886).

**Stern**, Sydney James Stern, 2nd Viscount de (Portugal). See Wandsworth, Lord.

**Taafe**, Henry, Count (cr. before 1690, Austria). See Taafe, Viscount.

**Teissier**, Henry, 5th Baron (cr. 1819, France). B. 1862. s. 1895. Late Capt. 8th Hussars. *Bourne House, East Woodhay, Newbury.*

**Vallado**, Henry, 9th Marquis de (cr. 1653, Spain). Surname Walrond. B. 1841. s. 1870 m. 1861, Carolina Maud, d. of W. J. Clark.

**Vernon**, François Vernon de Landre Grogan de, 27th Count (cr. 1818, France). (Title in abeyance 1650 till 1781.) Surname de Vernon. B. 1862. s. 1897. Formerly in the army; and Capt. 3rd Batt. "King's Own" Royal Lancaster Regt. Served as secretary Egyptian Campaign '84-5, medal with clasp and bronze star. Club, *Piccadilly.*

**Viarolo**, Valerio-Christopher, 16th Count of (cr. 1454, Parma). See Magawly-Cerati, Count.

**Vittoria**, Henry, 3rd Duke of (cr. 1814, Portugal). See Wellington, Duke of.

**Waterloo**, Henry, 3rd Prince of (cr. 1814, Holland). See Wellington, Duke of.

**Worms**, George, 2nd Baron de (cr. 1871, Austria). B. 1829. s. 1882. m. 1860, Louisa, d. of Baron de Samuel. *Heir*, Anthony Denis Maurice George, s. (b. 1869). *Milton Park, Egham, Surrey.*

**Peerages Conferred**, Nov. '97—Nov. '93. Sir William Wallace Hozier, Bart., cr. Batoni

Newlands, of Newlands and Barrowfield in the county of the City of Glasgow, and of Mauldslee Castle in the county of Lanark; Sir Horace Brand Townsend-Farquhar, Bart., M.P., cr. Baron Farquhar, of St. Marvlebone in the county of London; Lord Halsbury, cr. Viscount Tiverton, of Tiverton in the county of Devon, and Earl of Halsbury, in the same county; Lord Muncaster (in the peerage of Ireland), cr. Baron Muncaster, of Muncaster in the county of Cumberland; Sir Arthur Lawrence Haliburton, G.C.B., cr. Baron Haliburton, of Windsor in the Province of Nova Scotia and Dominion of Canada; and Major-General Sir Horatio Herbert Kitchener, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., R.E., Sirdar of the Egyptian forces, cr. Baron Kitchener of Khartoum, and of Aspell in the county of Suffolk. All the preceding are creations in the peerage of the United Kingdom. The Rt. Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon was cr. Baron Curzon of Kedleston in the county of Derby, in the peerage of Ireland.

**Peers, English, Deceased (Dec. '97—Nov. '98).** See OBITUARY.

**Peers, Principal Officers of House of.**  
*Chairman of Committees*, Rt. Hon. Earl of Morley.—*Clerk of the Parliaments*, Henry John L. Graham, C.B.—*Clerk Assist. of Parliaments*, Hon. E. P. Thesiger, C.B.—*Reading Clerk and Clerk of Outdoor Committees*, M. A. Thoms, Esq.—*Counsel to Chairman of Committees*, Albert Gray, Esq.—*Chief Clerk, and Clerk of Public Bills*, H. C. Malkin, Esq.—*Senior Clerks*: R. W. Monro, Esq., *Principal Clerk of Private Bill Office and Taxing Officer for Private Bills*; E. F. Taylor, *Principal Clerk, Judicial Department, and Taxing Officer (Judicial)*; A. Harrison, Esq., *Peers' Printed Paper Office*; W. Austen-Leigh, *Clerk of the Journals*; J. F. Symons-Jeune, *Principal Clerk of Private Committees*.—*Other Clerks*, F. Skene, W. H. Hamilton-Gordon, Esqs., Hon. A. McDonnell, C. L. Anstruther (Clerk attending the Table), A. H. Robinson, H. P. St. John, V. M. Biddulph, Esqs., Hon. E. A. Stonor, H. J. F. Badeley and C. Headlam, Esqs.—*Accountant*, G. Fulkes, Esq.—*Librarian*, A. S. Strong, Esq.—*Assistant Librarian*, A. H. M. Butler, Esq.—*Examiners for Standing Orders*, Merton A. Thoms and C. W. Campion, Esqs.—*Clerk for Standing Orders*, J. W. G. Bond, Esq.—*Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod*, Sir M. A. S. Biddulph, G.C.B.—*Yeoman-Usher*, T. D. Butler, Esq.—*Serjeant-at-Arms*, Major-Gen. Sir Arthur Ellis, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.—*Deputy Serjeant*, ————  
*Short-hand Writer*, W. H. Gurney-Salter, Esq.—*Resident Superintendent*, Mr. Williams.

## PEERS WHO HAVE BEEN COMMONERS.

The following list of names formerly borne in public life by gentlemen who are now members of the House of Lords, and whose present title is dissimilar to their surname, will be found of assistance in making references to the peerage.

Commoner.	Peer.
Adderley, Sir Chas., M.P.	Norton, L.
Bass, Sir Michael A., M.P.	Burton, L.
Beckett, Sir Edmund	Grimthorpe, L.
Borthwick, Sir Alg., M.P.	Glenesk, L.
Brooks, Sir T.	Crawshaw, L.
Burns, Sir John	Inverclyde, L.
Campbell, Sir A., M.P.	Blythwood, L.

Commoner.	Peer.
Carmarthen, Marq. of,	Leeds, D.
M.P.	
Cochrane - Baillie, Mr.,	Lamington, L.
M.P.	
Corry, Mr. Montagu	Rowton, L.
Cubitt, Mr. G., M.P.	Ashcombe, L.
Cunliffe-Lister, Mr. S.	Masham, L.
Dalkeith, Earl of, M.P.	Buccleuch, D.
De Worms, Baron H., M.P.	Pirbright, L.
Fellowes, Capt., M.P.	De Ramsey, L.
Flower, Mr. Cyril, M.P.	Battersea, L.
Foljambe, Cecil G. Savile	Hawkesbury, L.
Fremantle, Mr. T. F.	Cottesloe, L.
Gardner, H., M.P.	Burghclere, L.
Gathorne - Hardy, Mr.,	
M.P.	Cranbrook, E.
Gibbs, Mr. Henry Hucks	Aldenharn, L.
Gibson, Mr. Edw., M.P.	Ashbourne, L.
Giffard, Sir H., M.P.	Halsbury, E.
Gordon, Sir A. H.,	
G.C.M.G.	Stanmore, L.
Gore-Langton, Mr. W. S.,	
M.P.	Temple, E.
Grimston, Visct., M.P.	Verulam, E.
Grosvenor, Earl, M.P.	Westminster, D.
Grosvenor, Ld. Rd., M.P.	Stalbridge, L.
Grosvenor, Mr. R. W.,	
M.P.	Ebury, L.
Guinness, Sir A. E., M.P.	Ardilaun, L.
Guinness, Sir E. Cecil,	
Bart.	Iveagh, L.
Hamilton, Marq. of, M.P.	Abercorn, D.
Hartington, Marq. of, M.P.	Devonshire, D.
Herbert, Sidney, M.P.	Pembroke, E.
Holland, Sir Henry T.,	
M.P.	Knutsford, V.
Hozier, Sir Wm. Wallace	Newlands, L.
Hubbard, Mr. E., M.P.	Addington, L.
James, Mr. W., M.P.	Northbourne, L.
Johnstone, Sir H., M.P.	Derwent, L.
Knatchbull - Hugessen,	
Mr. E., M.P.	Brabourne, L.
Legh, Mr. W. J.	Newton, L.
Lewisham, Lord, M.P.	Dartmouth, E.
Lindsay, Lord, M.P.	Crawford, E.
Lopes, Lord Justice	Ludlow, L.
Loyd-Lindsay, Sir R., M.P.	Wantage, L.
Lymington, Lord, M.P.	Portsmouth, E.
Manners, Lord John, M.P.	Rutland, D.
Marjoribanks, Mr. E.,	
M.P.	Tweedmouth, L.
Matthews, Henry, M.P.	Llandaff, V.
Plunket, D. R., M.P.	Rathmore, L.
Rolls, Mr. J. A.	Llangattock, L.
St. Aubyn, Sir J., M.P.	St. Levan, L.
Sandon, Visct., M.P.	Harrowby, E.
Scott, Lord Henry, M.P.	Montagu of Beaulieu,
Selwin-Ibbetson, Sir H.,	[L.
M.P.	
Smith, Sir Donald	Rookwood, L.
	Strathcona and
	Mount Royal, L.
Stafford, Marq. of, M.P.	Sutherland, D.
Stanley, Colonel, M.P.	Derby, E.
Stephen, Sir George	Mount-Stephen, L.
Stern, Mr., M.P.	Wandsworth, L.
Sturt, Mr. Henry, M.P.	Alington, L.
Thesiger, General F.	Chelmsford, L.
Thomson, Sir W., D.C.L.	Kelvin, L.
White, John Campbell	Overtoun, L.
Williamson, J., M.P.	Ashton, L.
Winn, Mr. Rowland, M.P.	Saint Oswald, L.
Wolmer, Visct., M.P.	Selborne, E.

This list is not exhaustive; a fuller list of Peers who have been Commoners will be found in previous editions.

**People's Palace for East London, The.** opened May '87 by Her Majesty, is situated in the busy thoroughfare of the Mile End Road. It provides for the vast population of the East End a large hall for concerts, entertainments, etc.; a library and reading-rooms, gymnasia, swimming baths, social meeting rooms, game rooms, refreshment rooms, and trade shops and technical schools. The last-named department is intended to instruct youths in their trades, and is subdivided into day and evening departments. The day school, the fee of which per session of about 40 weeks is £2, contains 400 boys, of whom 205 pay fees, and the rest hold scholarships. The evening classes attract an average attendance of about 954, and embrace such subjects as brass-finish- ing, bookbinding, physiology, tailors' cutting, elocution, machine construction and drawing, etc. Much stress is laid upon this feature as a social factor of great probable importance. These trade training schools, built, equipped, at a cost of £20,000, by the Drapers' Company, were opened by the Master and Wardens of the Company Oct. 5th, '88. The site has cost in all £22,400. The "Palace" idea is a resuscitation and development of the Beaumont Philosophical Institute, established nearly half a century since in Mile End, the Governors of which are some twenty gentlemen closely identified with the East End. In '92 the buildings and grounds were practically completed by the grant of £3500 by the Drapers' Company towards the laying out of the grounds and the public gardens, which were then thrown open to the public. **Patron, the Queen; Chairman of the Governors and Treasurer, Sir J. H. Johnson; Secretary, C. E. Osborn. Offices, People's Palace, Mile End Road, E.**

**Persia.** An independent Asiatic state lying between Turkey and Afghanistan, three times as large as France. The chief cities are Tehe- ran, Tabriz, Ispahan, Meshed, and Shiraz. The Shah, officially called the "Shahinshah" or king of kings, is the autocrat of the realm, and carries on his government through a cabinet of 12 responsible ministers, and several ministers without portfolios. The country is divided into 33 provinces under governors-general, generally called Hakim, who, with the Sheikhs- el-Islam, or chief judges of the cities, admini- ster justice and superintend the collection of the revenue. The provinces are subdivided into districts. The chiefs of the nomad tribes exercise authority over them and collect the re- venues from them. The nomads consist chiefly of Turks, Kurds, Arabs and Lurs, and altogether number nearly 2,000,000. The priests have great power in the country. Many colleges exist for instruction in religion, which is of the Shia sect, and Persian literature. The chief products of the country are silk, grain, fruits, gums, opium, carpets, and tobacco. The army numbers about 100,000, of whom about one-fourth are kept in active service. **Revenue, '97-8, about £1,450,000.** The Government obtained from the Imperial Bank of Persia in '92 a loan of £500,000, repayable in eighty half-yearly instalments. This is the only public debt. The imports and exports of '97 were estimated to amount to about £7,500,000. **Area, 628,000 sq. m.; pop. about 9,000,000.** For Ministry see DIPLO- MATIC. See also **Persian Roads and Tramways** under **ENGINEERING**.

**Persia, Shah of.** See MUZAFFER-ED-DIN.

**Persian Gulf, etc.** For Residents, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

**Peru.** A republic on W. coast of S. America. The capital is Lima, with an estimated popula- tion of 104,000. The country contains vast stretches of rich agricultural and pastoral lands, besides profitable mining and petroleum fields and immense forests. The Sierra is a region of mineral wealth. The climate is very good, and the country is admirably suited for European immigrants. The disastrous war with Chili completely shattered the power of Peru. The Constitution is modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a Senate elected by the provinces, one member for every 30,000 inhabitants, and a House of Representatives nominated by the electoral colleges of the provinces. **Executive** in the hands of a President elected for four years. Absolute political but not religious freedom allowed, the constitution prohibiting the public exercise of any but the Roman Catholic religion, although some degree of toleration exists. Educa- tion is compulsory and free in the elementary schools. Chief products are sugar, wool, cotton, coffee and guano. **Area, 464,000 sq. m.; pop., 3,000,000. Revenue, '96, about £1,072,100; expendi- ture, about £1,130,000; imports, '97, about £1,000,000; exports about £3,000,000. Internal debt, about £200,000.** For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.—**History, '98.** In his Message to Congress the President stated that 1,000,000 *soles* would be paid to Chili as the first part of the ransom of Tacna and Arica (July 28th).

**Peterborough, Bishop of.** See under **PEERAGE**.

**Petroleum Committee's Report.** See **SESSION, sect. 107.**

**Pharmacy Acts Amendment Act, '98.** See **SESSION, sect. 75.**

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

A large group of the Asiatic Archipelago, and until '98 ruled as a Spanish colony by a Governor-General, with the Caroline, Sulu, and Marianne Islands. **Area, 114,326 sq. m.; pop. over 7,500,000.** The largest islands are Luzon and Mindanao. Capital, Manila. The inhabitants consist of the aborigines, called Negritos; the Igolotes, probably of Chinese descent, who are the agriculturists of the islands; and the Tagalos, who are Malay immigrants. Over the two former races the Spaniards easily obtained the ascendancy, but the Tagalos never bowed to Spanish rule. Great mineral wealth is said to exist throughout the islands, but their unhealthy climate prevents any effective attempt being made to work it properly. The chief industries are in the hands of the Chinese, who number about 100,000. Sugar, hemp, and tobacco are exported. The islands are specially rich in timber. The imports amount to about £2,000,000, and the exports to about £4,000,000. A conspiracy to secure the independence of the islands developed into open rebellion during '96. General Primo Rivera, appointed Governor in the latter part of '97, was charged by the Spanish Government with instructions to carry out a scheme of reforms. In December terms were arrived at with Aguinaldo and other rebel leaders for their submission. This was ac- complished largely by the help of money, and a



full amnesty was granted, many of the leaders emigrating to Hong-Kong. Despite a small rising against the taxes in Luzon during **March '98**, which was speedily crushed, peace prevailed till the Americo-Spanish war broke out. Then Admiral Dewey sailed with an American squadron from Hong-Kong and completely destroyed the Spanish ships in Manila harbour, capturing the forts at Cavite, and thus having Manila itself at his mercy. Being without military aid, he could not, however, proceed to reduce the city, so Aguinaldo and other rebel leaders were brought from Hong-Kong, and soon the old insurgents took the field again, and completely hemmed in Manila from the land side. Meanwhile, American troops with supplies of ammunition left San Francisco (**May 26th**), and a second expedition was despatched later on. The Spanish garrisons all over the country were overpowered, and the lack of provisions made the situation of the troops in Manila desperate. The Captain-General, indeed, proposed to surrender (**June 5th**), but finding himself unsupported resigned, and was succeeded by the second officer in command, afterwards leaving the island. The Ladrone Islands were seized by an American cruiser (**20th**). In due course the American troops arrived, and the disembarkation began (**July 1st**). Aguinaldo had meanwhile made great progress, but a German man-of-war interfered with his troops while attacking Isla Grande in Subig Bay. Thereupon Admiral Dewey sent two of his ships to take the island, and the German vessel retired (**7th**). The attitude of the Germans generally, and especially of the German squadron at Manila, was by no means friendly to the United States. Aguinaldo began to get troublesome early in **August**, owing to his arrogance, and his apparent desire to oust the Spaniards and then to get rid of the Americans and run a rebel republic himself. However, the city was bombarded and taken by the American land and sea forces co-operating (**13th**), just one day after the signature of the peace protocol at Washington (see **SPAIN and UNITED STATES**), and before the proclamation of the President, ordering a cessation of hostilities, could reach Manila. A deputation of the most influential natives in the Southern Philippines waited on the American Consul urging that the United States should annex the islands, and declaring that they would never submit to the rule of the Tagalos (**Sept. 3rd**). Meanwhile the insurgents attacked the Spanish positions till they controlled the whole island of Luzon, except Manila and Cavite. Their headquarters were fixed at Malolos, and there an Assembly of Delegates met (**15th**), and decided (**23rd**) to request the Americans to recognise the independence of the islands, save for an American protectorate relating only to external affairs. Aguinaldo was elected President. Considerable friction manifested itself as time went on between the American forces and the insurgents, and there was even a naval engagement (**Oct. 19th**), while General Otis obliged them to evacuate the suburbs of Manila. Meanwhile the Peace Commissioners were sitting in Paris, and the American delegates presented a demand (**31st**) for the cession of the whole Philippine Archipelago to the United States, as territorial indemnity for the expenses of the war. This was, of course, rejected by the Spanish Commissioners; but ultimately the United States Cabinet sent instructions (**Nov. 13th**) that the

American terms must be accepted within a week. The Spanish Commissioners thereupon refused to discuss the question of Spanish sovereignty, and proposed that to avoid a rupture the interpretation of the clause of the Protocol relative to the Philippines should be submitted to arbitration (**16th**).

### PHOTOGRAPHY, '98.

General activity in all branches of photographic practice during the year has resulted in many technical advances, whilst the average of artistic work is distinctly higher. Perhaps the most important announcement of the year was the communication to the Royal Society which **Dr. W. J. Russell** made in his Bakerian lecture with reference to the photogenic emanations of a great many substances, especially metals such as zinc. Dr. Russell's careful experiments carried to a further point Captain Coulson's "**Vapography**," so called from the fact that this eminent investigator found that certain metals give off at ordinary temperatures vapours which, even at a distance, and irrespective of intervening substances, such as glass or celluloid, will affect the gelatino-bromide film in the same way as will light. The interest almost amounting to consternation which these communications created amongst inventors and makers of apparatus will be easily understood when it is remembered that zinc has often been largely used for apparatus wherein it was brought into contact with the sensitive plate, to which it was never suspected of doing injury. Among the organic bodies found to affect a plate may be placed oils and turpentine. Alcohol, ether, petroleum, etc., have no apparent action, but amongst organic solids which are injurious may be placed mahogany (of which nearly all cameras are made), also oak, acacia, cork, charcoal, etc. Gutta-percha, paper, parchment, gelatine, and collodion, though inactive themselves, permit the active emanations of other bodies to pass through them; whilst mica, selenium, and gum arabic are opaque to them. These emanations in other respects justify their being termed vapours—flowing, turning corners, and generally moving precisely as fluids and vapours generally do. Whilst a great deal more remains to be done to systematise and explain the discoveries thus far made, the subject bristles with interest, and would seem to open up difficulties of grave import, at the same time possibly clearing up some matters hitherto but little understood.

Colour photography, misleadingly so-called, has been the constant object of study by Capt. Abney, Ives, Joly, Lippmann, and others; and under the term heliochromy many interesting lectures and demonstrations have been given, and the various methods of three-colour printing have come into more general commercial use. The scientific requirements of colour photography, and the difference between this and photography in natural colours, formed the subject of the sixth Boyle lecture, delivered by Capt. Abney in '97, but the publication of which was not until February of the past year, and it must be regarded as an important communication on the subject. At about the same time the adaptation of **Dr. Joly's** methods to the ordinary amateurs' needs further brought colour photography into popular notice, the Natural Colour Photographic Co. of Dublin

supplying, in such a form that any photographer might use them, the necessary ruled screen and tinted glass for taking the three negatives for subsequent superposition, and thus producing a heliochrome. The Chassagne process, which created so much excitement last year, is discredited, and of Benetto's alleged discovery little more has been heard; so that for all practical purposes colour photography, in the sense the average person understands the term, is about where it has been any time this last ten years. At the exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society this year a result was shown in vivid colours by Mr. Edwin Brewerton, in which two subsequent printings were made in pigmented-bichromated gum of the requisite transparent colours on a blue ferro-prussiate foundation, the result being a vividly coloured print in hues approximately true to nature: for this he was awarded a medal. At the same exhibition some examples of carbon printing in colours, and also with aniline colours, were shown by Mr. Thos. Manly, who christens his process *Ozotype*. The principle of this process, however, remains a secret with its exhibitor. With regard to the at present chimerical notion of combining the powers of photography and the electric telegraph, various more or less sensational announcements have appeared from time to time in the general press accrediting obscure persons here and there with having made astounding discoveries which would revolutionise all known methods of long-distance communications. What may be called *Tele-electroscopy*, however, remains as yet only within the sphere of the possible. According to Herr Liesegang this can be accomplished with almost any degree of perfection, it being merely a question of cost for the maintenance and delicate construction of apparatus. The results of the expeditions at the beginning of the year to observe the total eclipse of the sun were attended with much photographic interest, owing to the very complete arrangements which were made to secure complete photographic records. Much that was of great value in this direction was secured, and formed the nucleus of an interesting lecture delivered by the Astronomer Royal during the great photographic exhibition at the Crystal Palace in May. Under the title *Cinematograph*, and a host of other fancy names, this popular and entertaining form of photograph is now being shown all over the country, though neither the film nor the projected image can be said to have been very noticeably improved, and most of the drawbacks are still present. In October Mr. Birt Acres, who was the first to show "animated pictures" in London, introduced to a critical audience a new and simplified machine which would be within the reach of nearly every one, and by means of which apparatus, attached to any ordinary camera, cinematograph films can be exposed and again projected on the screen by any photographer of only ordinary attainments and opportunities. The *National Photographic Record and Survey Association* has now taken definite form, and has already been the means of depositing several hundreds of excellent historical photographs in the British Museum. In this connection *Sir Benjamin Stone* has established an excellent department. In connection with improvements in photographic optics Mr. T. H. Dallmeyer has been prominent, whilst *Ross, Ltd.*, have given to the photographer an eminently useful instrument in the

*Ross-Goerz lens*. *Acetone* as an alkaline accompaniment of pyrogallol has been prominently brought to public notice and highly spoken of, whilst a new reagent, *Diogen*, has been added to the list. The *Gum Bichromate* printing method, a resuscitation of an old and nearly obsolete process recommended on account of the liberal amount of control the operator can exercise over the formation of the image, has found increasing favour. Other printing methods, more or less modifications of familiar ones, new brands of dry plates, many new and remarkably ingenious hand cameras, have been introduced, and the extension and increase of manufacturing firms who are solely occupied in the making of photographic materials or appliances, all point to the continued vitality of photography as an assistance in arts, crafts and industries, and as a hobby for the more leisured classes.

Perhaps from a general standpoint the event of the year was the great *International Photographic Exhibition* held at the Crystal Palace under the auspices of the Royal Photographic Society, and opened by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales on April 25th. It was the most complete and extensive exhibition of Photography in all its branches and applications that has ever been held. Almost simultaneously an exhibition of the *Photographic Trades* was held at the Portman Rooms, London. At the commencement of the year an important photographic exhibition was held in Glasgow; and in April the *North-Western Photographic Exhibition* at Manchester was up to that time in some respects unique as regards photograph exhibitions outside London, the system or awarding medals and prizes being abolished with notable success. In November, in the City Art Galleries of Bradford, an exhibition called *The Yorkshire Exhibition* on similar lines was held; the Bradford Corporation lending the Galleries and in other ways assisting the undertaking.

The *Annual Exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society* was held from Sept. 26th to Nov. 12th, at 5A, Pall Mall, in the galleries of the Royal Water Colour Society, as usual. Six medals were awarded, the smallest number on record; the recipients being: *Art Section*, W. J. Warren, W. F. Fraser, Charles S. Baynton, Mathilde Weil, George E. Thompson; *Technical Section*, W. Edwin Brewerton. The *Photographic Salon* was held in the Dudley Gallery, Piccadilly, from Sept. 30th to Nov. 5th. The *Photographic Convention* met at Glasgow from July 6th to 12th Mr. John Stuart being the president for the year. The Earl of Crawford, the president of the Royal Photographic Society, hopes to prevail on Government to establish Photographic departments at all principal public museums, for the supply of official photographs of the objects they contain. In addition to the boon which this would be to authors, publishers, etc., it would be giving photographers an official status which might in time necessitate and so lead to the establishment of a Government training school.

*Picquart, Colonel*, was born at Strasburg in 1854, and was educated at St. Cyr '72-'74, and at the General Staff School from '74-'76, gaining high places at the examinations in both schools. After serving in Algeria with the Zouaves he entered the infantry, and



gained his captaincy '80. In '83 he was appointed to the War Office staff, and in '85-88 served in Tonquin, where he earned a decoration. Returning to France he became professor at the Military School, and in '93 rejoined the War Office, becoming head of the Intelligence Department in succession to Colonel Sandherr, in '95. The next year he was given the rank of lieutenant-colonel, but then he began his inquiries into the Dreyfus case, moved thereto by certain suspicious discoveries which he made as to Major Esterhazy. In this he was at first encouraged by his official superiors, but afterwards discouraged, and in January '97 he was sent in disgrace to Tunis. He returned to take a prominent part in the inquiries and legal proceedings which took place in the winter of '97 and during '98, and his evidence formed the strongest proof of the illegality of the trial at which Dreyfus was condemned, and of the astounding methods employed by the War Office to hush up the affair. In Feb. '98 he was placed on the retired list, and afterwards prosecuted on a charge of revealing War Office secrets. See FRANCE, History, '98, for full details.

**Pinero, Arthur Wing**, dramatic author, was b. in London in 1855. Commencing a legal career, he afterwards became connected with the stage, and acted at the Lyceum and Haymarket Theatres. Devoting himself to play-writing he produced his first piece, which was entitled "Two can Play at that Game," at the Lyceum. Other plays from his pen include "£200 a Year" ('77), "The Money Spinner" ('80), "The Squire" ('81), "Lords and Commons," "The Rocket" ('83), "The Magistrate" ('85), "Sweet Lavender," "The Profligate," "In Chancery," "Lady Bountiful," "The Times," "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" ('93), "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith" and "The Benefit of the Doubt," both produced in '95, "The Princess and the Butterfly," produced at St. James's Theatre, March '97, and "Trelawny of the Wells," produced at the Court Theatre Jan. '98. He also collaborated with Sir Arthur Sullivan and Mr. Comyns Carr in "The Beauty Stone," a romantic musical drama produced at the Savoy Theatre in May '98. Address: 63, Hamilton Terrace, London, N.W.

**Poet Laureate.** An office in the household of the sovereigns of Great Britain, the appellation having its origin in a custom of the English Universities, which continued to 1512, of presenting a laurel leaf to graduates in rhetoric and versification, the king's "laureate" being a graduated rhetorician in the service of the king. The first appointment of a poet laureate dates from the reign of Edward IV., the first patent being granted in 1630. It was formerly the duty of the poet laureate to write an ode on the birthday of the monarch, but this custom has been discontinued since the reign of George III. Amongst those who have held this office may be mentioned Dryden, Southey, Wordsworth, and Tennyson. Mr. Alfred Austin (*q.v.*) is the present holder of the office.

**Poisons Bill.** See SESSION, sect. 76.

**Poland**, a general government of Russia, including ten provinces, with a total area of 49,159 square miles, and a population of over 9,000,000. The country had a separate constitution 1815-30, and a separate government '30-64; but, in the latter year it was deprived

of its administrative independence, and in '68 it was incorporated as an integral part of Russia, trial by jury was abolished, and the official use of the Polish language was prohibited. The majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. There are two main parties, one the Nationalist party and the other the Socialist party. But both are equally opposed to the Russian Government. See RUSSIA.

**Police Courts.** **City:** Mansion House, presided over by the Lord Mayor; Chief Clerk, C. G. Douglas. **Guildhall**, presided over by one of the Aldermen, in rotation, for a week at a time; Chief Clerk, H. G. Savill. **Metropolitan:** **Bow Street**, Covent Garden: Magistrates, Sir J. Bridge, Knt., Sir J. Vaughan, Knt., and F. Lushington, Esq.; Chief Clerk, H. Cavendish. **Clerkenwell**, King's Cross Road: Magistrates, J. R. W. Bros and H. Smith, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, O. Wheeler. **Lambeth**, Lower Kennington Lane: Magistrates, G. L. Denman and A. A. Hopkins, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, T. C. Martin. **Great Marlborough Street:** Magistrates, Albert De Rutzen and E. N. F. Fenwick, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, J. R. Lyell. **Marylebone**, Seymour Place: Magistrates, M. Curtis Bennett and A. C. Plowden, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, W. Tate. **Southwark**, High Street, Borough: Magistrates, W. Slade and E. S. Fordham, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, H. Nairn. **North London**, Stoke Newington Road: Magistrate, E. C. F. D'Eyncourt; Chief Clerk, F. G. N. Bower. **Thames**, Arbour Square, Stepney: Magistrates, F. Mead and John Dickinson, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, S. Savill. **Westminster**, Vincent Square: Magistrates, R. H. Bullock Marsham, and Jas. Sheil, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, A. H. Safford. **Worship Street:** Magistrates, Haden Corser and A. R. Cluer, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, H. Titterton. **West London** (West Kensington), Vernon Street: Magistrates, John Rose and R. O. B. Lane, Q.C., Esqs.; Chief Clerk, F. E. Lowris. **South-Western**, Lavender Hill: Magistrate, C. K. Francis, Esq.; Chief Clerk, G. A. Bird. **Greenwich and Woolwich:** Magistrates, Gilbert G. Kennedy and G. Paul Taylor, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, H. P. Newton. **West Ham**, West Ham Lane, Stratford: Magistrates, E. Baggallay, Esq., and the Borough Justices; Chief Clerk, W. H. Fowler. The Clerkenwell and North London police courts are together served by three magistrates, as are also the South-Western and West London. **Hours of Sitting:** Mansion House, 12 to 2; Guildhall, 10 to 4; Greenwich, 10 to 1.30; Woolwich, 2.30 to 5. All other Courts, 10 to 5.

### POLICE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Below will be found a series of articles on the police forces of the United Kingdom, arranged in the following order: 1, Metropolitan Police; 2, City of London Police; 3, Police of England and Wales (Counties and Boroughs); 4, The Scotch Police; 5, Royal Irish Constabulary; 6, Dublin Metropolitan Police.

**Metropolitan Police.**—Established by Act of Parliament (1829), and the protection of the district by watchmen was discontinued by that statute and entirely intrusted to the then newly appointed force. The Metropolitan police area is 688.31 sq. miles, and embraces all places within a radius of fifteen miles of Charing Cross, except the City of London,



which has its own police. The Metropolitan police district consists of twenty-one land divisions, in addition to its jurisdiction on the river Thames. Every division is under the immediate charge of a superintendent, and the subdivisions under that of inspectors. Each subdivision has a station house in charge of inspectors, who are sometimes assisted by sergeants. About 260 mounted police patrol the more distant parts of the outer subdivisions, and assist in the inner divisions during processions and large meetings. The Thames police are selected from sailors, and patrol in boats and steam launches. For executive purposes there are three police districts, each of which is in charge of a superior officer, called a Chief-Constable. The Metropolitan police are also employed in H.M. dockyards, and in the principal military stations of the War Department. In each division there are about fifty men selected as a reserve force to carry out special duties, headed by an inspector and assisted by several sergeants. The supreme government of the Metropolitan police is vested in the Commissioner appointed by and acting under the control of the Home Secretary. This office is now held by Sir Edward Bradford, G.C.B., K.C.S.I. There are three Assistant Commissioners—A. C. Bruce, Esq., Dr. Anderson, C.B., and Sir A. C. Howard, C.B.—and four Chief Constables. Latest returns, for the year ending Dec. '97, give the strength as 15,452, comprising 32 superintendents, 578 inspectors, 1908 sergeants, and 12,934 constables. Four superintendents, 52 inspectors, 197 sergeants, and 1505 constables were employed on special duties for various Government Departments. The police available for service in the Metropolis, exclusive of the last named, were 28 superintendents, 526 inspectors, 1711 sergeants, and 11,429 constables; total, 13,694. The financial administration is under the control of the Receiver for the Metropolitan police district, A. R. Pennefather, Esq., C.B., who is appointed by the Crown. He has the direction of contracts of every description, the management of all police buildings, he buys the sites of and erects new buildings, and all the property of the police force is vested in him. He is constituted a corporation sole with perpetual succession. He receives all moneys applicable to the purposes of the Metropolitan police, and makes all disbursements. He is also the receiver for the Metropolitan police courts. He has a staff of 22 clerks, 19 surveyors and assistants, 12 storekeepers and assistants, and 65 subordinate officers. The income of the force for the year '96-7 was £1,772,978, and of the pension fund £300,442. There are also a chief surgeon and about thirty Civil Service clerks. There are local surgeons of the police in the divisions. The most important branch of the police not engaged in ordinary divisional duty is the Criminal Investigation Department, which was organised in '78 under a "director," and is now presided over by Dr. Anderson, C.B., assistant commissioner. A part of this service is at New Scotland Yard, and consists of a superintendent, three chief and three first-class inspectors, seven second-class inspectors, and about eighteen sergeants. There is also another part of the service in each division, under the charge of an inspector, responsible to the director. The number of members belonging to each branch is regulated according to circumstances. The Convict Supervision

Office, established in '80, is a branch of the Criminal Investigation Department, under a superintendent. It registers the names and particulars of discharged convicts on licence, and other criminals under police supervision in England, and retains photographs and marks of these persons, under the provisions of the Prevention of Crimes Act of '71. The development and progress of this office has been immense, and the amount of good it has done in co-operation with Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies and otherwise for the prevention and repression of crime, not only in the Metropolis but throughout the provinces, cannot be exaggerated. The number of licence holders, supervisees, and expeirees registered by the Metropolitan Police from '64 to the end of December '97, was 56,898. So commendable are the results of this work that the number of identifications in '97 was 3701 as compared with 3503 in '96. The register is a national one, dealing with every convict, supervisee and habitual criminal discharged in England and Wales. In Oct. '93 the Home Secretary appointed a Committee to inquire into and report upon the best means available for identifying habitual criminals. This committee reported in Feb. '94, recommending the adoption in a modified form of the French method of anthropometry as carried out in France by M. Bertillon, together with Mr. Francis Galton's finger-print system. This proposal has been approved by the Home Secretary, and he has entrusted its administration to Dr. Anderson, Assistant-Commissioner of Police, and has appointed Dr. J. G. Garson as an expert to assist in organising the department established for that purpose. Among other departments of the Metropolitan police are the executive branch, and the public carriage and lost property branch. Satisfactory provisions are made for rewards for diligence and praiseworthy acts by the police, as well as for punishment for breach of discipline. Appreciable regulations also exist for promotion and testing by examination the qualifications of members to fill the higher offices. Provision is made by the Police Act '90 for payment of pensions for life to all ranks in the force who have completed 25 years' approved service; and the pension is to be not less than  $\frac{1}{3}$ , or more than  $\frac{3}{10}$ , of their annual pay, with an addition of not less than  $\frac{1}{10}$ , or more than  $\frac{3}{10}$ , of such pay for every year of approved service above 25 years, so that the pension shall not exceed more than  $\frac{2}{3}$  of their yearly pay. Provisions are also made for payment of pensions to policemen who have served a less number of years, and who are incapacitated by injuries in the performance of their duty. Pensions are to be paid to the widows and allowances to the children of a member of the force who dies from the effect of an injury received in the execution of his duty. Gratuities may be granted in other cases to the widow and children of a policeman who dies from any other cause while in the force. The rateable value of the Metropolitan area for '96-7 was £40,265,598. The police rate is now fixed at 9d. in the £, of which 4d. in the £ is payable out of the Local Taxation Account under the Local Government Act of '88. The pay of the Metropolitan Police Force for '97 was about £1,340,000.

**City of London Police.**—This force is under the control of a Commissioner, who

is appointed by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, subject to the approval of Her Majesty the Queen. The total strength of the force is 928, consisting of 1 Assistant-Commissioner, 1 superintendent Executive Department, 1 superintendent Detective Department, 3 chief inspectors, 15 district inspectors, 22 station inspectors, 12 detective inspectors, 72 sergeants, 7 detective sergeants, and 795 constables. In addition to the above, 55 constables are employed on private service duty at the expense of persons engaging their services, the charge being at the rate of £135 per annum for each man. The force has also a surgeon, receiver, chief clerk, and several assistant clerks. The detective department consists of a superintendent, 12 inspectors, 7 sergeants, 12 detective constables, and about 45 plain-clothes constables, who are selected from the uniform branch. The Police area is divided into three districts, each containing two divisions (exclusive of the chief and detective offices) and under the immediate charge of a chief inspector, assisted by five district inspectors and six station inspectors. The Superannuation Fund is provided from the stoppage of  $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. of the pay of the force, the amount of fines at Police Courts, etc., the balance being provided from the Police rate. The City Police Superannuation Act, '94, provides pensions for members of the Force with 25 years' service irrespective of age. The total cost of the force is about £136,000 per annum, one-fourth of which is paid from the City's cash, the remainder by a rate of  $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. on the assessable rental of the City. The City Police, unlike the Metropolitan Police Force, is supported entirely by the citizens, without Imperial aid. The pay of the force is considerably in advance of any other similar body in the United Kingdom. The members also enjoy other advantages, perhaps the greatest of which is the scheme for granting pensions to the widows of deceased members of the service. All married men contribute from 4d. to 1s. per week, according to their rank, the balance is made up by grants from the City's cash, the pensions varying from 7s. to 21s. per week. The services of nearly 200 men are daily required to cope with the enormous and ever-increasing traffic of the City, the most capable men being selected for this dangerous and important duty, for which they receive a small allowance of extra pay. Headquarters, Old Jewry, Cheapside. Chief Clerk and Superintendent, Mr. John Whitley.

**The Police of England and Wales** (Counties and Boroughs).—See previous eds. for the various Acts from '39 to '56 relating to the appointment of police in counties and boroughs. Important changes were made concerning their control and payment by the Local Government Act 1888. By this statute the powers, duties and liabilities of quarter session and magistrate out of session respecting the county police, are to be exercised and discharged through the standing joint committee of the quarter sessions and county council. In those boroughs (not being county boroughs), which according to the census of '81 had a population of less than 10,000, it is provided by this Act that the power and duties of the watch committee have now ceased and have been transferred to the council of the administrative county which comprises these

boroughs. County boroughs, as defined by the Local Government Act, are those cities and towns each of which on June 1st, '88, either had a population of not less than 50,000 or was a county of itself. To a considerable extent, the system of administration in cities and large towns is based upon that which exists in the Metropolitan police. The cost of the county and borough police is paid from rates levied in counties and boroughs, supplemented by a contribution from the Exchequer or Local Taxation Account of half the cost of pay and clothing of every force certified by the Home Secretary on the report of the Inspector of Constabulary to be efficient. The Local Taxation Account has been provided by the Local Government Act, '88, and consists of the proceeds of the duties on local taxation, licences, and four-fifths parts of one-half of the probate duty payable in certain ascertained proportions to each county and borough in aid of their rates. By the Police Act, '90, equitable provisions were made for payment of pensions for life to all members of county and borough police forces in England and Wales. In certain cases gratuities are paid to them and to their widows and children (see Metropolitan Police for further statements under this head, which are substantially applicable to the county and borough police). The pension scales are, as regards the great majority of the forces, the maximum rates mentioned in the Act. In a considerable proportion of counties a limit of age is required, and in some instances as much as sixty years of age is stipulated before pensions are granted. The authorised strength of county and borough police was for the year ended Sept. 29th, '97, 25,704. Out of this number there were 1460 in the Liverpool force, exclusive of 436 of all ranks additionally appointed—viz., 373 for the Docks, 11 for private duty, and 52 for the fire brigade; 1031 in the Manchester force, exclusive of 6 constables appointed at private cost; 700 in the Birmingham force, exclusive of 15 of different ranks appointed at private cost; 484 in the Leeds force; 402 in the Bristol force, exclusive of 6 constables not paid by rates; and 440 in the Sheffield force, exclusive of 10 of different ranks appointed at private cost. All these boroughs and a few other of the more populous towns have a more or less meritable detective police service. Those for Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and Bristol appear to be very good.

**The Scotch Police.**—Several statutes have been passed from an early part of this century for establishing and maintaining police forces in Scotland. The principal Acts under which they are now regulated are those of '57, to render more effectual the police in counties and burghs, and the Act of '62 for making better provision for regulating the police of towns and populous places. The authority of each county force was vested in the Commissioners of Supply, acting through a police committee. By the Local Government (Scotland) Act, '89, this authority has now been transferred to a standing joint committee, consisting of County Councillors, and such Commissioners not exceeding seven of each class. The Sheriff of the county, or one of his substitutes in his absence, is to be an *ex-officio* member of this Committee. It is provided also by the same statute that the administration of the police in any burgh or police burgh, containing a less population than



7000, shall also be transferred to the same authority. The Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, appointed under the County and Burghs Police Act, '57, submits a report annually. According to that for the year ended Dec. 31st, '97, the authorised strength of the force is 4713, of which 1701 belong to county forces and 3012 to city and burgh forces. There are also 209 additional police who are privately employed. If these are added, the total in counties will be 1770 and in cities and burghs 3152, giving a grand total of 4922 policemen in Scotland, excluding the Orkney and Shetland Islands. There is a detective staff of 131 officers in 12 county and in 11 city and burgh forces. The staff in the former is 24 and in the latter 85. In addition to these detectives constables in plain clothes frequently assist them. In Edinburgh there is a detective staff of 26, consisting of 1 lieutenant, 1 inspector, 3 sergeants, and 21 detective officers. In Glasgow, which has a police force of 11320 members and an estimated population of 715,000, there is a detective staff of 42, consisting of 2 lieutenants, 7 sub-inspectors, and 33 detective officers. The Criminal Registry kept at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Inverness, Greenock, Dumfries, Dundee, Perth, Stirling, Elgin and Ayr works very satisfactorily in supplying the police with valuable information concerning habitual criminals. The total amount expended for the last financial year for pay and clothing for the whole authorised force was £377,551 16s. 0d. The aggregate cost of the police, excluding the additional police, privately employed and paid for, was £460,365 6s., which includes rent, taxes, buildings, and all other expenses connected with the police. Towards the cost of pay and clothing £150,000 per annum is distributed out of the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account. This amount is made up of duties of local taxation, licences, and a part of the probate duty. Only those forces, however, are entitled to be aided out of the amount which obtain a certificate from the Secretary for Scotland under the Police Act of '57. A satisfactory system of paying pensions and gratuities has been provided by the Police (Scotland) Act, '90, substantially similar to the system established for the police of England and Wales by another statute passed in the same year.

In his last annual report the Inspector of Constabulary states that he has always been in favour of a General Criminal Investigation Department for Scotland, working from a central office, which would be of the greatest service in the prevention and detection of crime.

**Royal Irish Constabulary.**—This is a semi-military force, consisting of 11,240 members, who are drilled and disciplined as soldiers, live in barracks, and are armed with rifles, swords, bayonets, and revolvers. In quelling disturbances they are frequently required to act in large bodies in the double capacity of policemen and soldiers, but upon all their ordinary duties they are, like the men of other police forces, armed with a truncheon only. As at present constituted, the Irish Constabulary force was established by Act of Parliament in '36. It has undergone several changes and additions to its strength by subsequent statutes. In '67 the title of Royal Irish Constabulary was conferred on the force by command of Her Majesty. The City of Dublin

and its suburbs are protected by the Dublin Metropolitan Police, and the Royal Irish Constabulary perform police duties for the remainder of Ireland. This force is directly under the Irish Government, and the Parliamentary responsibility is in the Chief Secretary for Ireland. The principal officer of the Constabulary is the Inspector-General, resident in Dublin, and who is assisted by a Deputy Inspector-General and three Assistant Inspectors-General. Each county or riding is under the immediate charge of a county inspector. A certain number of districts are allotted in every county, with a district inspector in charge of each. The members of the force subordinate to the district inspectors are head constables, sergeants, acting-sergeants, and constables. The duties of this imperial constabulary consist of the following among other numerous civil services not imposed upon police forces in the United Kingdom: viz., collecting agricultural statistics yearly; taking the census decennially; acting as auctioneers for sale of distress; acting as inspectors of weights and measures; the performance of Custom officers' duties for the prevention of smuggling, and of Excise duties to prevent illicit distillation. A Reserve Force in Dublin was established in '39 for duty, when required, in any part of Ireland. Its authorised strength consists of 4 district inspectors, 8 head constables, and 400 sergeants, acting-sergeants and constables. The headquarters of this body is at the dépôt in Phoenix Park. This is also the place for recruiting and the professional education of all members of the Constabulary. Recruits must be unmarried, at least 5 ft. 9 in. in height, and between 19 and 27 years of age. The chief officer in command is called the Commandant of the Dépôt, and is one of the Assistant Inspectors-General. A separate extra force was established by Act of Parliament for Belfast in '65, with an inspector in charge now styled Commissioner of Police, whose salary and half the cost of the extra men was to be paid for by that borough. In '70 a small additional force was appointed to Londonderry, the cost of which was to be defrayed in the same manner. Civil Service examinations are held, where candidates nominated by the Chief Secretary for Ireland compete for cadetships in the force. The vacancies for district inspectors are filled in fixed proportions by cadets or by specially selected head constables of exceptional merit. Candidates for cadetships must be unmarried, at least 5 ft. 8 in. in height, and between 21 and 26 years of age. The Royal Irish Constabulary is the only police force in the United Kingdom which is almost entirely supported from the Imperial funds; the remainder of the cost is met by the comparatively small payments made in various districts when special services of the Constabulary are necessary. An equitable pension system, which has varied very much from time to time, has been established by statute law. Special provisions have also been made for men who are incapacitated from injuries received in the discharge of their duty. Pensions and gratuities are also payable to the widows and children of head constables and other subordinate members of the force who die while serving therein. Payment of gratuities is also authorised to the widows and children of pensioners who die within one year after their superannuation commences.



**Dublin Metropolitan Police.**—In 1808 Dublin was formed into a district called the "Police District of Dublin Metropolis." After several changes the police system of this city was in '36 reorganised upon the basis, in a great measure, of the Metropolitan Police Force, as established by Sir Robert Peel's Act of '29. After other statutes had passed for the amendment of the Dublin police it was further assimilated to the Metropolitan Police, and has since continued to be worked as far as practicable on the same lines. The Dublin Metropolitan Police is under the immediate direction of a Commissioner and an Assistant Commissioner, and the offices of Receiver and Secretary are consolidated. The Commissioner submits an annual report to the Chief Secretary for Ireland, accompanied by statistical tables respecting the work of the police, the state of crime, and particulars concerning public and refreshment houses, drunkenness, and hackney carriages. When the duties of the Dublin Metropolitan Police commenced in '38, it consisted of 911 officers and men. At the end of '97 the effective strength of the force was 1144 of all ranks, consisting of 7 superintendents, 24 inspectors, 35 station sergeants, 143 sergeants, and 993 constables. An excellent detective staff exists in the force for the prevention and detection of crime, headed by a superintendent and other officers. The area of the Dublin Metropolitan district is 32·15 square miles, and the population, according to the census of '91, is 352,277. The expenditure of the force for the year ending March 31st, '97, for the Dublin Metropolitan Police Courts and police establishment, was £144,758 7s. 5d., of which £52,661 *cs. id.* was received as appropriations in aid from local sources, and the balance from the Imperial Treasury. Pensions and gratuities are provided for the force by an Act of Parliament passed in '83.

## POLITICAL PARTIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

In the first years of the Parliament of 1868 only two parties were known to the House of Commons—(1) Conservatives, and (2) Liberals, the latter being subdivided into Whigs and Radicals. Irish members who were not Conservative were classed as Liberal, though they occasionally asserted their independence. The Home Rule movement was started in Dublin by the late Mr. Butt in '70, and soon gained considerable support. At the general election of '74, 56 Home Rulers were returned by Irish constituencies, and in '80 the number rose to 63. Almost from the first the party consisted of a moderate and a more forward section, and this division was maintained in the Parliament of '80, the one section giving a general support to the Liberal party, while the second and larger half acted independently of, and in the main hostile to, them under the leadership of Mr. Parnell. At the general election of '85 the moderates disappeared, and Mr. Parnell led a party numbering in all 86. In the spring of '86 Mr. Gladstone, up to that time the acknowledged head of the whole Liberal party, declared himself in favour of Irish Home Rule, and united his forces, or so many of them as he could carry with him in his new departure, with those of the Irish Nationalists led by Mr. Parnell. A considerable minority of Liberals, resenting Mr. Gladstone's action,

declined to continue their support, and combined with the Conservatives to form that Unionist majority which succeeded in defeating the Home Rule Bill. An appeal to the country followed, and in Aug. '86 a new Parliament met, consisting of 85 (afterwards 86) Nationalists or Parnellites, 192 Gladstonians, 77 Liberal Unionists, and 316 Conservatives.

The Conservatives, with the support of the Liberal Unionists, then carried on the government of the country for six years. The Liberal Unionists, although cordially working with and supporting the Conservative Government, retained their independence, and formed themselves, indeed, into a separate party, with a separate organisation, separate leaders, and separate whips. The only Unionist to take office was Mr. Goschen, who, at the greatest crisis in the history of Lord Salisbury's Government, accepted the post (which Lord R. Churchill had resigned) of Chancellor of the Exchequer. Attempts were made to compose the difference between the Gladstonians and Unionists, notably at the famous Round Table Conference, but all failed. In opposition the relations between Mr. Gladstone and the Nationalists were, after he had accepted Home Rule, most cordial. The even course of events was, however, naturally disturbed by the decree made in the Divorce Court proceedings instituted against Mr. Parnell. The result of the memorable discussions in "No. 15" was that 54 Nationalists revolted against his leadership, and 30 remained faithful to him as the exponent of a Home Rule scheme more advanced or complete than, according to his declarations, Mr. Gladstone was prepared to propose. Mr. Parnell died in '91, and Mr. John Redmond became the exponent of his policy and the leader of his following.

The General Election in '92 resulted in the return of 72 Nationalists, 9 Parnellites, 275 Gladstonian Liberals, 46 Liberal Unionists, and 268 Conservatives. From the point of view of party combination the Ministerialists found upon the whole little to complain of during the famous and protracted Home Rule Bill session of '93. Contrary to the expectation of some members of the Opposition, the Liberal and Nationalist alliance held together wonderfully well. On March 1st, '94, Mr. Gladstone made, in the House of Commons, a vigorous attack upon the House of Lords for its action upon the Parish Councils Bill, and this speech proved to be his last utterance from the Treasury Bench. The subsequent appointment of Lord Rosebery to the premiership was undoubtedly popular with the bulk of the Liberals; it was generally accepted by the Liberal press, and was commented upon very favourably by the Opposition organs. Mr. Labouchere, however, and a number of Radicals acting with him, strongly objected to the appointment of a peer as Premier, and urged the claims of Sir William Harcourt to the position. The effect of their opposition, though not noticeable at the time, was seen later on in '96. On June 14th, '95, the Liberal Government were beaten on the estimate for the Houses of Parliament buildings; on the 20th they were in a majority of 7 only on an amendment to the Welsh Church Bill; on the 21st they were defeated on the ammunition question in committee on Army Estimates; and on the 22nd Lord Rosebery placed his resignation in the hands of the Queen, by whom it was accepted. Lord Salisbury

was sent for, and duly formed an administration. His cabinet, as ultimately constituted, consisted of no less than nineteen members, of whom fifteen were Conservative, including Mr. Goschen (who in '93 was announced to be a member of the Carlton) and four Unionists. The latter wing of the Coalition Party also received such a share of the minor appointments as caused no little heart-burning in many Conservative breasts. The dissolution of '95 which followed was notable for one thing, in that it marked the disappearance of Mr. Gladstone from Parliamentary life.

The General Election of '95 resulted in giving the Unionist coalition a majority of 152, the biggest majority of modern times, instead of a minority of 28. There were 340 Conservatives, 71 Liberal Unionists, 177 Liberals, 70 Nationalists and 12 Parnellites returned. Although the Anti-Parnellites had acted together in Parliament, rumours were prevalent of internal dissensions; and in July '95, in the very midst of the general election, a serious dispute arose as to certain Irish seats. Mr. McCarthy having decided not to again stand for the chairmanship of the Irish Parliamentary or Anti-Parnellite party, Mr. Sexton was unanimously requested by the party to serve as its chairman, but declined the honour. At a meeting of the party held on Feb. 18th, '96, Mr. Dillon was elected sessional chairman by 38 to 21 votes. In April Mr. Sexton accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. That there were sharp differences of opinion in the ranks of the party was more than once made manifest in the course of the session. The reverses of the general election left Lord Rosebery leader of the Liberal party, and leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, Sir William Harcourt being leader of the Opposition in the Commons; and these positions they respectively continued to fill during the session of '96. Very little of note occurred in the House of Lords, but Sir William Harcourt led the Liberal Opposition in the Commons with especial brilliancy and success in the debates on the Education Bill and the Agricultural Rates Act. On Oct. 6th, '96, in the midst of the agitation arising out of the Armenian atrocities, Lord Rosebery wrote to the chief Liberal whip: "I find myself in apparent difference with a considerable mass of the Liberal party on the Eastern Question, and in some conflict of opinion with Mr. Gladstone, who must necessarily always exercise a matchless authority in the party, while scarcely from any quarter do I receive explicit support. This situation, except as regards Mr. Gladstone, is not altogether new; but in saying this I complain of no one. I regret only that I should appear to divide the energies and try the faith of Liberals. This question, however, is above and beyond personal considerations. When I speak, which I do this week [at Edinburgh], I must speak my mind, and speak it without reference to party. Under these circumstances it is best for the party and myself that I should speak, not as Leader but as a free man. I consequently beg to notify to you that the leadership of the party, so far as I am concerned, is vacant, and that I resume my liberty of action." In his speech a few days later Lord Rosebery declared his strong disapprobation of any policy which should involve Great Britain's isolated intervention in regard to the Armenian question, since he held that this would precipitate a

European war. It afterwards became apparent that this was the view taken by a large section of the Liberal party, though there were others undoubtedly who were prepared for isolated action under certain circumstances.

During '97 but little change occurred in the mutual relations of the parties in Parliament, or in the internal condition of the parties themselves. Political antagonism was allowed to fall into abeyance during the outburst of patriotic feeling evoked by the Diamond Jubilee; the business in both Houses of Parliament was got through as rapidly and with as little party contention as possible. The two most contentious items were the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Voluntary Schools Act. Several bye-elections occurred, at nearly all of which the Liberal poll exhibited a very marked improvement upon that of '95, and many of which were won outright by the Liberals. During the excitement consequent upon the state of affairs in Greece, a section of the Liberals—conspicuous among them being Mr. George Russell—formed a Forward Party advocating a more determined attitude against Turkey on the part of Great Britain. Early in October the disaffection of many Conservatives on account of the deference paid by the party to Mr. Chamberlain—especially in respect to the Workmen's Compensation Act—found expression in a threat of revolt offered by Lord Londonderry and others. This was supposed to have had some weight with the leaders of the party; but no definite action followed.

During '98 the criticism of the Government, which is supposed to be the prerogative, if not the duty, of the Opposition, was performed very largely by the Government's own supporters, notably in the press. The course of affairs, in China in particular, provoked the disapprobation of many Conservatives, and the Liberals were not slow to take advantage of their opportunities. The details are given fully in the article Session. Later in the year—which all through was characterised by the overwhelming interest of foreign affairs—politicians of all parties patriotically rallied to the support of the Government in regard to the situation in the Upper Nile Valley, and the dispute which arose thereupon; and the Government were somewhat rehabilitated by the firm stand which they made on this question. Considerable feeling was aroused by the Irish Local Government Act and by the action of the Government over the Vaccination question, but on the whole there were no sharp lines of party division. The state of parties in November is shown under article COMMONS, in the summary table, on page 171.

**Political Science, The British Library of.** See ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

**Polytechnic, Regent Street.** With the view of further developing the movement on behalf of young men to whom Mr. Quintin Hogg had shown such generosity, he purchased in '80 the old Polytechnic, Regent Street, for £50,000, and converted it into a great technical and recreative school. The institution has been a great success, upwards of 15,000 members and students having attended its classes during the last twelve months. The cost of maintaining it is about £45,000 a year, about £36,000 of which is provided by class fees, etc., and £6,000 is contributed from other sources. Previous to '89 the deficit of £9,000 was



annually made up by Mr. Hogg, who has altogether spent £150,000 upon his scheme. The curriculum embraces over 500 classes weekly in upwards of 80 different subjects, including carpentering, plumbing, metal work, engineering, pottery work, photography, furniture, decorative art, electricity, and numberless other subjects. A **Young Women's Institute** has also been founded in premises adjoining the Polytechnic, and promises to be as successful as the latter. The Marlborough Rooms, acquired in '92, have been converted into one of the most commodious schools of art in London. Mr. J. E. K. Studd acts as Hon. Secretary, and Mr. R. Mitchell as Director of Education. Continental tours are also a feature of the Institute, over 6000 persons making use of them every year. They include cruises to Norway, visits to the Polytechnic chalets in Switzerland, where a considerable freehold has been purchased, and trips all over the Continent, Baltic, Madeira, etc.

### POOR LAW.

The English Poor Law is contained in a number of statutes, the earliest being that of the 43rd year of Elizabeth, and in innumerable reported cases. The modern system of poor relief was established by the **Poor-Law Amendment Act of 1834**. Under this Act the parishes which had formerly been areas for poor-law purposes were grouped into unions, a market town being generally taken for the centre. There are about 650 unions in England and Wales, and for each there is a board of guardians. In some cases a single parish has a separate board of guardians. The guardians are the local poor-law authority. Their main duty is the care of the poor in their union and the administration of relief; but they have many other duties, such as the enforcement of the Vaccination Acts. By the **Local Government Act, '94**, great changes were made in the constitution of the boards of guardians and the mode of election. Each board of guardians provides a workhouse, in which the poor in their union requiring total relief are maintained. They also give relief to poor persons in their homes where necessary: this is termed "out-door relief," and is given in money, or food, or other necessities. Out-door relief is distributed by the relieving officers. District medical officers are appointed by the guardians, who are required to attend free of charge on poor persons on receipt of an order from the relieving officer. Relief is also given by the guardians in other ways, such as in providing for emigration and apprenticeship; and they are empowered to subscribe to many institutions for the maintenance therein of paupers and the children of paupers. Guardians also have many duties as regards lunatics. The receipt of relief is a disqualification for voting or election at Parliamentary and local elections. A board of guardians employs a large staff of officers, the chief of which are the clerk, the treasurer, medical, vaccination, workhouse, and relieving officers. The workhouse is under the control of a master and matron, has a medical officer attached to it and a special staff of nurses. Boards of guardians are largely controlled by the **Local Government Board** (see **LOCAL GOVERNMENT**), which by its general orders regulates the mode of their election, their procedure, their finance, and

their administrative methods, whilst by its special orders it compels observance of the law in particular cases. The accounts of the receipts and expenditure of guardians are strictly audited by auditors of the Local Government Board. The expenses of the guardians and of poor relief generally are defrayed out of poor rates, which are levied by the overseers in each parish. The guardians issue half-yearly precepts to the overseers for the amounts required by them. The poor-rate is levied on houses, buildings, land, and other property, according to a valuation list which is prepared by the overseers of each parish, and after publication is sent to the assessment committee of the guardians, who must hear objections. After altering the list as they think proper, the committee approve and sign it. From the decision of the committee there is an appeal to quarter sessions. Overseers are appointed for each parish by the parish council or meeting, or in urban parishes by the urban district council or the justices. They can give orders for poor relief in cases of sudden and urgent necessity. Boards of guardians receive grants from the county council out of the proceeds of licence and excise duties towards many of their expenses, such as the salaries of officers, maintenance of lunatics, etc. As to the total cost of the relief of the poor, see **POOR RATE STATISTICS, '98**. Other Poor Law authorities, who exercise powers in relation to the relief of the poor, are (1) **The Metropolitan Asylums Board**, who are the managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District, constituted under the Metropolitan Poor Act ('67) for the reception and relief of fever and small-pox patients and the insane poor chargeable to the unions and parishes in the district; (2) **The Managers of two Metropolitan Sick Asylum Districts**, constituted under the same Act; and (3) **The Managers of School Districts** formed under the Poor-Law Amendment Act ('44) for the maintenance of district schools, to which children are sent by certain boards of guardians instead of being maintained in the workhouses. The subject of **Poor-Law Children** has recently received much attention. A somewhat similar system of poor relief exists in Scotland and Ireland, where the central authority is the Local Government Board for Scotland and Ireland respectively. A **Royal Commission** was appointed, Jan. '93, to consider "whether any alterations in the system of poor law relief are desirable in the case of persons whose destitution is occasioned by incapacity for work resulting from old age, or whether assistance could otherwise be afforded in those cases." A majority and a minority report were presented and issued at the end of March '95, for the details of which see eds. '96 and '97. For **Poor Law (Scotland) Act, '98**, see **SESSION**, sect. 77, and for **Poor Law Unions Association (Expenses) Act, '98**, see **SESSION**, sect. 78.

### POOR RATE STATISTICS, '98.

#### I. RECEIPTS.

From Part I. of the Local Taxation Returns issued in '98 for the year ending March 25th, '97, it appears that the total amount of poor rates raised during the year was £22,166,996, including the sums contributed by Government in lieu of poor rate, on property belonging to the Government. This amount was



£930,699 more than in the preceding year. The Receipts in Aid, consisting of various sums paid by the County Councils and County Boroughs to the Poor-Law authorities in respect of teachers in Poor-Law schools, fees for workhouse children attending public elementary schools outside the workhouse, registrars of births and deaths, lunatics, the remuneration of medical officers in the Metropolis, the maintenance of indoor paupers in the Metropolis, and the cost of Union officers, etc., in Unions outside the Metropolis, amounted to £2,009,756. Miscellaneous sums received by Boards of Guardians and Managers of School and Asylum Districts for, *inter alia*, the maintenance of paupers (amounts recovered from their friends), the sale of oakum, stone, etc., rents and dividends, gave a further amount of £557,739. The total receipts from and in aid of the Poor Rate may be summarised as follows:—

Poor Rates raised . . . . .	£22,166,996
Receipts in aid . . . . .	2,009,756
Other Receipts . . . . .	584,866
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>£24,761,618</b>

## 2. EXPENDITURE.

The principal items of the expenditure on the relief of the poor, and purposes connected therewith, were:—

In-maintenance . . . . .	£2,256,667
Out-relief . . . . .	2,680,296
Maintenance of lunatics in asylums or licensed houses . . . . .	1,642,505
Workhouse or other loans repaid, and interest thereon . . . . .	793,001
Salaries and rations of officers, and superannuation allowances . . . . .	1,781,509
Other expenses . . . . .	1,278,211
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>£10,432,189</b>

The expenditure on purposes unconnected with the relief of the poor was as follows:—

Payments for county, borough, or police rates . . . . .	£9,129,874
Payments to Highway Boards . . . . .	76,208
Payments to Burial Boards . . . . .	127,387
Payments to Rural District Councils for sanitary and highway purposes . . . . .	1,772,688
Payments to School Boards . . . . .	1,336,145
Payments to Parish Councils or Parish Meetings . . . . .	87,430
Payments to Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses . . . . .	75,676
Payments to Free Library Commissioners . . . . .	59,227
Payments to Urban District Councils for School Attendance Committee expenses . . . . .	8,382
Conservators of Commons . . . . .	229
School Attendance Committee expenses . . . . .	46,671
Payments on account of the Registration (Births, Deaths, etc.) Acts . . . . .	95,115
Vaccination fees and expenses . . . . .	84,150
Parliamentary, municipal, and county registration, and cost of jury lists . . . . .	208,028
Other expenses . . . . .	42,337
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>£13,149,547</b>

The expenditure partly connected with the relief of the poor and also with other purposes was:—

Cost of legal proceedings . . . . .	£48,609
Payments under the Union Assessment Committee Acts and the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, '69 . . . . .	120,351
Salaries and superannuation allowances of parochial officers, and other expenses partly connected and partly unconnected with the relief of the poor . . . . .	722,811
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>£891,771</b>

The total expenditure amounted to £24,473,507, of which £13,149,547, or more than one-half, was for purposes altogether unconnected with the relief of the poor. There was an increase in every item of expenditure connected with relief of the poor, the largest item of increase being that in respect of the maintenance of lunatics.

## 3. MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

The gross estimated rental of property in England and Wales liable to contribute to the poor rate in the year ended March 31st, '97, was £199,380,667, and the rateable value £165,990,035. The total number of paupers of all classes in England and Wales in receipt of relief on Jan. 1st, '98, was 836,913, of whom 231,606 were indoor and 605,125 outdoor paupers, plus 182 who received both indoor and outdoor relief. There was an increase of 3641 in the indoor and a decrease of 3422 in the outdoor paupers, and an increase of 20 in the other classes as compared with the previous year. It was estimated that the proportion of the total number of paupers to the population amounted approximately to 1 in 37. Of the total of 837,095 paupers, 90,540 were insane and 13,563 were vagrants, while of the residue 184,853 were adult males, 332,487 adult females, and 225,652 children under 16 years of age. Of the adults 150,050 males and 250,210 females were not able-bodied. The Report of the Local Government Board for '97-8, from which these figures are taken, states that the number of paupers relieved in the year ended Lady Day '98 was, proportionately to the population, smaller than in any year since '49, save the years '92-3. The greater part of the decrease in pauperism of recent years is attributable to a reduction in the numbers of outdoor paupers.

**Pope, The.** His Holiness Leo XIII., the 258th Roman Pontiff, son of Count Ludovico Pecci, was b. at Carpineto, 1810. Ed. at the Jesuit Coll. of Viterbo (18-24). Entered the School of Collegio Romano (24), where he greatly distinguished himself, and proceeded to the College of Noble Ecclesiastics. Having become a Doctor of Laws, he was made by Pope Gregory XVI. Referendary of the Segnatura ('37). Took holy orders, and was consecrated priest ('37) by Cardinal Carlo Odescalchi. The title of "Prothonotary Apostolic" was bestowed on him by Pope Gregory, who also appointed him Apostolic delegate in succession at Benevento, Perugia, and Spoleto. Was sent as nuncio to Belgium ('43), and created shortly after Archbishop of Damietta; nominated Bishop of Perugia ('46); created cardinal ('53). Elected Pope Feb. 20th, '78, and took the title of Leo XIII. Among the events of his Holiness's reign may be mentioned the restoration of the hierarchy in Scotland

the contest with Germany, the *Kulturkampf*, the now famous Falk Laws, and the *rapprochement* with Prince Bismarck. Towards the close of '87 and the beginning of '88 Rome was the centre of great rejoicings in connection with the Papal Jubilee, intended to commemorate the 50th year of his Holiness's assumption of holy orders. In June '91 he issued an important Encyclical on Labour, which gave rise to much discussion. It is said that the average annual expenses of the Vatican are about £286,400. Of this sum £20,000 are at the Pope's disposal, £28,000 go to the cardinals, £18,400 to poor bishoprics, £72,000 for administration of apostolic palaces, £40,000 for diplomatic expenses, £60,000 for employés, £48,000 for schools and charities. On the occasion of his episcopal jubilee (Feb. 19th, '93) vast numbers of pilgrims flocked to Rome from all countries. The Pope summoned a conference of the Patriarchs of the Eastern Churches at the Vatican in Oct. '94, but no practical results followed, and the same may be said of his letter to the English people in April '95, urging them to return to "holy unity" with the Church of Rome. His Holiness said Mass in St. Peter's (Feb. 13th, '98) in celebration of the 60th anniversary of his first Mass.

**Porto Rico**, until '98 a Spanish colony, lies to the east of San Domingo in the West Indies. Its area is about 3688 sq. m., and the pop. 900,000, of whom about 300,000 are negroes and about the same number mulattoes. The chief towns are: San Juan, pop. 23,414; Ponce, 37,545; and San German, 30,146. The island is mountainous, and the climate healthy. The country is generally fertile, and the chief exports are coffee, cacao, sugar, tobacco, and timber. The annual value of the exports is about £3,000,000. An American expedition under General Miles effected a landing at Guanica (July 25th, '98), and easily overcame the Spanish opposition. Their advent was accepted with gladness by the people generally. The city of Ponce was taken possession of (27th), and the Spanish troops were everywhere being forced back when terms of peace were arranged (see SPAIN and UNITED STATES for details) and hostilities ceased. One of the conditions was that the island should be ceded to the United States, and a joint commission arranged all the details for the evacuation of the island by the Spanish troops and authorities and the transfer to the States (Sept. 18th). The American flag was hoisted (Oct. 18th), the bulk of the Spanish troops having left by that date.

## PORTUGAL.

Portugal is a kingdom in the Peninsula in S.W. Europe, under Carlos I. of the House of Braganza. **Area** (including the Azores and Madeira, which are regarded as an integral part of the kingdom), 36,038 sq. m.; **pop.** about 5,082,257. Constitution of 1826 (amended in '52, '85, and '95) gives a special moderating power to the king. There are two legislative chambers, the Peers and the Deputies, collectively called the Cortes. By royal decree (Sept. '95) the Chamber of Peers consists of 90 members nominated for life, in addition to the princes of the blood and the twelve bishops of the continental dioceses. The nominated peers may be selected without limitation as to class, but certain restrictions and disqualifica-

tions are imposed. The elective portion of the Chamber was put an end to. The second Chamber, under a decree published in March '95, is composed of members elected under a system of universal suffrage every four years, to the number of 146, of whom 6 are elected by Portuguese colonies. The king has no veto on a law that has been twice passed by both houses. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education, though nominally compulsory, is in a very backward state. **Chief exports:** wine, cork, cattle, fish, and copper. There are 1453 miles of railway. **Revenue**, '97, £11,748,000; **expenditure**, £12,347,000; **imports**, '96, £9,070,000; **exports**, £6,640,000. **Public debt**, '97: foreign, £65,666,625, internal, £91,731,217. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS, DIPLOMATIC, FOREIGN ARMIES, and FOREIGN NAVIES.

**Political Parties.** The legislature of Portugal is the Cortes Geraes, consisting of two houses, the Camara dos Pares and the Camara dos Deputados. The deputies are divided roughly into *Conservatives* (also called *Regeneradores*), led by Senhor Serpa Pimentel, *Progressists* (or *Liberals*), *Independents*, and *Republicans*. In '93 another party, the *Miguelistas*, or supporters of Dom Miguel, a pretender to the throne, who was at the time living in Austria, showed renewed activity, and began to press their leader's claims on the people. The general elections in recent years have all resulted in triumphs for the Government, the *Conservatives* being returned with large majorities.

**Portugal, King of.** See CARLOS I.

**Positivism.** The philosophical and religious system of Auguste Comte (1798—1857). The chief principles of the former side of the system are: (1) The classification of the sciences in hierarchical order, proceeding from the simpler to the more complex, as follows: mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology, sociology, morals; and (2) The doctrine of the "three stages" through which the human mind has to pass in the investigation of phenomena: the theological or personifying, the metaphysical or abstract, and the positive or scientific. The religious side of Positivism consists in the *cultus* of Humanity considered as a corporate being in its past, present, and future. The "positive philosophy" is its theoretical or doctrinal basis, corresponding to the theology of the supernatural religions; but besides this, it consists in a worship requiring for its full development an organised priesthood, temples, etc. Under the "life" or *régime* of positive religion Comte would include the political and social side of his system. The former involves the establishment of an international republic, consisting of the five great nations of Western Europe, which is ultimately destined to lead the whole world; the latter the reorganisation of society on the basis of a double direction—that of the temporal or material authority, and that of the spiritual or educating body. Positivism as a religion has achieved some success since Comte's death. In Paris it possesses a periodical, the *Revue Occidentale*, and Comte's apartments, at 10, Rue Monsieur le Prince, are kept as a place of meeting. Other groups exist in other cities of France, of the Continent, of America, both North and South, and in five or six cities in England. In London the principal places of meeting are



Newton Hall, Fetter Lane, E.C.; and Chapel Street, W.C. In both of these halls the various Positivist publications may be obtained. In London, also, the *Positivist Review*, edited by Professor Besley, is issued monthly.

**Postmaster-General.** The Parliamentary head of the Post Office. His Grace the Duke of Norfolk at present occupies that position. See next article.

### POST OFFICE STATISTICS, '98.

The forty-fourth annual report of the Postmaster-General, issued during '98, showed the following results as to postal packets for the year ended March 31st, '98:—

	Number Estimated.	Average Number to each Person.
Letters . . . . .	2,012,300,000	50'4
Postcards . . . . .	360,400,000	9'0
Book-packets, Circulars, and Samples .	727,300,000	18'2
Newspapers . . . . .	150,900,000	3'8
Parcels . . . . .	67,823,000	1'7
Total . . . . .	3,318,723,000	83'1

The number of registered letters was 14,213,479. An increase was recorded in every variety of postal packet save that of newspapers. The revenue for the year, in respect of the Post Office, amounted to £12,420,376, and the expenditure to £3,689,713, showing a profit of £3,918,614. The figures for the telegraph department were: revenue, £3,071,723; expenditure, £3,381,261, showing a loss of £309,538. Therefore the net profit of the whole department was £3,609,076. The *Express Delivery Service*, under which a letter can be sent by express messenger to any train, forwarded by that train, and met at the station and delivered by another messenger, dealt with 551,379 letters, as against 438,126 in the previous year. Two-thirds of these were in London. The numbers of *undelivered packets* were as follows: Letters 7,699,040, an increase of 1,063,878; Postcards 1,294,216, an increase of 115,079; Book-packets 11,620,374, an increase of 94,100; Newspapers 534,120, a decrease of 28,364; and Parcels 175,675, an increase of 19,271. Property exceeding £593,947 in value was found in letters opened in the Returned Letter Offices. The letters posted without any address numbered 38,860, and in them was contained property worth £4715. As to *Home Mails*, the number of daily country mails to London was increased by 23, and from London by 35; 430 new post offices and 1231 new letter-boxes were added during the year, making the totals 21,197 and 30,303. Money-order and savings-bank business is transacted at 12,300 offices. The Staff of the Post Office increased during the year from 144,700 to 150,110. The number on the permanent establishment, including 13,069 women, was 84,309. As to *Money Orders and Postal Orders*, the total number of inland money orders issued was 9,429,609, an increase of 115,587, for the total amount of £27,494,145, an increase of £1,574,292. The total number of foreign and colonial orders issued in the United Kingdom and payable abroad

was 523,886, an increase of 39,082, for a total sum of £1,477,836, an increase of £153,864. The number issued abroad and payable in the United Kingdom was 1,174,763, an increase of 51,972, for the total sum of £3,142,598, an increase of £137,336. In the *Post Office Savings Bank* the amount due to depositors on Dec. 31st, '97, was £115,896,786, as against £108,098,641 on Dec. 31st, '96. There were 7,239,761 accounts open on Dec. 31st, '97, and the average sum to the credit of each account at that time was thus £16 os. 2d. as against £15 15s. 1d. in '96.

The number of ordinary telegrams forwarded in the United Kingdom (*i.e.* excluding foreign, press and free telegrams) was 68,810,786, an increase of 3,248,969, giving a revenue of £2,130,973 as compared with £2,070,045 in '96. The number of foreign telegrams was 6,482,806, an increase of 174,819; of press telegrams 6,015,901, an increase of 178,200; and of Government and railway telegrams 1,720,506, an increase of 20,785. The total number of telegrams, inland and foreign, increased from 79,423,555 in '96-7 to 83,029,999 in '97-8. New telegraph offices were opened at 268 post offices and 32 railway stations, making the total number of offices at which telegraph business is done 8172 and 2311 railway stations.

As to *telephones*, the Post Office made considerable reductions in the charges for Post Office telephone exchange wires, and for short lines of private wire. The Department now controls a total mileage of 53,526 miles of trunk wire, and the system consists of over 880 separate trunk circuits, supplemented by more than 2000 circuits between post offices and the National Telephone Company's Exchanges. There are 264 post offices open for trunk telephone business. The total number of trunk conversations during the year was 5,898,247, and the revenue therefrom £133,974. There are 660 telephone operators (women) employed by the Department. For *Post Office Guarantee Act*, '98, see SESSION, sect. 79; see also sect. 24.

**Poynter, Sir E. J.**, was b. in Paris in 1836, and is the son of Mr. Ambrose Poynter, an architect. He was ed. at Westminster School and Ipswich Grammar School, and studied art in English schools, and at Paris under Gleyre '56-9. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in '69, and an Academician in '76. In '71 he became a member of the Belgian Water Colour Society, and in the same year and again in '73 was appointed Slade Professor of Art at University College, London. He was Director for Art and Principal of the National Art Training School at South Kensington for some years, and in '94 was appointed Director of the National Gallery. In '96, on the death of Sir John Millais, he was elected to the Presidency of the Royal Academy. His best known pictures are "Israel in Egypt" '67, "Perseus and Andromeda" ('72), "Atalanta's Race" ('76), "The Fortune Teller" ('77), "The Meeting of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba" ('91). He is known not only for his pictures, but as the author of "Ten Lectures on Art" ('79), and as one of the designers of the new coinage issued in '94. Knighted '97.

**Preceptors, College of.** Established 1846, incorporated by royal charter, '49, "for the purpose of promoting sound learning and of advancing the interests of education, especially among the middle classes, by affording facilities to the teacher for acquiring a knowledge of his profession, and by providing for the



periodical session of a competent **Board of Examiners** to ascertain and give certificates of the acquirements and fitness for their office of persons engaged or desiring to be engaged in the education of youth." Under the powers conferred by the charter, the Council have established schemes of examination. (1) For **teachers**, to ascertain their qualifications and fitness to take part in the work of instruction; (2) for **pupils**, to test their progress, and to afford at once to the teacher and to the public a satisfactory criterion of the value of the instruction they receive. The diplomas granted by the College to teachers are of three grades—**Associate, Licentiate, and Fellow**; and a distinctive feature of the examinations is, that in all cases the theory and practice of education is an obligatory subject for each grade. In '97 the number of candidates examined for certificates was about 17,500. **Visiting examiners** are also appointed by the College for the inspection and examination of public and private schools. In '73 the Council of the College instituted a **Professorship** (the first established in this country) of the **Science and Art of Education**; and regular courses of lectures for teachers are delivered in the College lecture-hall. The new buildings were opened by **H.R.H. the Prince of Wales**, March 30th, '87. **Offices**, Bloomsbury Square. **Organ, Educational Times**. **Secretary**, C. R. Hodgson, B.A.

**Presbyterianism** is church government by presbyters (or elders), and by them only. The **Session** of a Presbyterian Church consists of the ordained ruling elders, and the pastor or teaching elder of the church, who always presides when present. In case of a church being vacant the pastor of some other church within the bounds of the presbytery is chosen *moderator ad interim*. The **Presbytery** consists of the pastors of churches, and a ruling elder from each congregation within prescribed boundaries. The **Synod** consists of presbyteries within a larger area; and the **General Assembly**, where the size of the church renders one necessary, takes in the whole church, and consists either of the pastors of all the churches, together with a ruling elder from each congregation, or representatives chosen from amongst both pastors and ruling elders. The **standards** of the Presbyterian Churches are the Westminster Confession of Faith, with the Catechisms, Larger and Shorter. The United Presbyterian Church in Scotland, and some others, receive these with an explanation, especially in respect to Chapter XXIII. of the "Confession." The United Presbyterian Church has adopted a Declaratory Statement in regard to its relation to the "Confession." The Presbyterian Church of England has adopted a similar document together with XXIV. brief "Articles of the Faith." See **CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, CHURCH IN IRELAND, PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND, and WELSH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**.

**Presbyterian Church of England.** The revival of Presbyterianism in England in the earlier portion of the present century was due to influence on English Presbyterianism, on the one hand of the Evangelical movement in the Established Church of Scotland which led up to the Disruption, and on the other of the consolidation of the dissenting Presbyterianism of Scotland which led up to the formation of the United Presbyterian Synod in '46. The English section of that Synod united with the older

Presbyterian body in England in '76, so forming the Presbyterian Church of England. Of the present congregations 28 trace back their existence to the seventeenth century, 42 to the eighteenth century, while the remaining 244 have been established within the present century.—**Statistics.** The Church consists of 314 fully organised congregations and 16 preaching stations, providing accommodation for 162,044 persons. Several churches are in course of rebuilding, and consequently their sittings cannot be given. A large number of fully equipped mission stations also exist in connection with town congregations, and these have an average attendance of about 12,000 persons. The number of ministers, including professors, is 320, with 19 ordained and 12 medical missionaries in the foreign field, besides 3 missionary teachers and 25 lady missionaries. There are also 26 licentiates, and about 20 theological students preparing for the ministry. The property of the Church is estimated at £1,801,215, exclusive of sundry investments for the endowment of the College and scholarships, and for the Sustentation Fund and other schemes of the Church, of the College itself, and of buildings for mission work abroad. The total income of the Church in '97 was £270,578. The backbone of the Church finance is the Sustentation Fund, which since '78 has secured for the body of the ministers, excluding a limited number under special arrangements, a minimum stipend of £200. Under this scheme 93 congregations were aid-receiving in '97 to the amount of £5810 7s. 10d., as against 103 in '78 to the amount of £6443 7s. 6d., the average amount of aid required being at date £62 9s. 7d. per congregation, as against £62 10s. in '78. A new Church Building and Debt Extinction Fund was inaugurated by the Synod of '95. The amount contemplated is £50,000, payable over five years, and nearly £31,000 has already been subscribed. The Rev. John Bogue, M.A., is organising secretary of this Fund. **General Secretary**, Rev. J. Thoburn McGaw, M.A., D.D., 7, East India Avenue, Leadenhall St., E.C.; **Financial Secretary**, Mr. John Leggat.

**Prime Minister** is he who at the summons of the sovereign has succeeded in forming an administration, of which he is the head, and which may be named after him. It may be assumed that those who accept office under him agree with his policy in the main. Although each member of the Cabinet administers his own department independently of his colleagues, all important departmental matters are submitted to him, the most important being brought before the whole Cabinet, and no appointment of moment is made or recommended to the Crown without his knowledge and concurrence. His own patronage is very extensive. In forming an administration, he selects all those who are to fill the various offices, though the appointments are subject to the sovereign's approval. It is upon his advice that as vacancies occur the archbishops, bishops and deans and the highest judges are appointed, and over one hundred **Crown livings** are filled; and upon his recommendation that the most envied temporal titles and honourable distinctions—peerages, baronetcies, and the Garter, for example—are conferred, and such high appointments as the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, the Viceroyalty of India, the principal ambassadorships and colonial governorships, and the lord

lieutenancies of counties, are made by the Crown. He is the leader of the House of Parliament of which he is a member. Yet as Prime Minister he enjoys no legal precedence over his colleagues, his official existence being indeed not recognised by statute.

**Primitive Methodism.** See **WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCHES.**

**Primrose League.** A league originated in 1883, in memory of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, and so called because on the anniversary of his death every member wears a bunch of primroses. The members, who include both sexes, are styled **Knights, Dames, and Associates**, and their branches are called "**Habitations.**" The members of the **Primrose League** took an active part in the last electoral campaign, and exercised considerable influence in favour of the Constitutional-Unionist candidates. The testimony of both candidates and election agents leaves it beyond doubt that the extraordinary development of organised work on the part of the ladies of the **Primrose League** attained a measure of importance and success far greater at the last general election than on any former occasion. **Grand Master**, Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.; **Chairman of Grand Council and Chancellor of the League**, Duke of Marlborough. Members enrolled up to September '98 number, including Scotland, 1,444,609, divided among 2366 **Habitations.** **Vice-Chancellor**, G. S. Lane-Fox. **Head Offices:** 64, Victoria Street, S.W. **Official Organ**, *The Primrose League Gazette* (monthly).

**Prince Edward Island.** A province of the Dominion of Canada. It lies in St. Lawrence Gulf, north of Nova Scotia and between New Brunswick and Cape Breton. **Area**, 2133 sq. m.; **pop.** 109,078. **Capital**, Charlottetown, **pop.** 11,485. Divided into three counties. **Administered** by a **Lieut.-Governor** and **Executive Council**. The people elect a **House of Assembly** of thirty by manhood suffrage. The Province has four seats in the Dominion Senate and five in the House of Commons. Education is state-aided, free, and compulsory, between the ages of 5 and 16. Entered the Dominion 1873. See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table) and **CANADA.**

**Prison Reform.** For a report of the Committee on this subject, which reported in '95, see eds. '96 and '97.

### PRISON STATISTICS (ENGLAND AND WALES).

All the essential information which has been published on this subject appears to be comprised in Part I. of the **Judicial Statistics** for '96-7: the Reports of the Commissioners of Prisons and the Directors of Convict Prisons for the year ended March 31st, '98; and the report to these officials of the Rev. P. G. Merrick on the operations of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies in '96. The following statements are mostly gathered from the Commissioners' reports.

#### LOCAL PRISONS.

The number of prisoners received in such prisons during '96 and '97 were:—

	'96	'97.
Under sentence of ordinary courts	148,113	153,905
Soldiers and sailors sentenced by courts-martial	1,008	1,077
Debtors or on civil process	11,243	10,756
In default of sureties	1,670	1,776
	162,034	167,574

The population of these prisons on March 31st, '98, was 14,021, as against 14,003 at the corresponding period of the previous year. The average daily population in '97-8 was 14,225, of which 11,675 were males and 2550 were females. In the previous year such population consisted of 13,987—viz., 11,570 males and 2417 females. If the increase due to retaining convicts under sentence of penal servitude in local prisons is deducted, the average daily population would be 13,723 in '97-8, and 13,481 in the previous year. The average population of local or short-sentenced prisoners was consequently higher by 242 in '97-8 than in the preceding year. The following table shows the general tendency to decrease of committals to prisons and the number committed relative to population:—

Yearly Average Number of Persons imprisoned in England and Wales.	On Indictment.		On Summary Conviction.	
	Actual Number.	Number per 100,000 of Population of England and Wales.	Actual Number.	Number per 100,000 of Population of England and Wales.
During 5 years ended March 31st, '85	9,962	37'8	149,046	566'4
" " " " '90	9,126	32'7	140,722	505'6
" " " " '95	8,253	28'0	137,291	467'1
" year ending March 31st, '96	7,933	26'1	146,019	480'4
" " " " '97	7,386	24'0	140,727	458'1
" " " " '98	8,044	25'7	145,961	470'0
Decrease per cent.	19'6	30'0	2'0	17'0

It is also important to consider that many new offences have been created recently, and there has been a material extension of the powers of dealing with other offences, and also greater activity by the police and local authorities in prosecuting. This fact is well notified by statistics showing the increase that has taken place in the number of convictions during the

last ten years for certain offences of a quasi-criminal kind, including adulteration of food and drugs, cruelty to animals, offences against the Diseases of Animals Act, and in relation to dogs; offences against Highway Acts; offences against the Factory Acts, police regulations, local bye-laws, etc., and against gaming; incorrigible rogues, and "other offences" under

the Vagrancy Acts. The total number of convictions for all offences on indictment and summarily, which was 519,781 in '85-6, had increased to 644,206 in '96-7, being an increase of 23 per cent. The total number of convictions for quasi-criminal offences in '96-7 were 324,944, as against 229,285 in '85-6. Among such convictions for the former period there were 162,665 for drunkenness alone; 29,328 for offences against the Highway Acts; 76,955 for breaches of police regulations, local byelaws, etc., and 19,695 under the headings of gaming, incorrigible rogues; and under offences under the Vagrancy Acts there are a variety of cases of a quasi-criminal character in which the proceedings approach nearly to the criminal form, and most of which would be deemed criminal for purposes of appeal under the Judicature Acts. Thus, it appears from the Judicial Statistics relating to Crime, for '96—the latest returns published—that in 19,631 cases applications were made for orders to require persons using threats, etc., to find sureties; and in 17,007 orders were made, and in 1231 cases the defendant was imprisoned in default of finding the sureties. The sentences under this head are occasionally severe. In 41 instances they exceeded three months. Bastardy orders were made in 6401 and enforced by imprisonment in 957 cases. Orders for maintenance of wives were made in 5314 and enforced by imprisonment in 865 cases. The Prison Commissioners, in their report for '96-7, state that "the large increase of convictions for the minor offences detailed, and the considerable proportion that they bear to the total volume of crime, has an important bearing on the general question of the increase of crime, if that is to be gauged solely by the total annual number of convictions irrespective of the offence, and by the fact that about three-fourths of the persons convicted escape by the payment of a fine imposed for comparatively trivial offences." Under the Protection of First Offenders Act the court before whom an individual not previously convicted is convicted of larceny or false pretences may, having regard to the youth, character, antecedents, etc., of the offender, or to the trivial nature of the offence, order that he be released, on entering into recognisance, etc., to come up for judgment when called upon, and to be of good behaviour. If he fail to conform to any of the conditions of his recognisances, he may be brought up to answer concerning his conduct and to receive judgment. It is provided by section 16 of the Summary Judicature Act, '79, that when the charge, although proved, is of a trifling nature, the court, without proceeding to conviction, may dismiss it, and may order the defendant to pay damage not beyond 40s. or costs. By the same section it is further enacted that the court, on conviction, may order the defendant to give security with or without sureties, and with or without payment of damage or costs.

The prisoners discharged under the First Offenders Act '87, and the Summary Jurisdiction Act '79, in cases which came before Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, were no less than 39,927 in '97. The number of juveniles in prison at the end of that year was about the same as the previous year, being 46 as against 42, but there has been a considerable diminution since '95, when the number was 127. There has also been a slight falling off in the number

of juveniles committed to reformatories. The new rules for the treatment of juvenile offenders are now in full operation, and are working well. The Governor of Bedford Prison reports: "As a result of these rules being carefully applied, strict discipline combined with discretion and kindness and constant employment, it is proved beyond doubt that the imprisonment of these lads has a most salutary effect, which is only realised by a comparison, both as regards their moral and physical state, on reception with their condition on discharge." The Chairman of the Aid Society in their report states that "every effort is made, by a combination of kindness with firmness, to reclaim them from criminal courses; and the prejudice and objections which have arisen to the imprisonment of juvenile offenders would appear to have no reasonable foundation in view of the new system that has been introduced by H.M. Commissioners of Prisons." The Governor of Warwick Prison also speaks highly of the new system, and stated "that the physical drill, habits of cleanliness, and implicit obedience, with instruction both in religious and secular knowledge, cannot but bear some fruit in a majority of these poor boys who are at an age apt to learn."

### CONVICT PRISONS.

The number of male convicts received in these establishments from local prisons and the Channel Islands, under fresh sentences during the year ended March 31st, '98, was 655, besides 189 with licences revoked or forfeited. The number of female convicts received into the convict prisons from local prisons under fresh sentences and during such year was 30, besides 18 with licences revoked or forfeited. The Penal Servitude Act, '91, by which courts of justice are enabled to pass sentences of penal servitude for three years and upwards instead of being restricted to terms of five years and upwards has been freely taken advantage of. The average length of the sentences of all the convicts in convict and local prisons on March 31st, '98, was 6·86 years for males and 8·34 for females, while on the same date in '97 it was 7·01 years for males, and 7·56 years for females. As regards local and convict prisons generally, and their prisoners, some important statements are to be notified. Firstly, concerning first offenders, and since the formation of what is called "the star class" in convict prisons, in '79, up to March 31st, '98; 2339 male convicts have been placed therein, of whom only 21 of those discharged have returned to penal servitude under fresh sentences, and only 25 have had their licences revoked or forfeited. Of 99 females in the class, none have returned to penal servitude.

The Prison Commissioners state that, as regards the segregation of first offenders, the very results of the "star class" led the Commissioners to anticipate that an analogous system of the separation of first offenders in local prisons would have a most beneficial effect. The Commissioners therefore carried into practical effect in '97 the complete separation of first offenders from the habitual criminals by the establishment of the "star class" system in all local prisons. During the year 9812 males and 2210 females have been placed in that class, of whom 485 males, or 4·9 per cent., and 152 females or 7 per cent., have been recommitted



to prison under fresh sentences. In their report for '97 the Commissioners state that, as regards the "star class" referred to, its success in a great measure depends on the co-operation of the police and of the visiting magistrates, which it is expected will be forthcoming. The advantages of the segregation of the first offenders from other criminals is well described in the report of the Chaplain of Wormwood Scrubs Prison, who states that "frequent personal intercourse with this class on a whole shows that they are not thieves, neither are they criminals as this term is generally understood. They are of a better stamp, both socially, morally, and intellectually, than the ordinary prisoners, consequently one has better material to work upon. I find among them managers, bankers' clerks, insurance agents, clerks to solicitors, in mercantile and other offices, drapers' assistants, men employed in H.M. Post Office, and in

similar posts of trust, most of whom have had a fairly liberal education. Now, to most of these imprisonment is a crushing blow, and were it not for the fact that one is able to offer them some helping hand on discharge, would almost overwhelm them, I find them well behaved, free from serious reports, very ready to listen to and receive advice. The very fact that they are in the "star class" and regarded as first offenders at once raises them a step above the ordinary prisoners, a position they are not slow to realise, and yet not to presume upon it. So far, therefore, the scheme is a step in the right direction."

The following table shows the population of England and Wales with the number of prisoners sentenced to death, to penal servitude for life, to penal servitude for a term of years, to imprisonment on indictment, and on summary conviction or want of sureties, in each year from '88 to '97 inclusive.

Year.	Population of England and Wales.	Number of Prisoners sentenced to					
		Death.	Penal Servitude for Life.	Penal Servitude for a term of years.		Imprisonment on Indictment.	Imprisonment on Summary Conviction, or for want of sureties.
				By Ordinary Courts.	By Courts-Martial.		
'88	28,135,197	36	4	920	2	9,014	146,925
'89	28,447,014	20	3	915	3	7,857	139,214
'90	28,762,287	24	3	726	1*	7,775	134,722
'91	29,002,525	19	4	747	..	7,548	130,803
'92	29,403,346	22	1	893	2	7,780	138,931
'93	29,731,100	28	..	960	..	7,775	149,763
'94	30,060,763	29	..	956	..	7,671	141,673
'95	30,394,078	19	1	803	3	7,448	148,010
'96	30,717,355	33	6	750	4	7,057	142,397
'97	31,055,355	14	4	731	..	7,168	147,737

The undermentioned particulars relate to penal-servitude prisoners received and discharged during the year ended March 31st, '98, viz. :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1) Number of Prisoners received during the above-mentioned years under fresh sentences of penal servitude . . . . .	759	28	787
(2) Number of the above prisoners who had been previously sentenced to penal servitude . . . . .	223	4	227
(3) Percentage of those re-convicted to those sentenced . . . . .	29'3	14'2	28'8
(4) Number of convicts discharged on licence for the year referred to . . . . .	1050	76	1226
(5) Number of convicts whose licences were revoked or forfeited during such year . . . . .	183	8	191
(6) Percentage of revocations and forfeitures of licence to licences granted during the year . . . . .	17'4	10'5	16'9
(7) Number of convicts discharged on expiration of sentence during that year . . . . .	13	..	13

#### PRISON INDUSTRIES.

A further advance has been made in the regulation of prison labour by the appointment of paid instructors for these industries which require special skill and technical qualifications. The Prisons Committee advised that better provision should be made for the supply of skilled workers as teachers, and for the direct superintendence of industries in each prison, and that workers who acquire sufficient knowledge to supervise skilled work should receive an extra allowance. A scheme has been ap-

proved, and is now in operation, giving literal effect to this recommendation. In Appendix No. 18 to the Commissioners' last report a very interesting statement is made by the Comptroller of Prison Industries as to the work done therein by prisoners during '97-8. In gauging the industrial powers of our prisons the following points must, he states, be borne in mind: (a) the shortness of the sentences of the bulk of the prisoners; (b) the fact that the law requires for the first month, or during his sentence if it is less than a month, every prisoner sentenced

to hard labour (unless the medical officer objects on the ground of health) to be employed in one or other of those forms of severe toil, of which the treadwheel and the crank have been so long the accepted types; (c) the comparatively low physique of the ordinary prisoners of to-day; (d) the scarcity of skilled workmen among the prisoners now received; (e) the fact that not less than 22 per cent. of our local prisoners are practically non-workers, consisting as they do of debtors, prisoners awaiting trial, and prisoners on the sick list.

An increased support compared with '96 has been given to prison trade operations by Government Departments. The Admiralty, the War Office, the Post Office, the Crown Agents for the Colonies, the Office of Works, the Stationery Office, etc., have used prison labour on an extended scale, and their technical officers have in many cases rendered valuable assistance by suggesting improvements made in the details of prison manufactures. Among the supplies have been, brooms and brushes, tin ware, mattresses, bolsters, pillows, sacks, hammocks for wounded men, kit bags, haver-

sacks, baskets, canvas, clothing, clothes-bags, bed sackings, sand-bags, nose-bags, mail-bags, leather leggings, beds, drabnet, twine, pouches, packing-cases, crates, rugs, mats, foundry-work, hand-stoves, carpentry, shoe-making, bookbinding, upholstery-work, matting, ship-fenders, despatch-bags, tool bags, firewood, and washing for the Government Offices in London.

An interesting experiment is in progress with the binding of books for the Home Office Library, and it is probable to undertake work of this kind for other branches of the Government service. A large proportion of the book-binding and printing required for the Prison Commission Office and for the 61 local and convict prisons in England and Wales has been done in prisons. A depletion in the ranks of the oakum pickers has been steadily proceeding, and arrangements have been completed for the final discontinuance at an early date of all unproductive crank and treadwheel labour. The value of the prisoners' earnings at local and convict prisons for the year ended March 31st, '98, is as under:—

Description of Employment.	Total Local Prisons.	Total Convict Prisons.	Grand Total.
Daily average number of Prisoners at productive work . . . . .	Males . 9129 Females . 1950	Males . 2421 Females . 151	Males . 11,550 Females . 2101
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manufactures . . . . .	52,904 7 3	11,194 10 9	64,698 18 0
Farm . . . . .	—	5,573 19 6	5,573 19 6
Buildings:—			
Prison Department . . . . .	12,050 10 7	23,680 5 2	35,730 15 9
Admiralty . . . . .	—	9,570 1 7	9,570 1 7
War Department . . . . .	—	5,843 8 1	5,843 8 1
Ordinary service of the Prison . .	54,970 4 5	10,720 19 1	65,691 3 6
Average annual earnings per prisoner at work . . . . .	10 16 6	25 17 9	13 13 3

The total earnings from the Aylesbury convict prison amounted to £2156 11s. 4d., of which £1055 18s. 10d. was obtained from manufactures, and £1100 12s. 6d. from the service of the prison.

#### DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETIES.

Many such societies have been formed for the object of the reinstatement in honest life of men and women on release from prison, and where a helping hand or a kindly encouragement on discharge may save from a relapse into crime. Since Jan. 1st, '87, every prison in England and Wales has had a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society working in connection with it. Some of these societies are well organised and managed, and are doing their work well. There are others, however, which do but little for the purposes for which they exist. These statements, which are made concerning such societies by the Rev. G. P. Merrick in his report to the Commissioners of Prisons on the operations of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies in '96, are supplemented by others of great importance on this subject. He adds that some of the societies leave the care of the work and of the interest of such bodies to a very few zealous members. "Some, again, are deeply interested

in the work, . . . but do not march with the times. . . . There are other Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies which are active and zealous, and are in various ways endeavouring, at much cost of time, money and labour, to find out how best to help the ex-prisoner to become a respectable, law-abiding citizen, and to recover his good name and place in the everyday world. . . . These societies are doing their self-appointed work in such a manner that thousands who have been discharged from the prison-gates have abundant reason to be thankful for their existence." In '96 these societies offered to help nearly 26,000 men and women who, out of a total of 169,137, were released from the prisons of England and Wales during the year. The Prison Commissioners state in their report for '97 that they have given much attention to the question of aid on discharge, and that Mr. Merrick's comprehensive report on the existing system in relation to local prisons, and his suggestions for its improvement, have afforded them (the Commissioners) the opportunity of submitting a scheme (the details of which are not yet finally approved) for the future organisation of the Aid Societies referred to, with a view to developing their effectiveness towards the end for which they

were created. These officials further state that it is neither their object nor wish "to hamper or interfere with the free play of the voluntary societies constituted for the aid of prisoners throughout the country. . . . We venture only to offer advice and guidance, having opportunities as the central authority of seeing by what methods this form of charity is likely to be exercised to the greatest advantage in the interests of the individual prisoner and of the State. It is our object also to recognise and simplify the principle on which the Government grant will be allocated, and generally to introduce uniformity of operation into a great system of charity, which, while it is best discharged by voluntary persons and agencies, must, having regard to its important and far-reaching results, always be a subject of State concern and interest. Aid to convicts is on a different principle. There is no local society, and no additional grant; the gratuity which a prisoner under long sentence earns being considered sufficient to meet his actual needs on discharge. The function of aiding convicts on discharge rests mainly with the two well-known London societies—the Royal and the St. Giles's Christian Mission. . . . We have ascertained by inquiry that the governors and chaplains of convict prisons are on the whole satisfied that existing means are adequate for at least affording an opportunity to a discharged convict who is desirous of leading a better life. . . . With regard to the question of the aid on discharge generally to female convicts who have fulfilled their sentence, we are not satisfied that existing methods are sufficient, and the governor and chaplain of Aylesbury Prison concur in this opinion." The Commissioners therefore recommend that this prison "should be specially treated, and that a system should be established analogous to that in use in local prisons—viz., a Government grant at so much per head of discharged prisoners, to be disbursed by a specially constituted Aid Society, consisting of the prison authorities and the official visitors working on the spot, with full knowledge of the character, antecedents, and prospects of this special class of prisoner."

According to the Report of the Commissioners published in '98, the improved scheme referred to for the better organisation of discharged prisoners' aid societies has been approved, and came into operation on April 1st. Since that date six societies have applied for the certificate, and forty-four have been duly certified. There still remain ten to whom certificates have not yet been issued pending further inquiries. Great efforts have been and are being made in various localities to comply with the provisions of the scheme. An arrangement has now been completed under which the authorities of the Royal Society for Assisting Discharged Prisoners co-operate with the lady visitors of the Aylesbury Prison with the object of making special provision for all deserving cases. Since the previous report of the Commissioners for the year ending '97 further advance has been made in the appointment of lady visitors to the local prisons. The Commissioners state that excellent results follow from the appointment of discreet and judicious ladies in this respect. Hitherto their efforts have been chiefly directed to making provision for deserving cases among the female prisoners on discharge. The success

of the system, and the evidence that their work among the prisoners in gaol can be carried on without any detriment to its discipline and good government, has led the Commissioners to desire that the sphere of influence of these ladies might be more extended. A circular has been addressed to the Visiting Committees throughout the country, inviting their opinion whether the services of lady visitors might be placed on a more satisfactory footing, and used not only for purposes of aid on discharge, but for duties more closely connected with the internal life in prison during imprisonment. The Commissioners were of opinion that "good might follow if ladies connected with the locality were to advise as to the industrial occupations that might be followed in prison, and if to a certain extent they undertook the duties of scripture reader in selected cases, reading to and conversing with prisoners in their cells."

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

As regards extradition, the number of cases which occurred in '96, according to the "Judicial Statistics concerning Crime" before mentioned, was very small. In that year the surrender of 23 criminals was granted to foreign Governments, and the surrender of 3 criminals was obtained from such Governments. During the year ended March 31st, '98, there was a considerable decrease in the number of cases of insanity, compared with the corresponding period of '96-7, the total number of cases in the former year having been 150, and 164 in '96-7; while the number of those in which the symptoms of insanity first appeared after reception into prison was 62, as against 43 in '96-7; but of these 62, as the Medical Inspector has stated, the mental condition of 18 was returned as unsatisfactory on reception. Concerning criminal lunatics, these consist of persons charged with a criminal offence who are found insane by the jury at assizes or quarter sessions, and of criminal prisoners who are certified insane while awaiting trial or undergoing sentence. The latter class are more numerous, and chiefly consist of prisoners sentenced to short terms of imprisonment for minor offences. These persons are generally removed to the nearest county or borough asylum, and after the end of their sentence are detained therein as ordinary pauper lunatics. The more serious cases—when the charge is murder or some other grave crime—are sent to Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum. The number of criminal lunatics received into asylums during '96 was 194, of whom 24 were found insane by the verdict of juries, 138 were certified to be insane while serving sentences in prison, and 16 were found insane while under detention on remand or awaiting trial. Forty-one of the lunatics were received into the Broadmoor Asylum. Of those remaining under detention at the end of the year, 645 out of a total of 769 were in this Asylum, and of these 145 had been confined therein for ten years, 115 for fifteen years, 68 for twenty years, and 146 above twenty years. For *Prison Act*, '98, see *SESSION*, sect. 80.

**Privileges, Committee for.** The petition of every claimant to a title of nobility is referred to the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords, a body which is composed of



the Lord Chancellor, the ex-Lord Chancellors, and the Lords of Appeal, or some of them, the President being the Chairman of Committees. Counsel and witnesses may be heard, and the case is decided by the majority of the members of the committee present.

### PRIVY COUNCIL.

A body of persons nominated by the sovereign without any patent or grant, and who, upon taking the oath of office, are at once qualified members. A privy councillor must be a natural-born or naturalised British subject, and as he is created by the sovereign, so he can be removed from the list at her pleasure. It is customary to include in the body the royal princes and the archbishops; several of the principal officers of State and of the Household become privy councillors by virtue of their office; the principal secretaries of state are of course sworn of the Council before they can take part in the deliberations of the select number of the body which we know as the Cabinet Council; the Judge-Advocate-General is always included; and the rank is bestowed upon ambassadors and the principal colonial governors, and frequently upon respected politicians who may never have been in office, as an honorary distinction. Occasionally in recent years a colonial statesman of eminence has been appointed, and in '97 all the premiers of the self-governing colonies, who by invitation officially attended the celebration in London of H.M. Diamond Jubilee, were added. Any privy councillor may act as a justice of the peace. The Lord President of the Council is appointed by letters patent under the great seal; his duty is to manage the debates in council, to propose matters from the sovereign at the council table, and to report to Her Majesty the resolutions taken thereon. It is only on rare occasions that the whole body of members assembles, one of those instances being at the demise of the Crown, when it is the duty of the Privy Council to meet and proclaim the new sovereign. For the ordinary business of the Council only those who are summoned attend, and the number thus called upon is usually very small, and consists generally of members of the party in power. Among other important functions of the Council are the granting of charters of incorporation to public and private bodies, and the bringing into operation by means of orders in council of the provisions of many statutes which Parliament leaves to the executive to enforce, temporarily or permanently, at such time or times as it may deem necessary and desirable. Royal proclamations, summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and for many other purposes, are made by and with the advice of the P.C. before being issued. Several public departments have grown out of or are even now committees of the Council. The Board of Trade, although it is now an entirely separate department, is still officially entitled the Committee of Council for Trade. The Education Department, with its own vice-president, is a Committee of the Privy Council, and there are besides a Universities Committee, which reviews the statutes made under the Oxford and Cambridge Act, a Scottish Universities Committee, and a Judicial Committee for appellate business. It is provided by statute that certain of the colonial judges, acting or retired,

who may have been appointed members of the Privy Council, shall be members of this committee, and two such appointments were made in '97. Included among the powers and duties of the Board of Agriculture (see AGRICULTURE) are many which were formerly discharged by the Agricultural Dept. of the Privy Council.—The Privy Council in Ireland, a smaller body than that in England, advises the Lord-Lieutenant, and exercises some of the powers possessed by the Council in Great Britain, but in relation to Irish affairs only.—As the Privy Council in Great Britain and the Privy Council in Ireland are distinct bodies, though it will be noticed that some persons are members of both, a separate list of each is set out, corrected to Nov. '98. The word "Peer" is intended to signify that some particulars regarding the public life of the noble lord referred to are given under the head of "Peerage"; and "M.P." is meant to refer the reader to our list of the House of Commons. In cases where the Privy Councillor is neither Peer nor M.P. some biographical facts are appended. All Privy Councillors should be addressed as "Right Honourable." See MINISTRY.

#### Alphabetical List of Privy Council in Great Britain.

*Lord President*—The Duke of Devonshire, K.G.

- Aberdeen, Earl of. (Feb. '86.) Peer.  
 Acland, A. H. D. (Aug. '92.) M.P.  
 Akers-Douglas, Aretas. (June '91.) M.P.  
 Ancaster, Earl of. (Mar. '80.) Peer.  
 Argyll, Duke of. (Jan. '53.) Peer.  
 Ashbourne, Lord. (June '85.) Peer.  
 Ashcombe, Lord. (Mar. '80.) Peer.  
 Ashley, Hon. Anthony Evelyn Melbourne. (June '91.) B. '36; s. 7th E. Shaftesbury. Called bar Lincoln's Inn '63; Private Sec. Ld. Palmerston '58 and '59-65; Parliamentary Sec. to Bd. of Trade '80-82; Under Col. Sec. '82-5; M.P. Poole '74-80, I. of Wight '80-85.  
 Asquith, Herbert Henry. (Aug. '92.) M.P.  
 Balfour, A. J. (June '85.) M.P. See special biography.  
 Balfour, J. B. (Aug. '83.) M.P.  
 Balfour of Burleigh, Lord. (June '92.) Peer.  
 Beaufort, Duke of. (Feb. '58.) Peer.  
 Belper, Lord. (July '95.) Peer.  
 Bowen, Sir George Ferguson, G.C.M.G. (Nov. '86.) B. '22. Formerly fellow and tutor of Brasenose Coll.; Princip. of Univ. of Corfu; Sec. Lord High Commr. Ionian Islands '54-9, Gov. Queensland '59-68, New Zealand '68-73, Victoria '73-8, Mauritius '78-83, Hong Kong '83-7; went to Malta Jan. '88 as a Roy. Commr. to inquire into the manner of dividing Malta and its dependencies into electoral districts.  
 Braddon, Sir Edward Nicholas Coventry. (July '97.) See special biography.  
 Breadalbane, Marq. of. (May '80.) Peer.  
 Bright, Jacob. (June '94.) B. '21; Bro. of the late John Bright; M.P. Manchester '67-74, '76-85, and '86-95; J.P. Lancs.  
 Brodrick, William St. John Fremantle. (Jan. '97.) M.P.  
 Brownlow, Earl. (July '87.) Peer.  
 Bryce, James. (Aug. '92.) M.P.  
 Burghclere, Lord. (Aug. '92.) Peer.  
 Cadogan, Earl. (June '85.) Peer.  
 Cambridge, H.R.H. Duke of. (July '56.) See special biography.

- Campbell, J. A. (July '98). M.P.  
 Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Henry. (Nov. '84.) M.P.  
 Canterbury, Archbp. of. (May '85.) Peer.  
 Carrington, Earl. (July '81.) Peer.  
 Cavan, Earl of. (Feb. '86.) Peer.  
 Chamberlain, Joseph. (May '80.) M.P.  
 Chaplin, H. (June '85.) M.P.  
 Chesterfield, Earl of. (Apr. '94.) Peer.  
 Chitty, Sir Joseph William. (Jan. '97.) Is 2nd son of the late Mr. Thomas Chitty, and was b. '28; *m.*, '58, Clara Jessie, a daughter of the late Sir F. Pollock; *E.* Eton and Ball. Coll., Oxon (M.A. '54); fellow of Exeter '52; called to bar Lincoln's Inn '56; Q.C. '74; bencher '75; M.P. Oxford '80-1; judge of the Chancery Div. '81 until '97, when he was app. a Lord Justice of Appeal. The right hon. and learned gentleman was thrice stroke of the Oxford eight.  
 Christian, H.R.H. Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G. (Aug. '94.) *m.*, '66, H.R.H. Princess Helena; is a general in the army.  
 Collins, Sir Richard Henn. (Nov. '97.) B. '42, being a son of Stephens Collins, Q.C., of Dublin. Called bar Mid. Temple '67; Q.C. '83; was joint ed. of "Smith's Leading Cases"; Judge Q.B. Division '91-7, since when he has been a Lord Justice of Appeal; was ('97) an arbitrator on the Venezuelan Boundary Question. 2, Bramham Gardens, S.W. Athenæum.  
 Collings, Jesse. (Aug. '92.) M.P.  
 Colville of Culross, Lord. (July '66.) Peer.  
 Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of. (May '71.) See special biography.  
 Connemara, Lord. (April '80.) Peer.  
 Cork, Earl of. (May '66.) Peer.  
 Couch, Sir Richard. (Nov. '75.) B. '17. Bar. Midd. Temp. '41 (Bencher '81); Judge High Court of Bombay '62-6; Chief Justice of High Court of Calcutta '70-75; Memb. Judicial Committee Privy Council since '81.  
 Courtney, L. H. (Jan. '89.) M.P.  
 Coventry, Earl of. (Aug. '77.) Peer.  
 Cowper, Earl. (May '71.) Peer.  
 Cranbrook, Earl of. (July '66.) Peer.  
 Crewe, Earl of. (Aug. '92.) Peer.  
 Cross, Viscount. (Feb. '74.) Peer.  
 Currie, Sir Philip H. Wodehouse. (Jan. '94.) B. '34; son of the late Raikes Currie, Esq., M.P. for Northampton; Clerk in the Foreign Office '54; private sec. to the Marquis of Salisbury '78-80; Sec. to the Garter Mission to Spain '81; Assist. Under Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs '82; Permanent Sec. '89-93; Ambassador to Constantinople '93-8; when he was appointed to Rome; G.C.B.  
 Curzon of Kedleston, Lord. (June '95.) Peer.  
 Dartmouth, Earl of. (June '85.) Peer.  
 Davey, Lord. (Nov. '93.) Peer.  
 Deane, Sir J. P. (Aug. '92.) B. '12. Called to the Bar (Inn. Temple) '41; Q.C. '58; is Admiralty Advocate, Vicar-Gen. of Archbishop of Canterbury, and Chancellor of Diocese of Salisbury.  
 Derby, Earl of. (April '78.) Peer.  
 Devonshire, Duke of. (Feb. '66.) Peer.  
 Dilke, Sir Charles Wentworth, Bart. (Dec. '82.) M.P.  
 Ducie, Earl of. (July '59.) Peer.  
 Dufferin and Ava, Marquis of. (Dec. '68.) Peer.  
 Dyke, Sir W. H., Bart. (April '80.) M.P.  
 Edwards, Sir Fleetwood. (Oct. '95.) B. '42. Entered R.E. '63; Maj. '83, Lieut.-Col. 90; A.D.C. to Gov. of Bermuda '67-9; attached to the special Embassy during the Berlin Congress '78; Assist. Keeper Privy Purse, and Assist. Private Sec. to the Queen '78-95, since when he has been Keeper of the Privy Purse; K.C.B.  
 Elgin, Earl of. (Feb. '86.) Peer.  
 Elliot, Hon. Sir Henry George. (June 67., B. '17; 2nd son of 2nd E. Minto. Was many years in dip. service; was Min. at Copenhagen '58-9, Naples '59-62, Greece '62-3, Italy '63-6, Turkey '66-77, Vienna '77-84; retired '84; G.C.B.  
 Escombe, Harry. (July '97.) Q.C. B. '37. E. St. Paul's Grammar School, London. Entered the Natal Legislative Council in '72 as member for the borough of Durban; nominated to the Executive Council '80; Chm. of the Natal Harbour Board '81-94; is Commander of the Natal Naval Volunteers with relative rank of Lieut.-Col. in Volunteer Force. Was Att.-Gen. in the Ministry of Sir John Robinson, and on the resignation of that gentleman in Feb. '97 he formed a new Ministry, in which he held the offices of Premier, Att.-Gen., and Min. of Education (resigned after General Election of Sept. '97). He visited London during the Jubilee, and was sworn of the Privy Council in July.  
 Esher, Visct. (Nov. '76.) Peer.  
 Fergusson, Sir James, Bart. (Nov. '68.) M.P.  
 Field, Lord. (Mar. '90.) Peer.  
 Fife, Duke of. (May '80.) Peer.  
 Feljамbe, Francis John Savile. (Nov. '95.) B. '30. M.P. East Retford '57-85; Lord High Steward of East Retford.  
 Ford, Sir Francis Clare. (Aug. '88.) B. 18—. Served in the Light Dragoons '46-51; entered dip. service '52; was H.M. Commr. at Halifax under the Treaty of Washington '75-7; Min. to the Argentine Repub. '78-9, Uruguay '79, Brazil '79-81, Greece '81-4, Spain '84-8; Amb. at Madrid '88-92; Turkey '92-3; Italy '93-8; G.C.M.G. '86; G.C.B. '89.  
 Forrest, Sir John. (July '97.) See special biography.  
 Fowler, Sir Henry H. (June '86.) M.P.  
 Fry, Sir Edward. (April '83.) B. '27. Called to bar '54; Q.C. '69; Judge of High Court '77; Lord Justice of Appeal '83-92; was '97-8 Chm. of the Royal Comm. of Inquiry into the Procedure and Practice of the Irish Land Commn.  
 Garth, Sir Richard. (Feb. '88.) B. '20. Called to bar Lincoln's Inn '47; Q.C. and Bencher '66; M.P. Guildford '66-8; Chief Justice High Court of Judicature, Bengal, '75-86.  
 Gladstone, Herbert J. (Mar. '94.) M.P.  
 Goldie, Sir George Dashwood Taubman. (July '98.) B. '46, being a son of Col. Goldie-Taubman, Speaker of the House of Keys, Isle of Man. Received a military education and is Lieut. R.E.; travelled much in Africa, is Governor of the Royal Niger Co., and is an expert on Niger questions; attended the Berlin Conference of '84-5. 11, Queen's Gate Gardens. Naval and Military.  
 Gorst, Sir J. E. (Feb. '90.) M.P.  
 Goschen, G. Joachim. (Nov. '65.) M.P.  
 Grant-Duff, Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone. (May '80.) B. '29. (L.). M.P. Elgin Dist. '57-81. Under-Sec. India '68-74; Under-Sec. Colonies '80-81; Gov. Madras '81-6; Ld. Rector Aberdeen Univ. '66-72; G.C.S.I., F.R.G.S.  
 Gully, William Court. (May '95.) M.P.

- Halsbury, the Earl of. (June '85.) Peer.  
 Hanbury, Robert Wm. (June '95.) M.P.  
 Hamilton, Lord G. (April '78.) M.P.  
 Harcourt, Sir W. Vernon. (April '80.) M.P.  
 Harrowby, Earl of. (Mar. '74.) Peer.  
 Hay, Sir John Charles Dalrymple, Bart. (Mar. '74.) B. '27. Served in navy '34-78, when he became admiral on retired list, having seen much active service in Crimean campaign and elsewhere, and received three war medals. M.P. (C.) Wakefield '62-5, Stamford '66-80, Wigton Dist. '80-85; a Lord of the Admiralty '66-8; K.C.B.  
 Hayter, Sir Arthur, Bt. (June '94.) B. '35. M.P. for Wells '65-8, Bath '73-85, Walsall '93-5; a Lord of the Treasury '80-82; Fin. Sec. War Office '82-5; in Grenadier Guards, '56-66.  
 Heneage, Lord. (Feb. '86.) Peer.  
 Herschell, Lord. (Feb. '86.) Peer.  
 Hertford, Marquis of. (Feb. '79.) Peer.  
 Hibbert, Sir John. (Feb. '86.) B. '24; M.P. for Oldham '62-74, '77-86, '92-5; called to bar Inner Temple '49; J.P. and D.L. Lancashire; Chm. Lancaster C.C.; Sec. Loc. Gov. Board '72-4 and '80-3; Under Sec. State, Home Department '83-4; Fin. Sec. Treasury '84-5 and '92-5; Sec. Admiralty in the Gladstone Ministry of '86; K.C.B.  
 Hicks-Beach, Sir M. (Mar. '74.) M.P.  
 Hill, Alexander Staveley. (Nov. '92.) M.P.  
 Hill, Lord Arthur. (June '85.) B. '46, being younger son of the 4th Marquis of Downshire. Held a commission in and Life Guards '65-8; is a J.P. Sussex, Berks, and co. Down, being also D.L. of the last-named county; was Lieut.-Col. Middx. Art. Vol. '85-7; M.P. co. Down '80-5, W. Down '85-98; was Comptroller H.M. Household, with which post was also associated in him that of one of the junior Conservative Whips, '85-92 and '95-8. On his retirement from parliamentary life the electors of W. Down returned his son, Capt. Hill, to succeed him in the House. 74, Eaton Place, S.W.  
 Hobhouse, Lord. (Mar. '81.) Peer.  
 Hopetoun, Earl of. (July '95.) Peer.  
 Huntly, Marquis of. (Mar. '81.) Peer.  
 Ilchester, Earl of. (Feb. '74.) Peer.  
 Jackson, W. L. (June '90.) M.P.  
 James of Hereford, Lord. (June '85.) Peer.  
 Jersey, Earl of. (June '90.) Peer.  
 Jeune, Sir Francis H. (June '92.) See special biography.  
 Kay-Shuttleworth, Sir U. J., Bart. (April '86.) M.P.  
 Kenmare, Earl of. (Feb. '57.) Peer.  
 Kennaway, Sir John. (Jan. '97.) M.P.  
 Kimberley, Earl of. (Nov. '64.) Peer.  
 Kingston, Charles Cameron. (July '97.) Son of the late Sir George Strickland Kingston, for some time Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of S. Australia. B. '50. Was articulated to the Right Hon. Samuel James Way, now Chief Justice of S. Australia and a member of the Judicial Com. of H.M. Privy Council; was admitted to the bar in '73; became Q.C. in '89, and was Att.-Gen. S. Australia '84-5 and '87-9. In '92 he was app. Col. Sec., and in '93 became Att.-Gen. and Prime Minister, holding these offices in '97, when he accepted the invitation extended to the Colonial Premiers to visit London on the occasion of H.M. Diamond Jubilee, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council in July.  
 Kintore, Earl of. (Aug. '86.) Peer.  
 Knutsford, Viscount. (Sept. '85.) Peer.  
 Lansdowne, Marquis of. (July '95.) Peer.  
 Lascelles, Sir Frank Cavendish. (April '94.) B. '41; son of the late Right Hon. W. S. Sebright Lascelles; entered dip. service '61; 2nd Sec. '71; Agent and Consul-Gen. in Bulgaria '79; Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. to Roumania '87; Persia '91; Russia '94; Germany, '95; G.C.B., G.C.M.G.  
 Lathom, Earl of. (Mar. '74.) Peer.  
 Laurier, Sir Wilfrid. (July '97.) See special biography.  
 Lecky, William Edward Hartpole. (July '97.) M.P.  
 Leigh, Lord. (June '95.) Peer.  
 Lennox, Lord Walter Gordon-. (Nov. '91.) B. '65; 4th son of D. of Richmond; E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; Priv. Sec. Lord Salisbury '87-8; Treasurer H.M. Household '91-2; M.P. Chichester Div. (C.) '88-94. Carlton.  
 Lidderdale, William. (June '91.) B. in Scotland '32. Director Bank of England at the time of the Baring crisis, '90.  
 Lindley, Sir Nathaniel. (Dec. '81.) B. '28. Called to bar Mid. Temp. '50; Q.C. '72; Judge Court of Common Pleas '75; Lord Justice of Appeal '81-97, when he was app. Master of the Rolls.  
 Llandaff, Viscount. (Aug. '86.) Peer.  
 Loch, Lord. (June '95.) Peer.  
 Loftus, Lord A. (Nov. '68.) B. '17; son of 2nd M. of Ely. Amb. at Vienna '58-60, Berlin '60-62, Munich '62-5, Berlin '66-8, North Ger. Confed. '68-71, St. Petersburg '71-9; Gov. N. S. Wales, '70-85; G.C.B.  
 London, Bishop of. (Feb. '97.) Peer.  
 Londonderry, Marq. of. (Aug. '86.) Peer.  
 Long, Walter. (July '95.) M.P.  
 Lopes, Sir Massey, Bart. (July '85.) B. '18. M.P. Westbury '57-68, S. Devon '68-85; Lord of the Admiralty '74-80.  
 Lorne, Marquis of. (Mar. '75.) M.P.  
 Lothian, Marquis of. (Feb. '86.) Peer.  
 Lowther, James. (Feb. '78.) M.P.  
 Lowther, J. W. (July '98.) M.P.  
 Lubbock, Sir John. (Feb. '90.) M.P.  
 Ludlow, Lord. (Dec. '85.) Peer.  
 MacDonald, John Hay Athol. (Aug. '85.) B. '36. Called Scottish bar '59; Q.C. '80; Sheriff of Ross, Cromarty, and Sutherlandshire '74-6; Sol.-Gen. for Scotland '76-80; Sheriff of Perthshire '80-85; Lord Advoc. '85-6 and '86-8; M.P. Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities '85-8; mem. of the Soc. of Telegraphic Engineers; F.R.S. Edin.; J.P. and D.L. Edinburgh; some years Col. Commandant Queen's Edinburgh R. V. Corps; app. Oct. '88 Lord Justice Clerk and President of the Second Div. of the Court of Session, with the judicial title of Lord Kingsburgh.  
 Maonaghten, Lord. (Jan. '87.) Peer.  
 Malet, Sir Edward Baldwin. (Mar. '85.) B. '37. Joined dip. service '54; Agent and Consul; Gen. in Egypt '79-83; Min. at Brussels '83-4; Ambass. at Berlin '84-95, when he retired; G.C.B., G.C.M.G.  
 Marriott, Sir W. T. (July '85.) B. '34; 3rd son of late C. Marriott, Crumpsall, Manchester; E. St. John's, Camb. (B.A. '58); took deacon's orders, but renounced them, and was called bar Lincoln's Inn '64; S.E. Circuit; Q.C. '77; Bencher '79; M.P. Brighton '80-93; Judge Ad. General '85-92; Dep. Provincial Grand Master Sussex Freemasons '90. Ennismore Gardens, S.W.  
 Max Müller, Frederick (June '96) was b. 1823. E. at Leipzig Univ., where he graduated (43). Studied for some time in Paris, and ('46)



- came to England, where he collated Sanskrit MSS. at the East India House Library, and at the Bodleian. Appointed ('50) Deputy Taylorian Professor, and ('54) Taylorian Professor at Oxford. First Professor of Comparative Philology in Oxford ('68), with which University he has been associated ever since '51. Professor Max Müller (he has now adopted this as his surname) is one of the eight foreign members of the Institute of France, and is a Knight of the *Ordre pour le Mérite*. He is an honorary LL.D. of Edinburgh, Cambridge, Dublin, and Bologna. Among his published works are "The Rig-Veda" (6 vols.), "History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature," "Lectures on the Science of Language," "Chips from a German Workshop" (4 vols.), "Biographical Essays." He is the editor of "Sacred Books of the East" (50 vols.), published by the University of Oxford. Elected Gifford Lecturer on Natural Theology at Glasgow University '89, and again in '91.
- Maxwell**, Sir Herbert Eustace, Bart. (Aug. '97.) M.P.
- Mellor**, John William. (Mar. '86.) M.P.
- Monson**, Sir Edmund John. (July '93.) B. '34; s. 6th Lord Monson. Entered dip. service '56; Sec. to Visct. (then Lord) Lyons at Washington '58-63; Consul to Azores '69-71; Consul-Gen. Hungary '71-9; Min. Res. and Consul-Gen. Uruguay '79-84; Envoy Extraord. and Min. Plen. to the Rep. of Paraguay '84-5; Denmark '85-8; Athens '88-92; Brussels '92; Vienna '93-6, when he was appointed to Paris; G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
- Montagu**, Lord R. (Mar. '67.) B. '25; 2nd son of 6th Duke of Manchester. M.P. (L.) Huntingdonshire '59-74, Westmeath '74-80; was in favour of Home Rule; Pres. of Board of Health and Vice-Pres. of Council '67-8.
- Morley**, Arnold. (Aug. '92.) B. '49. M.P. Nottingham '80-85; E. Div. '85-95; called bar Inner Temple '73; Patronage Sec. to the Treas. '86; principal G.L. whip '86-92; Postmaster-General '92-5; Member Senate Camb. Univ.
- Morley**, Earl of. (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- Morley**, John. (Feb. '86.) M.P.
- Morris**, Lord. (Dec. '89.) Peer.
- Mount-Edgcumbe**, Earl of. (May '79.) Peer.
- Mowbray**, Sir J., Bart. (April '58.) M.P.
- Murray**, Andrew Graham. (June '96.) M.P.
- Napier and Ettrick**, Lord. (Feb. '61.) Peer.
- Nelson**, Sir Hugh Mair. (July '97.) See special biography.
- Noel**, Gerard James. (May '74.) B. '23. Formerly in army; M.P. (C.) Rutlandshire '47-83; a Lord of Treas. 66-8; First Commr. of Works '76-80.
- Norfolk**, Duke of. (July, '95.) Peer.
- Northbrook**, Earl of. (Aug. '69.) Peer.
- Northumberland**, Duke of. (Mar. '59.) Peer.
- Norton**, Lord. (Feb. '58.) Peer.
- O'Connor**, Sir Nicholas Roderick. (Mar. '96.) B. '44; son of P. H. O'Connor, of Dundermott, Roscommon. Entered dip. service '66; Agent and Consul-Gen. in Bulgaria '87-92; Minister to China '92-6; Minister at St. Petersburg '96-8, when he was appointed to Constantinople. G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
- Otway**, Sir Arthur John, Bart. (July '85.) B. '22. Formerly in army; M.P. (L.) Stafford '52-7, Chatham '65-74, Rochester '78-85; Under For. Sec. '68-71; Chm. of Ways and Means '83-5.
- Paget**, Sir Richard Horner. (Nov. 95.) B. '32.
- M.P. E. Somerset '65-9; Mid. '68-85; Wells D. '85-95; D.L., J.P., Chm. C.C., Somerset; served in the Army from '48 to '63, and has been Capt. N. Somerset Yeo., and Lieut.-Col. 3rd Somerset Batt. R.V.; is Chm. Somerset C.C. and of Somerset Quarter Sess.
- Palles**, Christopher. (Nov. '92.) B. '31. Irish bar '53; Q.C. '65; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '72; Att.-Gen. '72-4; Lord Ch. Baron (Ireland) since '74.
- Pauncefoot**, Sir Julian. (Nov. '94.) B. '28. Called bar Inner Temple '52; Att.-Gen. of Hong-Kong '65-9; Acting Chief Justice '69-72; Chief Justice Leeward Islands '73; Assist. Under-Sec. of State for the Colonies '74-6; Assist. Under-Sec. For. Aff. '76-82; Permanent Under-Sec. '82-9; Envoy Extraord. to the United States '89-93, since when he has been Ambassador; G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
- Pearson**, Sir C. (Nov. '91.) was M.P. (C.) for Edinburgh and St. Andrews Univs. '90-96; 2nd son of the late Mr. Charles Pearson, C.A., of Edinburgh. B. '43; E. Edinburgh Academy, St. Andrews and Edinburgh Univs., and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxon (Gaisford Prize, Prose '62, Verse '63, B.A. 1st class '65, M.A. '68); called to the Scotch and English bars '70; D.L. and LL.D. Edinburgh; Q.C. and Sol.-Gen. Scotland '90; P.C. '91; Lord-Adv. '91-2 and '95; Dean of Faculty '92-5; Sheriff of Chancery '85-8; Sheriff of Renfrew and Bute '88-9, and Perthshire '89-90; Procurator of the Church of Scotland '86-90; knighted '87; retired from Parliament May '96 on being appointed one of the senators of H.M. Coll. of Justice in Scotland. 7, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh. *Carlton and Conservative*.
- Peel**, Sir Frederick. (May '57.) B. '23; 2nd son of Sir R. Peel, the famous Prime Min. M.P. (L.) Leominster '49-52, Bury '52-7, '59-65; Under-Sec. Colonies 51-2, '53-5; Under-Sec. for War '55-7; Sec. to Treas. '59-65; Inner Temple '49; app. a Railway Commr. '73.
- Peel**, Viscount. (May '84.) Peer.
- Pembroke**, Earl of. (July '95.) Peer.
- Penzance**, Lord. (April '64.) Peer.
- Percy**, Earl. (Mar. '74.) Peer.
- Pirbright**, Lord. (Jan. '89.) Peer.
- Poltimore**, Lord. (Mar. '72.) Peer.
- Portland**, Duke of. (Aug. '86.) Peer.
- Radnor**, Earl of. (June '85.) Peer.
- Rathmore**, Lord. (Mar. '80.) Peer.
- Reid**, George Houston. (July '97.) See special biography.
- Rhodes**, Cecil. (Feb. '95.) See special biography.
- Ribblesdale**, Lord. (Aug. '92.) Peer.
- Richmond and Gordon**, Duke of. (Mar. '59.) Peer.
- Ridley**, Sir M. White. (Aug. '92.) M.P.
- Rigby**, Sir John. (Nov. '94.) B. '34; s. late T. Rigby, Halton, Cheshire. Called to bar Lincoln's Inn, '60; Q.C. '81; Junior Equity Council to Treasury '75-81; M.P. (L.) Wisbech D. '85-6; Forfarsh. '92-4; Solicitor-General Aug. '92-Mar. '94; Att.-Gen. May-Oct. '94, when he was app. a Lord Justice of Appeal.
- Ripon**, Marquis of. (April '63.) Peer.
- Ritchie**, C. T. (Aug. '86.) M.P.
- Robertson**, J. P. B. (Nov. '88.) B. '45 at Fortviro. E. at the Royal High School and the University of Edinburgh, graduating M.A. '64. Called to the Scottish Bar '67, and became Q.C. in '85; Solicitor-General for Scotland '85; M.P. for Buteshire; Lord-Advocate for Scotland '88. In Sept. '91 app. Lord Justice General of Scotland and President of the Court of Session.

Rookwood, Lord. (June '85.) Peer.  
 Rosebery, Earl of. (Aug. '81.) Peer.  
 Rumbold, Sir Horace, Bart. (Nov. '96.) B. '29.  
 Entered dip. service '49, filling various posts successively until he was app. Min. Res. and Consul-Gen. in Chili '72; Min. Res. Swiss Confed. '78-9, Argentine Rep. '79-81; Stockholm '81-4, Athens '84-8, The Hague '88-96, since when he has been Amb. at Vienna. Succ. to the baronetcy '77. G.C.B., G.C.M.G.  
 Russell of Killowen, Lord. (April '94.) Peer.  
 Rutland, Duke of. (Feb. '52.) Peer.  
 Salisbury, Marquis of. (July '66.) Peer.  
 Samuelson, Sir Bernhard, Bart. (July '95.) B. '20. M.P. Banbury '59 and '65-85; Banbury D. '85-95; J.P. Oxfordsh.; Chm. Royal Com. Technical Instruction; Member Royal Com. Scientific Instruction; M.I.C.E.; formerly Pres. Iron and Steel Institution; was an Ironmaster at Middlesbrough.  
 Scott, Sir Charles Stewart. (July '98.) B. '38, being a son of the late Major Thos. Scott, of Willsborough, co. Derry. Entered dip. service '58; 3rd Sec. '65; Sec. of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires, Coburg, '79; afterwards at Waldeck and Berlin; Minister at Switzerland '88; Plenipotentiary to Labour Conference, Berlin, '90; Minister at Copenhagen '93-8, when he was app. Ambassador Extraord. and Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg. British Embassy, St. Petersburg.  
 Seale-Hayne, Charles. (Aug. '92.) M.P.  
 Seddon, Richard John. (July '97.) See special biography.  
 Shand, Lord. (Oct. '90.) Peer.  
 Shaw-Lefevre, G. J. (Dec. '80.) B. '32. M.P. Reading '63-85; Bradford, Central D., '86-95; Civil Lord of the Admiralty, '66; Sec. to Board of Trade '68-71; Home Sec. '71; Sec. to Admiralty '71-4, and April-Nov. '80; First Commr. of Works '80-84, and again '92-4; Postmaster-General '84-5; Pres. Local Gov. Bd. '94-5; Bench. Inner Temple.  
 Smith, Sir A. L. (June '92.) B. '36. Called to bar '60; Jun. Counsel Treas. '63-8 and '79-83; raised to Bench '83; Judge in Parnell Comm.; a Lord Justice of Appeal since '92.  
 Somerset, Lord Henry R. C. (Mar. '74.) B. '49; 2nd son of 8th Duke of Beaufort. M.P. (C.) Monmouthshire '71-80; Comptroller of the Household '74-9.  
 Spencer, Charles R. (Aug. '92.) B. '57. Is half brother of Earl Spencer; M.P. Northamptonsh. '80-85; Mid. D. '85-95; J.P. and D.L. Northants; Parly. Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen, '86; Vice-Chamberlain of H.M. Household '92-5.  
 Spencer, Earl. (July '59.) Peer.  
 Sprigg, Sir John Gordon. (July '97.) See special biography.  
 Stalbridge, Lord. (Mar. '72.) Peer.  
 Strong, Sir Samuel Henry. (July '97.) B. '25. Called to the bar Ontario '49; Q.C. '63; bench. Law Society, Upper Canada, '60; Vice-Chan. Ontario '69; Judge Ontario '74, and of the Dominion '75; Chief Justice Canada '92; app. to the Judicial Com. H.M. Privy Council '97.  
 Sudeley, Lord. (Feb. '86.) Peer.  
 Suffield, Lord. (Feb. '86.) Peer.  
 Talbot, John Gilbert. (July '97.) M.P.  
 Tankerville, Earl of. (July '66.) Peer.  
 Temple, Sir Richard. (Feb. '96.) Bart. B. '28; son of the late Richard Temple, of Kempsey, Worcestershire; entered Bengal Civil Service '46; was Foreign Sec. and Financial Member

of Council to Gov.-Gen. of India '68-74; Pres. Statistical Com. '68; directed relief operations during Bengal famine '74; Lieut.-Gov. of Bengal '75; Gov. of Bombay '77-80; M.P. Evesham '83-92; Kingston Div. '92-5; Mem. of London School Board '84-94; Vice-Chm. '85-8; D.C.L. Oxon., etc.  
 Thompson, Sir Ralph W. (July '95.) B. '30. Chief Clerk of War Off. '71-7; Assist. Under-Sec. of State for War '77-8; Under-Sec. for War '78-95; K.C.B.  
 Thornton, Sir Edward. (Aug. '71.) B. '17. Was many years in dip. service; Min. to Argentine Confed. '59, Brazil '65-7, United States '67-81, St. Petersburg '81-4, Constantinople '84-6; was one of the High Commrs. for Settlement of Alabama Claims; G.C.B.,  
 Thurlow, Lord. (April '86.) Peer.  
 Thynne, Lord Henry Frederick. (Feb. '76.) B. '32; 2nd son of 3rd Marquis of Bath. M.P. (C.) S. Wilts '59-85; Treas. of Household '75-80.  
 Trevelyan, Sir G. O., Bart. (June '82.) B. '38; E. Harrow and Trinity Coll., Camb. Sat in the House of Commons for Tynemouth '65-8, Hawick Dist. '68-86, Glasgow, Bridgeton Div., '87-97. Commenced his official parliamentary career in '69 as a Lord of the Admiralty; and, in Mr. Gladstone's ministry, became Sec. to the Admiralty ('80-2). After holding the office of Chief Sec. for Ireland, Sir George was app. Chan. of the Duchy of Lancaster (with a seat in the Cabinet) in '84, and held the office of Sec. for Scotland for a month in '86, but being unable to agree with Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, he resigned his position in the Government (March '86). On the conclusion of the Round Table Conference, at which he represented the Unionist party, he announced that his opposition to the points of disagreement with regard to the Home Rule movement had been overcome, and he rejoined his colleagues on the Front Opposition bench, re-entering the House, after defeat at his old constituency of Hawick Dist., as member for the Bridgeton Div. of Glasgow (Aug. '87). He was Sec. for Scotland again from '92 until '95. Sir George has gained an enviable distinction in the world of letters by his "Life of Lord Macaulay," his uncle. He is also the author of some humorous political verses entitled "The Ladies in Parliament." Wallington, Cambo, Northumberland. *Reform and Athenaeum*.  
 Turner, Sir George. (July '97.) See special biography.  
 Tweedmouth, Lord. (Feb. '86.) Peer.  
 Vernon, Lord. (Aug. '92.) Peer.  
 de Villiers, Sir John Henry. (July '97.) B. '42; called to bar Inner Temple '65; was for many years member of the Legislative Assembly of the Cape of Good Hope; became President in '73; Att.-Gen. Cape Colony '72-4; since when he has been Chief Justice Cape. The right hon. and learned gentleman was one of the Royal Commissioners for the settlement of the affairs of the Transvaal in '81, and represented the Cape at the Colonial Conference at Ottawa in '94.  
 Waldegrave, Earl. (Feb. '97.) Peer.  
 Wales, H.R.H. Prince of. (Dec. '63.) See special biography.  
 Watson, Lord. (Mar. '78.) Peer.

- Way, Samuel James. (May '97.) B. '36. Called to the bar S. Australia '61; Q.C. '71; Mem. of the Council of Univ. of Adelaide '74; elected to the Central Bd. of Education and Mem. of the House of Assembly, and app. Att.-Gen. '75; Vice-Chan. of Univ. of Adelaide '77; administered the govt. of S. Australia '77-9, '83, '89, '94-5; Chan. of Univ. of Adelaide '83; Chief Justice S. Australia '76; app. to the Judicial Com. H.M. Privy Council '97.
- West, Sir Algernon Edward. (Mar. '94.) B. 1832; Commr. Board of Inland Revenue '73-77; Dep. Chm. '77-81; Chm. '81-92; J.P. Middlesex; was a gentleman usher of the Privy Chamber to the Queen; acted as private sec. to Mr. Gladstone; K.C.B.
- Westminster, Duke of. (April '80.) Peer.
- Wharton, John Lloyd. (July '97.) M.P.
- Whiteway, Sir William Vallance. (July '97.) B. '28. Called to the bar Newfoundland '52; Q.C. '62; Speaker of the House of Assembly '65-9; Sol.-Gen. '73-8; Premier and Att.-Gen. '78-85 and '83-94. Sir William was in '77 counsel for the colony at the Halifax Fishery Commission, receiving for his services the thanks of H.M. Government and a vote of thanks from both branches of the Colonial Legislature. In '90-1 he was one of the official delegates to London on the Fisheries question. In '95 he again took office as Premier and Att.-Gen. (resigned after the elections of Nov. '97), and on visiting London for the Jubilee in '97 he was sworn of the Privy Council.
- Williams, Sir Roland B. Vaughan. (Nov. '97.) B. '38, being himself a son of a well-known judge, Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams. Called bar Lincoln's Inn '61; Q.C. '89; a Judge Q.B. Division '90-7, since when he has been a Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal. 6, Trebovir Road, S.W. Athenæum.
- Windsor, Lord. (Feb. '91.) Peer.
- Wodehouse, E. R. (July '98.) M.P.
- Wolf, Sir Henry Drummond. (June '85.) B. '30. M.P. (C.) Christchurch '74-80, Portsmouth '80-85; Min. to Persia '88-91, Roumania '91-2, when he was app. to Spain; G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; was one of the now historic "Fourth Party."
- Wortley, Charles B. Stuart. (Feb. '96.) M.P.
- Yarborough, Earl of. (Nov. '90.) Peer.
- York, Archbishop of. (July '91.) Peer.
- York, H.R.H. Duke of. (July '94.) See special biography.
- Young, G. (Aug. '72.) B. '19. Scotch bar '40. M.P. (L.) Wigtown Dist. '65-74; Sol.-Gen. for Scotland '62-6 and '68-9; Lord Advoc. '69-74; app. a Judge of Court of Session '74.
- Zetland, Marquis of. (Nov. '89.) Peer.
- Clerk of the Council*—Almeric Fitzroy, Esq.  
*Chief Clerk*—J. H. Harrison, Esq.
- His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant and Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland.
- The Lord-Lieutenant and Governor-General of Ireland*—The Right Hon. George Henry Earl Cadogan, K.G.
- Abercorn, Duke of. ('87.) Peer.
- Andrews, William Drennan. ('97.) B. '32. Irish bar '55; Q.C. '72; Judge of High Court of Justice in Ireland since '82.
- Ashbourne, Lord. ('77.) Peer.
- Atkinson, John. ('92.) M.P.
- Balfour, A. J. ('87.) M.P.
- Balfour, Gerald. ('95.) M.P.
- Belmore, Earl of. ('67.) Peer.
- Bruce, Sir Henry Hervey, Bart. ('89.) B. '20. L.L. City and County of Londonderry; M.P. Coleraine '62-74, '80-85.
- Bruen, Henry. ('80.) B. '28. M.P. (C.) co. Carlow '57-80.
- Buller, Gen. Sir Redvers H., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., V.C. ('87.) See special biography.
- Cambridge, H.R.H. Duke of. ('68.) Peer.
- Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Henry. ('85.) M.P.
- Carson, Edward Henry. ('96.) M.P.
- Chatterton, Hedges Eyre. ('67.) B. '19. Irish bar '43; Q.C. '58; M.P. (C.) Dublin Univ. '67; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '66-7; Att.-Gen. '67; Vice-Chanc. Ireland '67.
- Clonbrock, Lord. ('98.) Peer.
- Devonshire, Duke of. ('71.) Peer.
- Dickson, Thomas A. ('93.) B. '33. Is a linen manuf. and merchant at Dungannon and Belfast; J.P. Tyrone; M.P. Dungannon '74-80, co. Tyrone '81-5, Dublin (St. Stephen's Green Div.) '88-92 (A.P.).
- Dufferin and Ava, M. of. ('97.) Peer.
- Dyke, Sir W. H., Bart. ('85.) M.P.
- Fingall, Earl of. ('92.) Peer.
- Fitz-Gibbon, Gerald. ('79.) B. '37. Irish bar '60, English bar '61; Q.C. '72; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '77-8; app. a Lord Justice of Appeal, Ireland, '78.
- Forde, Col. William Brownlow. ('89.) B. '28. M.P. co. Down '57-74; late Col. 67th Regt.; D.L. and J.P. co. Down.
- Gibson, J. G. ('87.) B. '46. M.P. Liverpool (Walton Div.) '85-8; called Irish bar '70; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '85-6; Att.-Gen. '87; Judge Queen's Bench Div. Ireland Jan. '88.
- Hemphill, Charles Hare. ('95.) M.P.
- Hicks-Beach, Sir M., Bart. ('74.) M.P.
- Holmes, Hugh. ('85.) B. '40. Ed. Trin. Coll., Dublin; Irish bar '65; Q.C. '77; law adviser to Irish Govt. '77; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '78-80; Att.-Gen. Ireland '85-7; M.P. Dublin Univ. '85-7; a Judge of Queen's Bench Div. Ireland '87-97, when he was app. a Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland.
- Jackson, W. L. ('91.) M.P.
- Johnson, William Moore. ('81.) B. '28. Irish bar '53; Q.C. '72; M.P. (L.) Mallow '72-83; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '80-81; Att.-Gen. '81-3; app. a Judge of Queen's Bench Div. Ireland '83.
- Londonderry, Marquis of. ('92.) Peer.
- Lowther, J. ('78.) M.P.
- Macdermot, The. ('92.) Admitted to Irish bar '62; Q.C. '77; Sol.-Gen. Ireland Feb.-Aug. '86; Att.-Gen. '92-5.
- Madden, D. H. ('89.) B. '40. Irish bar '64; Q.C. '80; Serj.-at-law '87; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '88-90; Att.-Gen. '90-92, when he was app. a Judge of the Queen's Bench Div.; M.P. Dublin Univ. '87-92.
- Martin, Sir Richard, Bart. ('96.) B. '31. Is a shipowner; formerly pres. of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce.
- Meade, Joseph Michael. ('93.) B. '39. LL.D. Trin. Coll.; an alderman of Dublin; Lord Mayor '91-2; head of a Dublin firm of builders and contractors.
- Meath, Earl of. ('87.) Peer.
- Monroe, John. ('86.) B. '39. Irish bar '63; Q.C. '77; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '85; app. Land Judge of Chanc. Div. '85.
- Morley, John. ('86.) M.P.
- Morris, Lord. ('66.) Peer.



**Murphy, James.** ('90.) B. '26. Called bar King's Inn, Dublin, '49; Benchers '71; Q.C. '66; a Judge of the High Court of Justice in Ireland.

**O'Brien, Sir Peter, Bart.** ('88.) Ed. at Trin. Coll., Dublin, and called to the bar in '65; Q.C. '80; Sol.-Gen. and Att.-Gen. of Ireland '87; app. Lord Chief Justice '89.

**O'Brien, William.** ('90.) B. '32. Called Irish bar '55; Q.C. '72; Judge of Common Pleas '80; Jud. Commr. Educational Endowments '90; a Justice of the Queen's Bench Div., Ireland.

**O'Connor Don, The.** ('81.) B. '38. M.P. (L.) Roscommon '60-80, when he failed to secure re-election; L.L. Roscommon '96.

**Palles, Christopher.** ('72.) See Privy Council, *supra*

**Pirrie, William James.** ('97.) B. '47; only son of the late James Alexander Pirrie, of Little Clandeboye, co. Down. E. at the Royal Belfast Academical Institution; m. '79, Mary M., d. of John Carlisle, M.A., of Belfast; Chm. and Principal of the firm of Harland & Wolff, Ld., Shipbuilders and Engineers; J.P. for Belfast city, co. Antrim and co. Down; on roll for High Sheriff co. Antrim '98, co. Down '99; Lord Mayor of Belfast '96-7; Mem. of the Institutions of Civil Engineers, Naval Architects, and Mechanical Engineers, and Hon. Mem. of the Institute of Journalists.

**Plunkett, Horace Curzon.** ('97.) M.P.

**Porter, Andrew Marshall.** ('83.) B. '37. Irish bar '60; Q.C. '72; M.P. (L.) co. Derry '81-3; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '81-2; Att.-Gen. '82-3; app. Master of the Rolls '83.

**Powerscourt, Visc.** ('97.) Peer.

**Redington, Christopher T.** ('93.) B. '47; son of Sir T. N. Redington, K.C.B. Ed. at Oscott Coll. and Ch. Ch., Oxford; Member of Senate, Royal Univ. of Ireland ('80); is resident Commr. of National Education, Ireland. Kilcormac, Oranmore, co. Galway; Talbot Hall, New Ross, co. Wexford. *Athenaeum Club.*

**Ridgeway, Sir J. West.** ('89.) B. '44. Has seen much service in India; commanded a contingent of the Afghan Frontier column '84; in charge of the Afghan Frontier Comm. '85; K.C.S.I. and C.B.; Permanent Under-Sec. for Ireland '87; K.C.B. '91; went on special mission to Tangier '93; Lieut.-Gov. Isle of Man '93-5; app. Gov. of Ceylon '95.

**Roberts, Field-Marshal Lord.** ('95.) Peer.

**Saxe-Weimar, Prince Edward of.** ('85.) B. '23. Entered Gren. Guards '41; served in Crimean campaign; Com.-in-chief in Ireland '85-90; Col. of 1st Life Guards since '88; app. Field-Marshal '97; G.C.B.

**Sinclair, Thomas.** ('96.) Son of a Belfast merchant; E. Queen's Coll., Belfast ('84), gold medal, '59; is Chm. of the Watch Comm. of the Ulster Convention League and Council of Ulster Defence Union; J.P. Belfast; D.L. and J.P. Co. Antrim.

**Smith-Barry, A. H.** ('96.) M.P.

**Trevelyan, Sir George O., Bart.** ('82.) See Privy Council, *supra*.

**Wales, H.R.H. Prince of.** ('68.) Peer.

**Walker, Samuel.** ('85.) B. '32. Irish bar '55; Q.C. '77; M.P. (G.L.) co. Derry '84-5; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '83-5; Att.-Gen. '85, and Feb.-July '86; Lord Chanc. Ireland '92-95; a Lord Justice of Appeal since '95.

**Wolseley, Viscount.** ('90.) Peer.

**York, D. of.** ('97.) Peer.

**Young, John.** ('86.) B. '26; son of W. Young, of Galmorg, M.D. M.A. Trin. Coll. Dublin; J.P. and D.L. co. Antrim; High Sheriff '63. *Residence, Galmorg Castle, Ballymena, co. Antrim.*

*Assist. Under-Sec. to the Lord-Lieut. and Clerk of the Council, James B. Dougherty, Esq.*

**Privy Council Office.** See CIVIL SERVICE.

**Probate, Legacy, and Succession Duties.** See DEATH DUTIES.

**Proportional Representation.** See COMMONS, HOUSE OF.

**Provident Medical Association, Metropolitan.** Established for the purpose of securing the supply of medical attendance and medicine during sickness to the families of the wage-earning classes throughout London by the payment of a weekly sum, regulated by the number in each family. Nineteen branches already established. **Chairman,** Mr. W. Bousfield, J.P.; **Secretary,** Chas. H. Warren, 5, Lamb's Conduit St., Bloomsbury, W.C.

**Prussia.** The population is about 35,000,000. See GERMANY; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMACY.

**Psychical Research. The Incorporated Society for.** Founded 1882, "for the purpose of making an organised attempt to investigate that large group of debatable phenomena designated by such terms as mesmeric, psychical, and spiritualistic." An important branch of the Society has hitherto been the examination of telepathy. Reports of a number of varied and careful experiments in induced telepathic communication are published in the "Proceedings," and a large collection of spontaneous cases has been published in a book entitled "Phantasms of the Living." The Society has about 800 members and associates; also a branch in the United States of over 500 members and associates. **Hon. Secretaries,** Messrs. F. W. H. Myers and F. Podmore. **Offices and Library,** 19, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.

**Public Bill.** See PARLIAMENT AND PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

**Public Buildings Expenses Act, '98.** See SESSION, sect. 82.

**Public Libraries Acts.** See previous eds. and LIBRARIES.

**Public Schools of England.** Many of the great public schools are richly endowed, and since the report of the Royal Commission their condition has been greatly improved, and in several new schemes have been adopted which have resulted in increased benefits flowing from the endowment. See under various alphabetical headings, ETON, RUGBY, etc.; also EDUCATION.

**Public Works Loan Commissioners** are an unpaid body who are empowered to grant loans to local authorities for baths and washhouses, burial grounds, conservancy and improvement of rivers, main drainage, docks, harbours, piers, improvement of towns, labourers' dwellings, lighthouses, lunatic asylums, police stations in counties and boroughs, public libraries and museums, schoolhouses, waterworks, and other sanitary and local purposes. **Office,** 3, Bank Buildings, E.C. For Public Works Loans Act, '98, see SESSION, sect. 83.

"**Punch.**" The well-known illustrated satirical weekly was founded July 17th, 1841. Its first editor was **Mr. Mark Lemon**, to whom succeeded **Mr. Shirley Brooks**, **Mr. Tom Taylor**, and **Mr. F. C. Burnand** (*q.v.*), its present editor. Among the many talented artists on its staff may be mentioned **Sir John Tenniel** (*q.v.*), **Mr. Linley Sambourne**, **Mr. E. T. Reed**, of "Prehistoric Peeps" fame, **Mr. Bernard Partridge**, and **Mr. Phil May**; and among its

literary contributors **Mr. H. W. Lucy**, J.P. ("Toby"), **Mr. Arthur a Beckett** ("A Briefless Junior"), **Mr. Anstey Guthrie**, author of "Vice Versa," **Mr. R. C. Lehmann**, and **Mr. Owen Seaman**. During '91 *Punch* celebrated its jubilee. A "History of *Punch*," by **Mr. M. H. Spielmann**, was published by Cassell in '95.

**Punjab.** See INDIA; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

## Q

**Quakers.** See FRIENDS.

**Quarantine.** From Nov. 7th, '96, the system of quarantine ceased to exist, so far as regards the British Islands. The Quarantine Act of '25 required that quarantine should be performed by vessels coming to the British Islands from places from which "the plague or other infectious disease or distemper highly dangerous to the health of his Majesty's subjects" might be brought; but in recent years this Act has applied only to the plague and yellow fever, and has not often been used. Vessels arriving from infected places or carrying goods, etc., from such places, were required to be kept at some safe distance from the shore and from other ships—all their passengers and crew being detained on board—until all danger of spreading infection was considered to have passed. Healthy persons were thus exposed to the risk of taking any disease there might be on the ship. In some places quarantine establishments were maintained for receiving persons from suspected vessels, but most of these were long since abolished, and latterly the only such receiving ships were some old hulks at the Motherbank in the Solent. These were maintained by the Privy Council, on whom devolved the administration of the Quarantine Acts. Orders in Council prescribed the system of quarantine. By the Public Health Act of '75, the defence of the country against cholera was placed in the hands of the Local Government Board, and regulations were issued by that Board for the purpose. Instead of quarantining the entire crew of an infected or suspected vessel, the method adopted consisted in the medical inspection of the persons on board, and the separation and detention of those who were suffering from cholera or who were suspected of being infected. All others were permitted to leave the ship, but were traced and watched by the local authorities. Infected articles on board were to be disinfected or destroyed. Quarantine has long been considered ineffective against the introduction of disease, besides being a source of much danger to those who were compulsorily detained under the system. The sanitary ideas of our day favour the less showy but safer methods used in the case of cholera. The fate of quarantine was determined on in '94, when, in discussion on the Privy Council Estimates, objection was made to the cost of maintaining the quarantine establishment in the Solent on the ground of its uselessness, and the Government promised to abolish the quarantine system. As a result the Public Health Act of '96 was passed, by

which yellow fever and the plague are to be dealt with in the same manner as cholera, and regulations made by the Local Government Board will apply equally to the three diseases. Of course quarantine is still required to be performed in many foreign countries.

**Quarries.** The Quarries Act of '94, which came into operation on Jan. 1st, '95, applies to all workings for minerals, except mines, which are more than 20 feet deep. A return has to be sent annually from every quarry exceeding this depth to the inspector for the district, specifying the quantity of mineral obtained, and statistics are prepared from these yearly returns. The quantity of clay, brick earth, sand, and gravel obtained from shallow quarries is large; but without further statutory powers no accurate account of the quantity and value can be publicly notified. The minerals from quarries more than twenty feet deep in Great Britain and Ireland with the Isle of Man during '97 is returned at 37,378,108 tons. These minerals include—iron ore, 13,787,878 tons, of the value of £3,217,795; 3,856,237 tons of chalk, valued at £163,595; clays, 12,705,196 tons, of the value of £1,453,120; granite, 1,847,323 tons, priced at £552,604; gravel and sand, 1,356,787 tons, of the value of £111,332; limestone (exclusive of chalk), 11,003,524 tons, valued at £1,155,993; sandstone, 4,964,109 tons, of the value of £1,524,700; and slate and slate slabs, 609,194 tons, valued at £1,649,576. The remaining minerals obtained from quarries more than 20 feet deep include barytes, quartz, gypsum, clay, ochre, umber, and tin ore, etc. Kent is by far the most important chalk-yielding county, and much of its produce is used in the manufacture of Portland cement at works on the banks of the Thames and the Medway. There are few counties in England which do not produce minerals for brickmaking, but the workings for clay and brick earth are often shallow, and there are many quarries of less than twenty feet deep which produce much of both. As regards granite the term is used very vaguely in commerce, and therefore some of the stone so called is not entitled to that name when used in its proper geological sense. Limestone, without taking chalk into account, appears to be the most important mineral quarried in the United Kingdom, owing to its various uses by builders, farmers, iron smelters, and chemical manufacturers. Derbyshire, Durham, and Yorkshire are the counties which produce more than others. The leading producers of sandstone are the counties

of Lancaster, York, Glamorgan, Edinburgh, and Lanark. North-Wales supplies most of the slate. As to the persons employed at quarries under the Act of '94, these numbered 123,370 in '97, of whom 58,845 worked inside the excavations, and 64,525 outside. At these quarries in the same year there were 118 fatal accidents, which caused 123 deaths. The death rate from accidents of the inside workers was 1·58 per 1000, while the death rate of the persons at factories and workshops outside the quarries but connected with them was '46 per 1000. For the purpose of inspection of quarries, under the '94 Act the United Kingdom is divided into thirteen districts. A list has recently been published, prepared by the Inspectors of Mines, by direction of the Home Secretary, which contains the names of the quarries, under the Quarries Act, '94, situation, names and addresses of owners, date of signature of special rules, number of persons employed, and kind of minerals obtained from the quarries.

**Quebec**, a province of the Dominion of Canada. It lies eastward of Ontario, occupying both banks of the St. Lawrence. Area, 344,050 sq. m.; pop. 1,488,535; mostly descendants of original French colonists. There are 1,291,969 Roman Catholics in the province. Capital, **Quebec**, pop. 63,090; a picturesque, impregnable fortress, with historic associations. **Montreal**, a splendid city, at the head of the St. Lawrence navigation, is the chief seaport and the most populous town in the dominion, with 216,650 inhabitants. Other towns are St. Henri, Hull, and Sherbrooke. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and responsible Ministry. A Legislative Council of 24 members appointed for life by the Lieut.-Governor. The Legislative Assembly has 73 members. Quebec has 24 seats in the Dominion Senate and 65 in the House of Commons. Primary education obligatory, free, under local control. There are separate schools for Roman Catholics. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table), CANADA, and DIPLOMATIC.

**Queen Margaret College** is the women's department of Glasgow University. See article on WOMEN, HIGHER EDUCATION OF.

### QUEENSLAND.

Until 1859 the territory of Queensland was administered by New South Wales, but in that year it was raised to the dignity of a colony. It comprises the N.E. section of the continent, immediately N. of New South Wales. On the W. it is divided from South Australia by 141st meridian of E. long. from New South Wales boundary to 26° S. lat., thence by 138th meridian to Gulf of Carpentaria. It is 1300 miles from N. to S., and 800 miles from E. to W., including 668,497 sq. m. of area. Population, 493,704. The capital is **Brisbane**, pop. 100,913, situated on the river Brisbane, 500 miles N. of Sydney; and is a thriving city, rapidly increasing, and provided with various excellent

institutions. Other leading towns are Ipswich, Maryborough, Rockhampton and Townsville. The colony is divided into three districts—Southern, Central, and Northern. In the first the bulk of the population reside, with 45 representatives in Parliament; the Central district has 11 representatives; and the Northern 16 representatives. The railways all run east and west, so that there is as complete an absence of communication between the districts as there is of similarity between the conditions of labour and of climate in them. There seems to be an opportunity for developing a most prosperous sugar industry in the colony if only it is attempted by a number of men on small plantations instead of on a large scale. The pastoral industry is very large, and there is a considerable amount of mining for gold carried on. Executive vested in Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of two houses: Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly. The former is composed of members, 41 nominated for life by the Governor on the advice of the Ministry. No limit is placed to the number of members. The latter has 72 members elected from 61 electoral districts for three years on a manhood suffrage basis. The members are paid £300 a year. The colony is represented in the Federal Council of Australasia, but so far has taken no part in the proceedings of the Federal Convention. The principal religious bodies are Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian. Valuable land grants were formerly made to these bodies, which they now retain free from taxation. Education is free and unsectarian, and is well provided for in every branch. There are about 772 primary schools, with an average daily attendance of 54,316 pupils. The chief exports are gold, wool, frozen meat, hides and skins, and sugar. There are about 2500 miles of railway open. Revenue, '96, £3,613,150; expenditure, £3,604,264; imports, '96, £5,429,191; exports, £9,091,557; public debt, £33,498,414. See AUSTRALIA, BRITISH EMPIRE (table); and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

**History, '98.** The Federal Enabling Bill was laid before the Assembly by the Premier for second reading (Nov. 29th, '97), but as he refused to assent to a proposal to divide the colony into three electorates for federal elections, an amendment that the Bill be withdrawn was carried. The Premier (Sir H. M. Nelson) accepted the presidency of the Legislative Council (April 12th), and the Cabinet was then reorganised, with Mr. Byrnes as Premier. The Budget statement showed an estimated revenue for the ensuing year of £3,882,400, and expenditure £3,866,500 (Aug. 18th). In consequence of the death of Mr. Byrnes, the Hon. J. Dickson became Premier and Chief Secretary, temporarily combining the Ministry of Justice with that of Postmaster General (Sept. 30th).

**Queen's Speeches, '98.** See SESSION, sects. 2 and 4.



R

RAILWAYS.

- I. RAILWAYS AS PUBLIC SERVANTS.
- II. BRITISH RAILWAYS AS INVESTMENTS FOR CAPITAL.
- III. RAILWAYS AS EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR.

For a general survey of matters relating to railways see eds. '95 and '96. In eds. '97 and '98 more recent developments are dealt with, and the following article shows the present position.

I. RAILWAYS AS PUBLIC SERVANTS.

To what extent and in what relation to size and population the principal countries of the world are provided with railways, may be gathered approximately from the following table, which is compiled from the latest statistics generally available:—

Country.	Length in miles.	Length per 100 sq. miles.	Per 10,000 inhabit- ants.
North America . . . . .	207,493	—	—
Europe . . . . .	159,824	—	—
Asia . . . . .	29,275	—	—
South America . . . . .	25,370	—	—
Australasia . . . . .	13,902	0'32	31'62
Africa . . . . .	9,200	—	—
Total of the Earth . . . . .	445,064		
United States . . . . .	182,746	6'1	25'97
Germany . . . . .	29,422	14'0	5'59
France . . . . .	25,585	12'2	6'58
Russia and Finland . . . . .	24,012	1'13	2'24
Great Britain and Ireland . . . . .	21,433	17'4	5'22
British India . . . . .	20,173	0'81	0'61
Austria-Hungary . . . . .	19,997	7'56	4'42
British North America and Newfoundland . . . . .	16,737	1'45	44'55
Italy . . . . .	9,599	8'54	3'04
Argentina . . . . .	8,937	0'64	19'63
Brazil . . . . .	8,092	0'16	4'72
Spain . . . . .	7,632	3'7	4'16
Mexico . . . . .	7,388	0'97	5'84
Sweden . . . . .	6,149	3'39	12'35
Belgium . . . . .	3,592	31'4	5'53
Algiers and Tunis . . . . .	2,560	0'644	4'29
Chili . . . . .	2,505	0'81	7'83
Cape Colony . . . . .	2,500	0'805	14'23
Japan . . . . .	2,290	1'23	0'50
Switzerland . . . . .	2,214	13'85	7'26
Netherlands and Luxem- bourg . . . . .	1,944	14'0	3'72
Siberia . . . . .	1,888	—	3'29
Roumania . . . . .	1,789	2'74	2'93
Asia Minor and Syria . . . . .	1,559	0'16	0'99
European Turkey, etc. . . . .	1,510	1'29	1'55
Portugal . . . . .	1,465	4'03	2'85
Egypt . . . . .	1,446	3'22	1'49
Denmark . . . . .	1,435	9'33	6'21
Dutch India . . . . .	1,293	0'48	0'43
Norway . . . . .	1,204	0'80	5'65
Uruguay . . . . .	1,119	1'61	13'61
Cuba . . . . .	1,076	2'42	6'58
Peru . . . . .	1,036	0'16	3'42
Venezuela . . . . .	634	0'16	2'73
Greece . . . . .	592	2'25	2'36
China . . . . .	269	—	—

From the above figures it will be seen that a very large proportion of the railway mileage of the world is in the United States, and that, relatively to population, that country is far better supplied than any other of those owning large mileage, with the exception of British North America and Australasia. France has the next best supply per population, and then follow in order Germany, Great Britain, and Austria-Hungary. Russia and British India, though they possess large mileage in the aggregate, are both very poorly served per inhabitants, and these great countries should in the future be able to support very many miles more. The greatest quantity of railroad relatively to population is found in the Australian colonies. In West Australia, for instance, there are no less than 115 miles for each 10,000 inhabitants, but, on the other hand, the mileage per 100 square miles is so scanty as not to be expressible in a first decimal figure.

The railway system of the United Kingdom, on Dec. 31st, '97, had, according to the Board of Trade returns, a total extent of 21,433 miles, the mileage for the three countries separately being England and Wales, 14,818; Scotland, 3,447; Ireland, 3,168. Of new lines opened completely in '98, perhaps the most important is the Highland Company's new direct line between Perth and Inverness, the final portion of which, from Daviot to Inverness, a distance of 11 miles, was brought into use on Nov. 1st. The new line leaves the Company's old main line at Aviemore, and the portion between Aviemore and Daviot, 22 miles, was opened last year, and has been worked as a branch. Now that the remaining portion is finished, it is being worked as the main line in place of the present circuitous route *via* Forres and Nairn, and thus a saving of 26 miles in distance, or about one hour in time, is effected on the through journey between Inverness and the South. The works of the new line are very heavy, and it has been under construction for no less than fifteen years. Another newly opened line in the north of Scotland is the Cruden branch of the Great North of Scotland Railway, opened on Aug. 2nd, '97, mention of which was accidentally omitted from our '97 ed. This line leaves the Company's Buchan line at Ellon (19 miles north of Aberdeen), and runs in a north-easterly direction until it strikes the beautiful Cruden bay, where the Company is erecting a large hotel to be opened in '99. Thence the line proceeds northwards through the famous Peterhead deposits of red granite to its terminus at the fishing village of Boddam. Other new lines opened in Scotland in '98 are the East Fife Central (from Cameron Bridge to Lochty), and the Aberlady and Gullane Railway, both constructed by the North British Company. Next to Scotland, in point of new railway openings in '98, comes the South-west of England, where the Lynton and Barnstaple, 20 miles, the Holsworthy and Bude, 11 miles, the Lambourn Valley, 12½ miles, and the Marlborough and Grafton, 7 miles, have all been opened in '98. The Lynton and Barnstaple, and Lambourn Valley, are local lines, constructed and worked by independent companies, the one having a connection with

the South-Western and the other with the Great Western system. The Marlborough and Grafton is a link line consolidating the system of the Midland and South-Western Junction Railway Company, whose traffic is principally between the Midlands and Southampton. The Holsworthy and Bude line is the undertaking of the South-Western Company, which Company has also recently opened a new branch line of 6 miles to Budleigh Salterton, a seaside place in South Devon, and will shortly extend this to Exmouth. The same Company, too, on Oct. 12th, '98, laid the coping-stone of its new deep-water quays at Southampton Docks. In Norfolk and Suffolk the Great Eastern Company and the Midland and Great Northern Joint Committee have united to construct a system of new railways for further developing the sea-coast, the first portion of which, from North Walsham to Mundesley,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles, was opened on July 1st, '98. On the same day the Great Eastern opened a new station, with a connecting railway more than a mile in length, at Felixstowe. On April 4th, '98, the Great Northern opened a further portion, 5 miles, of its Leen Valley extension in Nottinghamshire, which is eventually to connect with the Lancashire, Derbyshire and East Coast Railway at Langwith; and the London and North-Western has added two additional lines to its Trent Valley line for a distance of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles. The Cawood, Westow and Selby line,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles, was opened by the North-Eastern in '98, and in connection with the same system a branch line, 4 miles in length, constructed by an independent company, has been opened from Chathill to North Sunderland. Some important electric lines have been opened during the year, including the Laxey and Ramsey (Isle of Man),  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles, the Fleetwood and Blackpool, 10 miles, and an extensive system in the neighbourhood of Stockton-on-Tees. London's second underground electric railway, the Waterloo and City,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, was opened in August; and the opening of the Central London is expected next year. An extension of the City and South London northwards is well in hand, the Baker Street and Waterloo has been commenced, and a "Great Northern and Strand" line is projected.

An addition to the railway mileage of the United Kingdom far larger and more important than any of those recorded above is that made by the Great Central Company's new trunk line from Annesley to London, 92 miles in length, which was opened for coal traffic in July '98. Its complete opening is to take place in the course of '99. Starting at Annesley (about 10 miles north of Nottingham), where large sorting sidings have been laid out, the new line crosses over the Great Northern and Midland Railways at Linby, and runs on to Hucknall Town, the first station. Stations are also being provided at Bulwell, Basford (Haydn Road), and Carrington. Between the latter two stations the line is in tunnel, called the Sherwood Rise tunnel, 662 yards long. Immediately south of this the Mansfield Road tunnel—1188 yards long—commences, which emerges into the site excavated for the Central station, Nottingham, which is being constructed jointly by the Great Central and Great Northern Companies. Two large island platforms, with bay platforms at the end of each for the local train services, are being constructed for this station, which is in the centre of the town,

close to the Market Place. A large and commodious hotel is also in course of erection here. The goods yard at Nottingham, where a large goods warehouse is being erected, is situated between Kirk White Street and the river Trent. Stations are also being erected at Arkwright Street (Nottingham), Ruddington, East Leake, Loughborough, Quorndon and Woodhouse, Rothley, Belgrave and Birstall, Leicester, Whetstone, Ashby Magna, Lutterworth, Rugby, Willoughby, Charwelton, Woodford, Culworth, Helmdon, Brackley, Finnermore, Calvert, and at Marylebone Road, London. The passenger station at Leicester extends from Talbot Lane to Soar Lane, and the principal entrance to the station will be from a new road, 50 feet wide, which the Company are constructing from Soar Lane to Sycamore Lane. The station has a commanding position, and will be very convenient. The goods yard is being laid out on the Bedehouse Meadows, where an extensive goods warehouse is being built. The access to the station at Rugby will be obtained from Hillmorton Road, one of the principal thoroughfares of that town. In addition to the passenger station at Woodford, large sorting sidings are being laid down, and short branch lines have been made forming a connection with the East and West Junction Railway, which will open out a new route to Stratford-on-Avon and other places. Large hydraulic and electric lighting plant are being provided at Annesley, Nottingham, Leicester, Woodford, Neasden, and London. The sorting sidings at Neasden are of an extensive character. The tunnelling under Lord's Cricket Ground, St. John's Wood, for the new line, was completed in March, '97, and the three tunnels which the Company were under agreement with the Cricket Club to cover over have been entirely hidden from the public view by a layer of earth, which has been turfed over, and leased to the Club by the Railway Company. The large area of land which belonged to the Clergy Orphan Corporation has been acquired by the Company and handed over to the Cricket Club, so that not only has the Club suffered no damage whatever by the advent of the Railway Company, but it has actually obtained a considerable addition to the ground. The coal traffic in London is being dealt with on a site between Grove Road and Carlisle Street, lying to the rear of Edgware Road, and absorbing the property between Luton Street and Orcus Street on the north, and Samford Street on the south. The Regent's Canal, opposite the goods station yard, has been widened to a minimum width of 100 feet, to enable barges to turn with ease. A large transit shed is here being erected, and extensive sidings laid down, to be used in connection with the traffic to be barged along the canal to the docks on the Thames. The goods warehouse at the London terminus is being built on the most modern principles. About 6500 tons of steelwork have been used in its construction. The passenger station, which is being constructed of red brick, will have a frontage of 325 ft., and will contain dining and refreshment rooms, and the usual waiting and other rooms on the ground floor, with offices, etc., on the first floor. Between the station buildings and the arrival and departure platforms a space 100 ft. in width, and extending the whole length of the frontage, is being provided. The hotel, which is fast approaching completion, in front of the passenger



station in Marylebone Road, should be a source of considerable attraction to the new route.

In addition to taking a half-share in the construction of the Nottingham Central Station, as mentioned above, the Great Northern is constructing a junction line through that town. This will enable it to run express trains through Nottingham, and thence, by its running powers over the Great Central, to Sheffield and Manchester, thus providing itself with an alternative route to the present one *via* Retford, by which the joint traffic of the two companies has hitherto been conducted. The Great Northern has already begun to carry on its goods traffic with Manchester and the north-west independently of the Great Central, having opened on July 1st, '98, a portion of the very large goods dépôt which it is erecting in the centre of Manchester, and having also set up its own separate organisation in other important places in this district whose traffic it previously obtained through the agency of the Great Central.

Besides the very large works connected with the construction of this new trunk railway, there have been many important new lines under construction during '98. The North-Western still proceeds with its two great works mentioned in ed. '97, viz.—Ashbourne to Parsley Hay, 13 miles, and Heaton Lodge to Wortley, 14 miles, the one to provide a new route between the Midlands and Manchester, and the other a new route between Huddersfield and Leeds. This Company is also constructing a new viaduct over the river Dee. The Great Western's short-cut line to South Wales (from Wootton Bassett to Patchway, 30 miles), and its new route to Weymouth and the west of England (from Stert to Westbury, 14 miles), continue to make good progress, and the latter is expected to be completed next year. The Midland partially opened on Nov. 14th its Kentish Town widening (1½ mile) and its new London coal dépôt; it is pushing on with its harbour and railway works at Heysham, Lancashire, and it has taken in hand an important new line between New Mills and Heaton Mersey, 10 miles in length, to improve its route to Lancashire. Both the Great Northern and North-Eastern have short extensions in hand to Hunslet, a manufacturing suburb of Leeds. The South-Western has just started on its Meon Valley (Alton to Fareham) line, which is to extend 25 miles through an undeveloped part of Hampshire, and it is also constructing a link line, 8 miles, from Alton to Farnham, and a light railway, 12 miles, from Alton to Basingstoke. The North Cornwall Company's line from Wadebridge to Padstow, 5 miles, will, when completed, be worked by the South-Western. The Brighton Company's new line from South Croydon to Earlswood, to replace running powers over the South-Eastern, is expected to be completed shortly. The South-Eastern is enlarging Folkestone harbour. The Great Central is enlarging its Sheffield station and extending Grimsby docks. The North British's great improvements at Edinburgh are approaching completion, and it has also in hand a new dock at Burntisland, and an extension of the West Highland Railway from Banavie to Mallaig. The Glasgow and South-Western is building a new bridge over the Clyde, and the Caledonian has just started a new dock at Grangemouth. The Highland is doubling its main line for 18½ miles north of Blair Athol. The Belfast & North Counties is

about to open an hotel at Belfast, where it has just completed other extensive improvements.

Of new railway schemes authorised in '98, by far the most important is the Fishguard and Rossclare scheme, by which the Great Western and the Great Southern and Western of Ireland Companies propose to establish a new short-sea route between England and Ireland. The works authorised include a new harbour at Fishguard, in South Wales, an improved harbour at Rossclare, and a new line from Rossclare to Waterford, with a bridge there over the river Suir. In connection with this scheme the Great Southern and Western proposes to absorb the Waterford and Limerick and Central Ireland Railways, if Parliamentary sanction can be obtained. The Great Western has also obtained powers for a new harbour at Weymouth. The Midland has secured sanction for new lines (19½ miles) in the West Riding, which will give it a new direct route to the North through Bradford, avoiding the existing loop *via* Leeds. The North-Western's Act included a deviation line, 8½ miles, at Shap, in Cumberland, and an enlargement of Euston terminus; the Great Northern's, an extension (20 miles) of its Enfield branch to join the main line again at Stevenage, and so make a new loop line to the North; the Great Central's, a suburban line to serve South Harrow, Sudbury, and Wembley. The North-Eastern was authorised to absorb the Scarborough and Whitby Railway (20½ miles), and the Great Eastern to make a line, 6 miles long, from Woodford to Ilford. The Glasgow and South-Western was empowered to enlarge St. Enoch's Station, Glasgow, and the approach lines thereto; and the North British to construct a link line (10½ miles) from Dunfermline to Kincardine.

In providing improved facilities for travel and transport all the leading companies were more or less active in '98; but again, as in '97, the most important work was done by the London and North-Western. This company's day express service, London to Dublin, was accelerated by an hour and a half, and the time of departure from Euston is now 11 a.m. instead of 9.30 as formerly, the arrival time at Dublin remaining the same—viz., 8.30 p.m. In the opposite direction the day express service was accelerated by an hour. The day Irish mail was also quickened by nearly an hour in each direction. To the 10 a.m. Scotch express in both directions luncheon cars for both classes were attached. The service to the North Wales coast watering-places was considerably improved, and a new through express service was established to Llandrindod Wells and other watering-places in Central Wales. New breakfast-car trains were put on from Liverpool and Manchester to London, and the service with these places was quickened and otherwise improved. Breakfast cars for all classes of passengers are now run upon the 5.45 Belfast boat train, Fleetwood to London. The Midland Company commenced rebuilding their express rolling stock on an improved pattern, the interiors of the compartments being much larger and more airy than those in general use; and placed new dining carriages on several of their services. They have also extended their Winter tourist and week-end fares to most of the chief holiday resorts, and lowered their parcel rates. The North-Eastern started a new express service between Sheffield and Edinburgh, and a new service between York



and Belfast, *via* Newcastle, Carlisle, Stranraer, and Larne, the latter connecting by the Great Northern line with London. The Great Northern and North-Eastern also joined hands to run a "Wilson Line express" between King's Cross and Hull. The Great Central added to its stock some beautiful new corridor trains, with dining and luncheon cars.

As regards the southern lines, the Brighton Company, under its newly appointed general manager, Mr. J. F. S. Gooday, started a special Sunday service between London and Brighton, covering the distance in an hour each way, and further improvements are likely to follow. Still more important reforms are likely to accrue from the great change which took place during the year in the relationship of the South-Eastern and London, Chatham, and Dover Companies. These are in the future to be worked as one concern, so far as regards competitive traffic, under the management of a joint committee of the two boards, of which Mr. Cosmo Bonsor, M.P., is chairman, and Mr. Alfred Willis general manager; Mr. J. S. Forbes, the late chairman of the Chatham, having consented to be relegated to a consultative position. As regards improvements in Scotland there is not much to be said; but in Ireland the development of tourist traffic by means of new facilities and improved accommodation made much progress, particularly in the matter of hotel accommodation. The London and North-Western opened a very large hotel at Greenore; the Great Northern of Ireland opened a new hotel at Warrenpoint, and took over the management of the Mourne and Woodside hotels at Ros-trevor, while the Belfast and County Down completed the Slieve Donard Hotel at Newcastle. The Great Northern of Ireland was also very active in improving the comfort of travelling on its line by means of breakfast, luncheon, and dining cars, and by the installation of the electric light. In connection with the Fishguard and Rossclare scheme already mentioned, a joint committee of the Great Western and Great Southern & Western of Ireland took over on November 1st the Waterford, Dungarvan and Lismore, and Fermoy and Lismore lines, and has equipped them with up-to-date rolling-stock.

A new code of bye-laws was framed by the solicitors of the various leading railway companies, and in June last was submitted to the Board of Trade by the North-Eastern Railway Company. The other companies will await developments, and if the North-Eastern secures the assent of the Board to its proposals, they will in their turn submit identical ones, each for itself. Improvements are introduced into many of the clauses. Progress was also made in the promotion and construction of light railways under the Light Railways Act, '96 (for origin and scope of which see previous eds.). The first report of the Commissioners appointed under this statute was issued in March '98, and from this it appeared that up to the date covered by the report—the end of '97—orders for five light railways had been approved by the Commissioners and confirmed by the Board of Trade—viz., the Basingstoke and Alton, East and West Yorkshire Union, Potteries, Hadlow and Wrington Vale. Four others—the Gower, Crewe, Flamborough and Bridlington, and West Hartlepool—were at this date awaiting the Board's confirmation; and during '98 the Commissioners have held

sittings in all parts of the country, and given their approval to a large number of other schemes. Up to May '98, when the last list of applications was published, the total number of schemes promoted under the new Act was 123, and a goodly number of others are being framed as this article goes to press. But a considerable proportion of the applications have failed to win the Commissioners' approval, and of those sanctioned a good number will probably not be carried out; so that the success of the new Act, great as it undoubtedly has been, is not really so important as might appear at first sight. Moreover, the economy of the new method of promotion has not proved so marked as was hoped for by its originators, and various knotty points have arisen in connection with it, the most important being whether or not urban tramways should be promoted under the Act. The construction of several of the lines sanctioned have already commenced, and more than one will probably be opened for traffic in '99.

## II. BRITISH RAILWAYS AS INVESTMENTS FOR CAPITAL.

The paid-up capital of the railway companies of the United Kingdom reached the stupendous sum of over £1,000,000,000 at the close of '95, and at the end of last year it exceeded that amount by nearly £90,000,000, making the cost of our railways nearly £50,000 per mile. Of this total, however, over £152,000,000 represents merely nominal capital, *i.e.* additions made on the consolidation, conversion, and division of stocks; but, even after allowance for this has been made, the result arrived at proves that British railways have been very far above the average in costliness—that, indeed, they have cost nearly double as much per mile as the lines of the rest of Europe, and nearly four times as much per mile as railways in other parts of the world. Moreover, owing to the large sums which are constantly being spent by the companies, particularly in London and other large towns, from which no addition to mileage results, the sum laid out per mile increases year by year.

Such being the abnormal and increasing costliness of railway construction in the United Kingdom, one would not be surprised to find that a large part of the capital sunk therein yielded no return to investors; and that this is true of little more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the whole prepares us to find that the companies enjoy a very large and constantly increasing revenue. The official returns, during the forty years over which they extend, show an almost uninterrupted growth under the head of "gross receipts," concurrently of course with, but more than in proportion to, the increase in mileage worked. The gross receipts for '97 reached the very large total of £93.7 millions, showing the very satisfactory increase of £3.6 millions, or 4 per cent. over the total for '96. To this increase passengers, goods, and miscellaneous have contributed their share, the increase in the "miscellaneous" receipts being specially noticeable. Following the experience of '96, but contrary to that of several years immediately preceding, each branch of the passenger traffic increased in '97. As regards first-class passenger receipts, the increases which have occurred in '95, in '96 and in '97 (after a decrease from '90 to '94), have sufficed to place the total for '97 at a higher level than

had been reached any time during the ten years preceding. The change in the tendency of second-class receipts has been even more noticeable, the increases of '96 and '97 having made up so much of the leeway of the preceding six years that the total for '97 was only a small amount less than in '92. The explanation of this is that the movement for the abolition of the second-class has ceased, and given place to the policy of encouraging that class by reducing its scale of fares more nearly to the level of third. Coupled with the increase in first and second-class passenger traffic, an increase of fairly average proportions was registered in '97 in the season-ticket takings. The bulk of the increased passenger revenue, however, was, as usual, derived from third-class traffic, under which head there have been gains of greater or less amount year by year since '85. The total gain from that date to '97 has been £8,000,000, or at the rate of £666,000 per annum; and the increase in '97 was a little above this average, although less than that of several individual years. The receipts from third-class passengers now amount to over three-fifths of the total passenger revenue. The increase in the goods traffic revenue for '97 was at the same proportionate rate as the passenger traffic increase. Under the heading of "minerals" the gain was larger both in amount and proportion than for '96, and considerably in excess of the average for the previous nine years. The increase in "general merchandise," though less than that for '96, was also in excess of the average for the past nine years; but these have included one or two bad years for railway business. The decreases in "live stock" traffic which occurred in '95 and '96 were arrested in '97.

Turning now to the other side of the account, we find that the total working expenditure of the companies showed an increase in '97 larger both in amount and in proportion than any which has occurred for several years, with the result that the proportion of expenditure to receipts, after having stood at 56 per cent. for the three previous years, was raised in '97 to 57 per cent. This is the same level as that reached in '93, the year when revenue suffered so much from the great coal strike; and it is the highest yet recorded. Moreover, the 56 per cent. of '94, '95, and '96 was itself in excess of the mean of the percentages of the previous decade; so that it appears that the cost of railway working has not only been permanently raised during the last few years, but that it tends still further to increase. Much of the gross increase of expense is, of course, due to increased business; but, whereas the increase which occurred in '96 was very largely the outcome of satisfactory business conditions, it was not so much so in '97. In other words, the companies in '97 spent more money, on the whole, to earn the same amount of revenue. To a large extent this increase of expenditure is outside their own control, particularly in the department of wages, advances in which have been necessitated by the operation of the Act dealing with the hours of railway servants, the agitation of the men's unions, and the additional facilities demanded by the travelling public. From these causes the wages bill may be expected to go on increasing in the near future. An increase in the items of rates and taxes also continues year by year, though perhaps at a less rate than a few years ago. In '97, also,

there was a substantial increase in the amount paid for fuel, in which item a reduction had occurred in each of the five years ending with '96. This increase may be expected to be much greater in '98, owing to the Welsh coal strike.

From the above it is evident that the railway shareholder has little to hope in the near future from diminution of working expenses, but that, on the contrary, he has to fear a further increase in this department. Nevertheless, thanks to increasing gross receipts, the net earnings available for distribution as dividends seem likely to increase sufficiently to keep pace, on the whole, with the constant additions to real capital. The figures for '97 showed, it is true, an apparent decline in the proportion of the net earnings to total capital from 3'88 per cent., the figure for '96, to 3'73 per cent.; but this was largely, if not entirely, due to the large nominal increase of capital made during the year, the ordinary stocks of the Midland and Glasgow and South-Western companies being divided in '97 into "preferred" and "deferred" stocks, in such a way as to double the amounts while reducing the rates of dividend. The figures for '98 are sure to be adversely affected by the coal strike in South Wales, from which the Great Western and some of the Welsh companies have suffered very severely. Other companies, notably those serving the Northern and Midland coal-fields, have done unusually well, and generally the traffic returns have been satisfactory; but no marked improvement in the profitability of railway business can be expected to be shown by the returns for '98; indeed, it is very doubtful whether the *status quo* has been preserved.

### III. RAILWAYS AS EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR.

The relations between the railway companies and their employés have, on the whole, been less disturbed during '98 than seemed probable at the end of the previous year. In ed. '98 we chronicled the presentation to the companies by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of a "national programme," embodying the men's demands, replies being asked for by Nov. 16th, '97. Most of the companies sent only formal acknowledgments of this ultimatum, and the Society, much disappointed, threatened a general strike at Christmas, if more attention were not paid to the men's grievances. Ultimately, however, Mr. Bell, the secretary of the Society, contented himself with appealing, on Dec. 3rd, to the Board of Trade for its intervention, "so that the disaster of a general strike might be averted." Sir Courtenay Boyle promptly replied, on behalf of the Board, definitely declining to intervene, and pointing out that "any attempt to force the claims of the men by a strike would be entirely inconsistent with the exceptional position secured to the men by the Legislature, and would show an entire disregard of the convenience of the travelling public." This severe rebuke quite put an end to all talk of a general strike in England, and the Society fell back on other methods of pressing its national programme on the attention of the companies. In Ireland, however, the situation had become more acute, strike notices having been actually served upon the Great Southern, and Midland Great Western Companies; and, although these



were withdrawn, an actual rupture was not averted, though fortunately it was confined to a small area. On Jan. 24th, '98, 350 men came out from the service of the Cork, Brandon & South Coast Railway, this extreme step being precipitated by the alleged "victimisation" of a signalman. The traffic of the system was much impeded, but not paralysed, the loyal portion of the staff working devotedly. The strikers, having obstinately refused an offer to return before the end of the month, were served with summonses, both for breach of contract and for impeding the traffic of the railway. Some of the men got off the penalty asked for on the ground of not being manual labourers, but eight of them—four guards, two shunters, and two signalmen—were sentenced each to two months' imprisonment without the option of a fine: a great blow to the Society, which had assured them that a fine would be the extreme penalty. A disgraceful incident in this strike was a fortunately unsuccessful attempt to wreck the Cork mail by the displacement of rails at Frankfield on March 20th. Soon after this the strike began to break down, the directors having agreed to register strikers' names as applicants for reinstatement, and by May 12th the affair was at an end. Meantime a somewhat similar rupture of a more local character had occurred on the Midland Railway at Leeds and Sheffield. On March 21st 250 Leeds men left work, the occasion of their coming out being, as in the other case, the alleged "victimisation" of one of their number. On the 24th about 180 Sheffield men struck in sympathy, and on the same day a number of Leicester men came out, but only stayed out three hours. On the petition of the Society the Midland directors decided to reinstate the Sheffield men, but declined to do so in the Leeds case. The whole affair was subsequently characterised by the Society as a "blunder," and the Society may also be said to have condemned the Irish strike by dismissing its Irish secretary at its annual congress, held at Leeds in October '98. At this congress an amalgamation was effected between the Amalgamated Society and the Railway Workers' Union. After the severe punishment imposed upon the Cork men for impeding railway traffic by leaving their work abruptly, it is not at all likely that strikes will be resorted to hastily by railway workers in the future, and so the events of the year may be said to have marked a decided step in the direction of peace. Moreover, the companies have done much during the year to conciliate their men by granting improved conditions of service; and that legitimate grounds of grievance on the latter's part have diminished in recent years is proved by the falling off in the number of cases with which the Board of Trade has had to deal under the Railway Servants (Hours of Labour) Act of '93. For the year ended July 27th, '98, these numbered 50 only, as compared with 76 dealt with in the previous year. It is also worthy of note that the men have never carried a case beyond the Board of Trade to the Railway Commission, though the Act gives them the right to do this, and the Board of Trade is quite willing to assist in such an appeal. During the year the Amalgamated Society has made some strong complaints to the Board of Trade as to the "victimisation" of men attached to the Society, and a list of such alleged cases has been furnished to the Board, but without any practical results at present.

**Rainy, Robert, D.D.** (Glasgow and Edin.), b. in Glasgow 1826. Ed. Glasgow University, graduated M.A. '43. Having joined the Free Church of Scotland, he studied theology at New College (Edin.) '44 to '48. Ordained minister of Free Church, Huntly, '51. Elected to Free High Church, Edinburgh, '54; Professor of Church History, New College, Edinburgh, '62; Principal, '74. Dr. Rainy takes the first place in Scotland as an ecclesiastical statesman and leader. His chief works are "Three Lectures on the Church of Scotland" ('72), "The Delivery and Development of Christian Doctrine" ('74), "The Bible and Criticism" ('78), and "Epistle to the Philippians" ('92). Address: 28, Douglas Crescent, Edinburgh.

**Ranavalona III.**, the late Queen of Madagascar, was b. in 1861, and succeeded Queen Ranavalona II. in '83, having been nominated by her as the future Queen. She married the Prime Minister, Rainilaiarivony (deposed in '95 and deceased in '96) soon after ascending the throne. She was crowned in Nov. '83. Her kingdom and capital were taken by the French in '95, and the country was made a French colony. In '97 she was exiled to Réunion. See MADAGASCAR.

**Raileigh, Lord.** See under PEERAGE.

**Recorder of London.** See LONDON CORPORATION.

**Record Office, Public.** The public records and state papers are preserved in this office, which is situated between Chancery Lane and Fetter Lane. Previous to the erection of this building they were stored in the Chapter-house of Westminster Abbey, the Tower, the Rolls Chapel, the State Paper Office, and the Queen's Remembrancer's Office. Among the more interesting books at the office is the Domesday Book of William the Conqueror. A Record Commission was established in 1800 to search the records, examine their state, and publish such of them as they thought of sufficient interest. Their first publication was made in 1802, and the series is being continued under the direction of this Office. The Master of the Rolls was made keeper of these records in 1838, when this public department was first constituted. There are public search rooms at the Office, where the records and state papers can be consulted by historians and others.

**Referendum.** A system of legislation which consults all the electors of a state as to whether new laws shall be confirmed. In some cantons of Switzerland a method resembling the referendum has been practised since the sixteenth century. The present form was adopted in the canton of St. Gallen in 1830. In '48, in spite of Conservative opposition, the referendum was, by the action of the Radicals, incorporated in the Swiss Federal Constitution, and in '74 its application was extended. In all the Swiss cantons, except Freiburg, the referendum is now established. According to the Swiss Federal Constitution, all constitutional amendments must be ratified by the Swiss electorate before they become law. Other measures must be submitted to the popular vote, if demanded within ninety days after their publication by 30,000 voters, or by the governments of eight cantons. During the seventeen years '74 to '91, out of one hundred and forty-nine laws, twenty-seven were referred to the people; of these fifteen were rejected. The referendum has worked so well



that it has conquered all opposition to it, and it is now generally regarded as a check on hasty and class legislation. It will be observed that the essence of it is that it submits to the people a single and clear issue upon which they may give their decision. There exists also an Obligatory Referendum in eight Cantons, where every law and every expenditure beyond a fixed maximum must be submitted to the mass of the electors, and it is not necessary that a demand for this submission to the electors should be made. In Great Britain what may be termed a kind of local referendum with regard to the "Adoptive Acts" was set up by the Parish Councils Act of '94. There is a growing demand in the United States for the general introduction of direct legislation by means of the referendum.

### REGISTRATION, PARLIAMENTARY.

The right to vote in the election of a member of Parliament is confined to those adult males whose names appear on the register of voters in force for some county or borough. Most of the law as to the compilation of the register and the qualifications for enrolment thereon is contained in some fifty or sixty Acts of Parliament, but these are subject in some measure to the principles of the common law, and liable to alteration in several particulars by Order in Council. The following sketch may afford a good general idea of the different classes of males of full age who are entitled to be registered. There are, besides those set out below, some ancient franchises, such as those enjoyed by the liverymen of the City of London. No man can be registered who has within the twelve months preceding July 15th received parochial assistance other than medical relief or who is an alien. In counties the qualifications are as follows: **Freehold** of inheritance or by purchase of the clear annual value of 40s. and upwards. **Freehold** for life must be of the clear annual value of £5, unless the same comes by descent, marriage, devise, or promotion to any benefits or office, in all which cases 40s. clear annual value is sufficient. **Freeholders** by purchase are required to be six months in possession previous to July 15th; by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. **Copyhold** of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards. **Copyholders** are subject to the same terms of possession as freeholders. **Leasehold**, if created originally for a term of not less than sixty years, of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards; if for a term of more than twenty, but less than sixty years, the clear annual value must be £30. **Leaseholders** by purchase are required to be twelve months in possession previous to July 15th; by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. Persons qualified in respect of any of the foregoing qualifications must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of July. — **Counties and Boroughs:** **Occupation** as owner or tenant of any land or tenement of a clear yearly value of not less than ten pounds. **Occupation** as owner or tenant of any dwelling-house. The term "dwelling-house" includes part of a house in which the landlord or superior tenant does not reside. When he does reside, his under-tenants are held to be lodgers. **Occupation** by virtue of any office, service or employment, of any dwelling-house which is not inhabited by a person under whom such office, service or employment is held.

In the above three classes of occupiers the occupation need not be of the same premises, but may be of different premises, occupied in immediate and unbroken succession in the same constituency. **Occupation** as lodger of any lodgings of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of £10. Successive occupation is also allowed in the case of lodgings, but it must be from one part to another part of the same house. In all cases of occupation, whether as owner or tenant, servant or lodger, twelve months' occupation is required up to the 15th day of July in any year. Occupiers need not send in claims unless they find that their names are omitted from the list published by the overseers on the 1st of August, or that in the entry on such list there be a misdescription of some essential particular or particulars, and in case of such omission or misdescription they must send in their names to the overseers on or before the 20th of August. **Lodgers** must claim every year, and when claiming for the first time must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of August. The revised register comes into operation on the 1st of January in each year.

Any person whose name appears on a list of electors may object to the name of any other person appearing therein. Written notice of such objection must be given both to the overseers and to the person objected to. On a given date the overseers publish a list of the names of all persons who have sent in claims or have been objected to. Copies of all the lists that have been published are then forwarded by the overseers to the clerk of the peace of the county, or (in the case of municipal boroughs) to the town clerk. He prepares an abstract of such lists of claims and objections, and transmits it to the revising barrister for his district. **Revising barristers** are appointed every year, for London and Middlesex by the Lord Chief Justice, and for other places by the senior judge of assize. The barrister so appointed makes a circuit and holds **open court** for the revision of the list in each borough and at or near every polling place in the county. The clerk of the peace, or town clerk, and the overseers, must attend. The revising barrister has power to examine witnesses on oath, to hear claims and objections, and to insert or omit names as he finds just. An **appeal** lies from his decision to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, but no further appeal is possible without its express sanction. The list of voters as settled and signed by the revising barrister is sent, in the case of a county to the clerk of the peace, who must have it printed in a book and delivered to the sheriff; in the case of a borough to the town clerk, who must have it printed in a book and delivered to the returning officer. The clerk of the peace or town clerk must keep **printed copies** of the register for sale at a fixed price. The register is conclusive evidence that the persons therein named have the qualifications annexed to their respective names. (For further information on the subject see "Rogers on Registration.") In the case of any person not having his name on any list of voters, or in case of his receiving a notice of objection, he should apply to the **registration agent** for his district of the political party to which he belongs. Such agents are appointed and paid by the various party organisations in most constituencies, and make it their business

to know the intricacies of the law on the subject.

The number of registered electors for the United Kingdom was in '98 returned at 6,528,629, of whom 4,837,278 were in England, 289,822 in Wales, 664,095 in Scotland, and 720,312 in Ireland. The grand total of lodgers came out at only 139,783, 38,296 being in the counties and 101,487 in the boroughs. The number in some of the large constituencies was quite insignificant. For Registration (Ireland) Act, '98, see SESSION, sect. 63.

**Reichsrath.** See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

**Reichstag.** See GERMANY.

**Reid, Sir Wemyss**, was b. at Newcastle-on-Tyne 1842. Beginning journalistic life at the early age of eighteen, in '64 he became editor of the *Preston Guardian*, and ('70 to '86) editor of the *Leeds Mercury*, which he conducted with so much ability that it speedily ranked as one of the most influential provincial newspapers. Sir Wemyss Reid has written several highly successful books. His monograph on "Charlotte Brontë" admirably supplements Mrs. Gaskell's "Life." His novels "Gladys Fane" and "Mauleverer's Millions" have commanded a very wide circulation. "Cabinet Portraits" and "Politicians of To-day" are telling sketches of leading statesmen. He has also written lives of the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, of Lord Houghton, and of Mr. Gladstone. In '87 he accepted the position of general manager to Messrs. Cassell & Co., Limited, and in '90 became editor of the *Speaker*. Hon. LL.D. St. Andrews, '92. In '98 he was elected President of the Institute of Journalists. He was knighted in '94. Address: 26, Bramham Gardens, London, S.W.

**Reid, The Right Hon. G. H.**, Premier of New South Wales, was b. at Johnstone, Renfrewshire, 1845, and is the son of a Presbyterian minister. His parents went to Melbourne in '52, and to New South Wales in '59. Mr. Reid embarked upon a legal career, and was called to the New South Wales bar, but soon entered politics, and was elected as member for East Sydney in '80. In '83 he was appointed Minister of Education, and rapidly advanced his influence with his party. He is an enthusiastic free trader. When Sir George Dibbs' ministry was overthrown in '94, Mr. Reid, who had been leading the Opposition since '91, was made Premier, the Governor, to the surprise of many, calling upon him instead of upon Sir Henry Parkes. The country emphatically endorsed Mr. Reid's free trade and progressive policy, and at the '95 general election gave him a big majority to carry it out. He visited England for the Jubilee celebrations in '97, and was made a member of the Privy Council. In '98 he became Q.C. His attitude towards the Federation question is described under NEW SOUTH WALES, History, '98.

**Religious Tract Society, The** (instituted 1799), has for its object the circulation of religious books and treatises throughout the British dominions and foreign countries. The Society has published in 220 languages and dialects. The business is conducted by a committee chosen annually in London, and consists of four ministers and eight laymen, and of six trustees, half the Committee being members of the Church of England and the other half Nonconformists. The Society has in its catalogue some 4000 separate tracts and hand-

bills, books, etc., for adults, besides books and tracts for children. The well-known *Leisure Hour* and the equally well-known *Sunday at Home* are published by this Society, as well as the *Boy's Own Paper* and the *Girl's Own Paper*. Circulation of the Society's publications for '97-8, 59,086,360. Income for '97-8, from subscriptions, donations, etc., £21,622 10s. 2d., including part payment from recipients of grants, £6307 10s. 5d. Grants in money, paper, publications, etc., £30,965 12s. 4d. Secretaries, Revs. Prebendary L. B. White, D.D., and S. G. Green, D.D. Association Secs.: England, Revs. A. Mercer, M.A., R. C. Earle, B.A., and W. J. Wilkins; Scotland, Rev. Thos. Boyd, M.A.; Ireland, Rev. William Irwin, D.D.; Corresponding Sec., D. J. Legg. Offices, 56, Paternoster Row, E.C.

**Repton School**, Derbyshire. Founded 1557; reorganised 1874. Pupils, 300. Twenty assistant masters. Head Master, W. M. Furneaux, M.A.

**Reserve Forces and Militia Act, '98.** See SESSION, sect. 84.

**Restitution of Conjugal Rights.** A suit may be brought for this purpose in the Divorce Division by either husband or wife, not being themselves guilty of a matrimonial offence. It must be preceded by a request to the respondent to resume cohabitation, couched in conciliatory terms. Until '84 a decree for restitution was enforced by imprisonment. Since then, by virtue of an Act known as the Weldon Act, passed as a result of the suits of Mr. and Mrs. Weldon, such a decree results in monetary advantages to the petitioner, the respondent being compelled to settle portions of his or her property on the petitioner, and neither party can by imprisonment be compelled to live with the other. A failure to comply with the decree is legal desertion and ground for a judicial separation, or, coupled with adultery, for divorce. See DIVORCE and JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

**Revenue Act, '93.** See SESSION, sect. 85.

**Rhodes, Right Hon. Cecil, P.C.**, is a younger son of the late Rev. F. W. Rhodes, Rector of Bishop Stortford. After taking his degree at Oxford (Oriental College) he went out to Africa, where he at first met with but little success. However, when the *De Beers* mine (with which his name is now so prominently connected) was anything but prosperous, he combined various Kimberley mines under his direction, and amassed a large fortune. Cape politics attracted him, and he represented West Barkly for a short period, and held a position in the ministry of Sir T. Scanlon. On the fall of the Spriggs Ministry, a new government, with Mr. Rhodes as Prime Minister, took office at the Cape (July 17th, '90). He remained in office from that time till Jan. '96, when he resigned in consequence of the Jameson raid into the Transvaal. His gift of £10,000 in support of the cause of Home Rule in '91, when he was in England, attracted much attention. Mr. Rhodes was the prime mover in obtaining mining rights over Matabeleland and Mashonaland, and till '96 he was the Chairman of the British South Africa Company. When the trouble with Lobengula began, in Sept. '93, he went to Fort Salisbury to direct the operations against him. His policy in this direction was warmly approved at the Cape, as was evidenced at a banquet given to him by the citizens of Cape Town in Jan. '94. Mr. Rhodes, in his speech of thanks, defended his policy,



and sketched in outline the United South Africa which he hoped to see in the near future, covering all the country south of the Zambesi, one in the question of tariffs, of railway communication, of law, and of coinage, although possessing full local government in local matters. He was sworn as a member of the Privy Council in Feb. '95. After resigning office at the Cape in '96 he visited England, and after an interview with Mr. Chamberlain left for Bulawayo, intending to devote himself to the development of Rhodesia. He took an active part in suppressing the Matabele revolt and in arranging terms of peace, although he gave up his managing directorship of the Company. In Jan. '97 he came to England again, and gave evidence before the South Africa Committee, after which he returned to the Cape and again took up his work in Rhodesia, later on resuming his place on the Board of Directors of the Company. He took a leading part in the elections to the Cape Parliament during '98, and was himself returned for two constituencies. See CAPE COLONY and RHODESIA.

### RODESIA.

Rhodesia is the name given to that part of South Africa which has been occupied of recent years by the British South Africa Company, acting mainly under the leadership of Mr. Cecil Rhodes. It is bounded on the east by Portuguese East Africa, on the west by Angola and German South-West Africa, on the north by German East Africa and the Congo Free State, and on the south by Bechuanaland and the Transvaal. The whole territory, covering an area of 750,000 square miles, is administered by the British South Africa Company (*q.v.*), which was given a royal charter in Oct. '89. The river Zambesi flows through it, cutting the region into two portions—Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

Southern Rhodesia consists of the two provinces of Matabeleland and Mashonaland. Mashonaland is bounded on the north by a line running roughly in a S.E. direction from Zambo, on the Zambesi, to the intersection of the river Mazoe with 33° E. long., on the south-west by Matabeleland, and on the east by the Portuguese province of Lorenzo Marques. The capital, and the seat of government of Rhodesia, is Salisbury, with a population of 1800. The other principal townships are New Umtali, Melsetter, and Enkeldoorn. A railway is being built, running inland towards Salisbury from Beira on the coast, and it is already sixty miles beyond Umtali. Its completion will place Salisbury in direct communication with the sea over a line 382 miles in length. It is then proposed to connect Salisbury with Bulawayo. The African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company has constructed a line between Umtali and Tete, and from there on to Blantyre in British Central Africa, and to Zomba, Fort Johnston, Kota Kota, on the western shore of Lake Nyasa, and Karonga, at the north-western end of the lake. The survey on to Lake Tanganyika is practically completed. Matabeleland lies between the Limpopo and middle Zambesi rivers, and is bounded on the north-east by Mashonaland and on the south by the Transvaal and Khama's country. The principal town, and the chief commercial centre in Rhodesia, is Bulawayo, with a population

of 5000. Telegraphic communication exists between Cape Town, Bulawayo, and Salisbury, and in the Bulawayo district the telegraph system has been considerably extended. Bulawayo has also telephone communication with the principal stations. The extension of the Cape Government western railway system through Kimberley and Vryburg to Bulawayo was completed in October '97, and officially opened on Nov. 4th. The distance from Cape Town to Bulawayo is 1360 miles.

Northern Rhodesia consists of the whole of the British sphere north of the Zambesi, lying between Portuguese East Africa, German East Africa, the Congo Free State, and Angola, with the exception of the strip of territory forming the British Central Africa Protectorate, which is under direct Imperial administration. North of the Zambesi the country has as yet been little prospected. Coal has been found on the shore of Lake Nyasa. The North Charterland Exploration Company, which holds a grant of 10,000 square miles north of the Zambesi, is engaged in trading, agriculture, and stock-breeding operations. A new industry has lately been started in fibre, on which the representative of a large London company has been experimenting with satisfactory results.

Public roads in Rhodesia have been made to the extent of 2230 miles, and telegraph lines to the extent of 1856 miles of line and 2583 miles of wire. The rinderpest, which for several years has been devastating Africa, travelling slowly through the continent from north to south, made its first appearance in Matabeleland in February '96. The adoption of the drastic regulations which the Administration decided to enforce had to some extent checked the progress of the epidemic, when the outbreak of the Matabeleland rebellion put a stop to all precautionary measures. The effects of the disease have been far-reaching, and, apart from considerations of human life, have been more disastrous than those of the native rebellion. During the twelve months succeeding the outbreak of the rebellion, agriculture was practically at a standstill. Since the pacification of the country considerable tracts of land have been placed under cultivation, and fresh stock, including Angora sheep and Merino goats, is being imported. Throughout the country the conditions of soil and climate are suitable for all kinds of European cereals and vegetables; and, in addition, many trees, shrubs, and plants, peculiar to subtropical regions, can be successfully cultivated. Good results have already been obtained from the introduction of fruit and other trees. Tobacco occurs in a wild state, is grown universally by the natives, and has been produced of excellent quality by white farmers in several districts. Indiarubber, indigo, and cotton are similarly indigenous, and will probably well repay cultivation. The Rhodesian forests produce abundance of hard timber of fine quality, and a company is working this industry with a view to meeting the large demand for building and other purposes in Salisbury and Bulawayo. In addition to gold, silver, copper, coal, tin, plumbago, antimony, arsenic and *kieselguhr* have been discovered. The arrival of the railway at Bulawayo has given an impetus to the mining industry; and many mines have machinery on the ground. The crushings at the Geelong



Mine for the month of September ('98) averaged 19½ dwts., including tailings, to the ton. In Southern Rhodesia a company is being formed to develop the indiarubber industry on a large scale. Full advantage has been taken of the facilities afforded to the Administrator in Council by the Matabeleland Order in Council, '94, to legislate locally by means of regulations, and upwards of forty measures have been thus passed. Several Ordinances have also become law. A draft Order in Council, entitled the "Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, '98," which modifies the provisions of the Matabeleland Order in Council, '94, and in some measure bestows a new constitution on Southern Rhodesia, has been prepared. A Customs clause in the new Order in Council provides that the duty on British goods imported into Southern Rhodesia shall not exceed the present Cape tariff. By a proclamation, dated June 10th, '91, the laws of the Cape Colony passed prior to that date were adopted for, and are to be administered in, Rhodesia, as far as the circumstances of the country will permit. In consequence of the Jameson raid into the Transvaal the control of the military forces of the Company was removed from their hands, and is now in the hands of the Imperial Government. See AFRICA, BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY, and TRANSVAAL (map).

**History, '98.**—At a conference between Captain the Hon. Arthur Lawley, the Deputy Administrator, and King Lewanika of Barotseland, held in September, it was agreed that, in addition to the concessions already granted to the Company, administrative powers over the whole kingdom of Barotseland should be conceded to them. The kingdom was, by the Anglo-Portuguese treaty of '91, left within the British sphere. It is, roughly speaking, as large as the German Empire, and embraces the whole basin of the Upper Zambesi lying between 12° 30' and 18° S. lat. and 20° and 27° 30' E. long. The western boundary between it and Angola has not yet been delimited. Lualaba is the capital, and Mr. R. T. Coryndon is the British representative there.

**Ripon, Bishop of.** See under PEERAGE.

**Roberts, Lord.** See under PEERAGE.

**Robertson, Johnston Forbes,** is the son of Mr. J. Forbes Robertson of Aberdeen, and was b. in London Jan. 16th, 1853. He was ed. at the Charterhouse, and at Rouen, and has been an actor since he came of age. He studied his art under Phelps, and for some time took the principal parts at the Bancrofts' theatre and in Mr. Hare's company, but recently has successfully been his own manager. He produced "Romeo and Juliet," and Mr. H. A. Jones's play, "Michael and his Lost Angel," at the Lyceum in '96, "Hamlet" in '97, and "Macbeth" in '98.

**Robinson, Sir John R.,** the manager of the *Daily News* (q.v.), is the son of the Rev. R. Robinson, and was b. at Witham, Essex. He has been associated with this newspaper since '56, and was for some length of time editor of the evening paper published by the proprietors of the *Daily News*, under the name of *The Express*. For many years he was a constant contributor to the columns of the American press, especially to the *Boston Advertiser* and the *Chicago Tribune*. Appointed the

sole manager of the *Daily News* in '68, he was also editor '87-96. Knighted '93.

**Rochester, Bishop of.** See under PEERAGE.

**Rodriguez.** An island in the Indian Ocean, 344 miles east of Mauritius (q.v.), of which British colony it is a dependency. It is 18 miles long and 7 broad. Administration is provided for by a Civil Commissioner appointed by the Governor of Mauritius. The population is about 2000. Rodriguez was annexed in 1814. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

**Rogers, Rev. J. Guinness, B.A.,** well-known Congregational minister and writer, was ed. at Trin. Coll., Dublin, and graduated at Dublin Univ. in '43, afterwards studying for the ministry at Lancashire Independent College. His first pastorate was at St. James's Church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne ('46), and he went to Ashton-under-Lyne five years later. In '65 he succeeded the Rev. J. Hill at Grafton Square, Clapham, where he celebrated his semi-jubilee in '90. He was elected Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales in '75, and in the annual meetings of the Union he has always taken an active part. His literary labours have been extensive, and in the domain of politics he has always been active; of late years he has worked most energetically for the cause of Home Rule for Ireland. The jubilee of his call to the ministry was celebrated Jan. 12th, '96. Address: 81, Clapham Common, S.W.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Roman Catholic Church is the name of that community of Christians who profess the same faith, partake of the same sacraments and sacrifice, and are united under one head, the Pope or Bishop of Rome and successor of St. Peter, and under the bishops subject to him. Its essential parts are the Pope, bishops, pastors—so far as they are priests—and laity. The distinctive characteristic of the Roman Church is the supremacy of the Papacy. Its doctrines, like those of the rest of Christendom, are chiefly found in the articles of the Nicene Creed. After the Council of Trent Pope Pius IV. added to the formal Profession of Faith the articles on transubstantiation, invocation of saints, and others which chiefly distinguish the Roman from other Christian communities. The Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary and Papal Infallibility were defined as articles of faith in 1854 and '70 respectively. One great and central object of faith and worship is the Mass, which is the mystical sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ, instituted by Himself at the Last Supper, and is essentially the same as the Sacrifice of the Cross. Scripture and tradition are appealed to in support of this and other doctrines—as the Seven Sacraments, the honour due to the Blessed Virgin, Purgatory, Invocation of Angels and Saints, etc. There is a great distinction between what is of doctrine and what of discipline; the former belonging to the deposit of faith taught by Christ and the Apostles, which is invariable, whilst the latter, founded on the decisions and canons of councils and the decrees of popes, is the Church's external policy as to government, and may vary according to times and circumstances.—The Sacred College of Cardinals—70 in number, after the 70 disciples—are the supreme council or senate of the Church and the advisers of the

sovereign pontiff, and at the death of a pope they elect his successor. They are also the chief members of the Sacred Congregations, or permanent ecclesiastical commissions (about twenty in number), to which much of the business of the Holy See is entrusted. Among the best known of these congregations are the Propaganda, the Index, the Inquisition or Holy Office, and the Congregation of Rites. The number of cardinals is hardly ever complete; in Nov. '98 there were 57. Including 52 of the cardinals, the patriarchs, archbishops, and bishops, in '98 numbered 1284. There are 10 patriarchates with 14 patriarchal sees, and 192 archiepiscopal and 779 episcopal sees which are termed residential. Besides these, there are a number of titular sees, most of which are assigned to archbishops and bishops appointed, either to apostolic delegations, vicariates, or prefectures, or to the office of coadjutor, auxiliary, or administrator of a diocese. There are altogether 8 delegations, 122 vicariates, and 48 prefectures. See ANGLICAN ORDERS.

**Statistics.**—The total number of Roman Catholics throughout the world, ruled by about 1200 archbishops and bishops, is estimated at 240,000,000. There are in Great Britain and Ireland about 5,500,000 (*i.e.*, about 3,550,000 in Ireland, and the remainder in Great Britain); and in the rest of Europe more than 100,000,000. Ireland is divided into 4 ecclesiastical provinces, subdivided into 27 dioceses, ruled by 4 archbishops and 23 bishops (*v. infra*). The number of priests in Ireland is about 3450, serving 2434 churches and chapels, situated in 1090 parishes. The 24 archbishops and bishops of Great Britain (*v. infra*) consist of: 1st, for England, 1 archbishop (of Westminster), with 14 suffragans and 1 coadjutor, and a suffragan bishop for Wales; 2ndly, for Scotland, 2 archbishops (one of St. Andrews and Edinburgh and one of Glasgow), with 4 suffragans and 1 auxiliary. The number of priests of England and Wales in '98 was 2698, with 1482 churches, chapels, and stations; of Scotland 421, with 350 churches, chapels, and stations. The United States has about 12,000,000 Roman Catholics, 90 archbishops and bishops, about 10,750 priests, 9570 churches, 5105 chapels and stations, and 958,960 pupils in parish schools. In the British possessions of North America there are about 2,600,000 Roman Catholics, 39 archbishops and bishops, about 2900 priests, 2600 churches, chapels and stations, 800 colleges and academies, and 4400 parish schools. From statistics like these, which can be approximated to in all the other parts of the world by the bishops presiding over the different dioceses or vicariates, and are published occasionally, may be inferred how complete is the organisation of this Church, and how vigorously she exercises the forces at her command for the extension of the Roman Catholic faith. Westminster Cathedral, a vast edifice in the Byzantine style, of which the first stone was laid by Cardinals Vaughan and Logue on June 20th, '95, is rapidly rising, and every effort will be made to open it on Sept. 29th, 1900, the fiftieth anniversary of the restoration of the hierarchy in England. Internally, the length is 342 ft., the width across nave and aisles and side chapels 150 ft., the width of nave 60 ft., and its height 112 ft. For Papal Ministry see DIPLOMATIC.

**Roman Catholic Bishops.**—The fol-

lowing is a list of the bishops in the United Kingdom, with their respective sees:—

**ENGLAND AND WALES.**  
**Province of Westminster.**

NAME.	DIocese.
His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan (Archbishop)	Westminster.
Rt. Rev. Edward Hiley . . .	Birmingham.
" " Wm. R. Brownlow . . .	Clifton.
" " Thos. W. Wilkinson . . .	Hexham and Newcastle.
" " William Gordon . . .	Leeds.
" " Thomas Whiteside . . .	Liverpool.
" " Richard Lacy . . .	Middlesbrough.
" " John C. Hedley . . .	Newport.
" " Arthur Riddell . . .	Northampton.
" " Edward Bagshawe . . .	Nottingham.
" " William Vaughan . . .	Plymouth.
" " C. Graham (Coadj.) . . .	
" " John Vertue . . .	Portsmouth.
" " John Bilsborrow . . .	Salford.
" " Samuel W. Allen . . .	Shrewsbury.
" " Francis Bourne . . .	Southwark.
" " Francis Mostyn . . .	Menevia in Wales,

**SCOTLAND.\***

NAME.	DIocese.
Most Rev. Angus Macdonald (Archbishop) . . .	St. Andrews and Edinb.
(Vacant) . . .	
Rt. Rev. John Smith . . .	Aberdeen.
" " James A. Smith . . .	Argyll and the Isles.
" " William Turner . . .	Dunkeld.
Most Rev. Charles Eyre (Abp.)	Galloway.
Rt. Rev. J. Maguire (Auxil.) . . .	Glasgow.

**IRELAND.**  
**Province of Armagh.**

NAME.	DIocese.
His Eminence Cardinal Logue (Abp.), Primate of all Ireland	Armagh.
Rt. Rev. Joseph Hoare . . .	Aldagh and Clonmacnoise.
" " Richard Owens . . .	Clogher.
" " John Keys O'Doherty . . .	Derry.
" " Henry Henry . . .	Down and Connor.
" " Thomas MacGivern . . .	Dromore.
" " Edward Magennis . . .	Kilmore.
" " Thomas Nulty . . .	Meath.
" " Patrick O'Donnell . . .	Raphoe.

**Province of Dublin.**

NAME.	DIocese.
Most Rev. W. J. Walsh (Archbishop), Primate of Ireland	Dublin.
Rt. Rev. N. Donnelly (Auxil.)	
" " James Browne . . .	Ferns.
" " Patrick Foley . . .	Kildare and Leighlin.
" " Abraham Brownrigg . . .	
	Ossory.

\* The four Bishops of Scotland are suffragans to the Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh. The Abp. of Glasgow has no suffragans.

## Province of Cashel.

NAME.	DIOCESE.
Most Rev. Thomas Croke (Abp.)	Cashel.
Rt. Rev. Robert Browne . . .	Cloyne.
" " Thomas O'Callaghan . .	Cork.
" " John Coffey . . .	Kerry and Ag- hadoo.
" " Thomas McRedmond . . .	Killaloe.
" " Edward O'Dwyer . . .	Limerick.
" " Denis Kelly . . .	Ross.
" " Richard Sheehan . . .	Waterford and Lismore.

## Province of Tuam.

NAME.	DIOCESE.
Most Rev. John MacEvilly (Archbishop) . . .	Tuam.
Rt. Rev. John Lyster . . .	Achonry.
" " John Healy . . .	Clonfert.
" " John Clancy . . .	Elphin.
" " Francis MacCormack . .	Galway and Kilmacduagh.
" " John Conmy . . .	Killala.

**Röntgen Rays, The.** The experiments which led to the discovery of these rays by Professor Röntgen, of Würzburg, were made at the end of '95, but were not communicated till the beginning of Jan. '96. The essential part of the experimental apparatus is a Crookes' tube, *i.e.*, a small glass tube into each end of which is fitted a wire from some form of electric generating apparatus; then, the tube being exhausted by an air pump, the electric circuit is broken by the vacuum space in the tube between the two ends of the wires. If, when an electric current is made to pass along the wires, a living human hand be interposed between the Crookes' tube and a photographic plate, a shadow photograph can be obtained which shows all the outlines and joints of the bones most distinctly. In the same way Röntgen obtained photos. of shadow pictures, of a set of weights in a box, of a compass card and needle completely inclosed in a metal box, and many other concealed objects. From these and other experiments he inferred that some invisible kind of rays were generated in the neighbourhood of the Crookes' tube, by the electric disturbance set up by the passage of an electric current; and that these invisible rays possessed the property of passing through all bodies interposed in their path. But some bodies, being less permeable than others, cast a shadow. Thus bone is much less permeable to these rays than flesh; hence the possibility of photographing a shadow of the bones of the hand, since a photographic dry plate is sensitive to the rays. Röntgen's experiments to determine the nature of these phenomena were for the most part negative in result. But he was warranted in assuming the presence of a form of radiation; and in consequence of the indeterminate character of the rays he proposed the name X-rays. The algebraical symbol has since been generally dropped in favour of the discoverer's name. A Röntgen Society was formed during '97, and Professor Silvanus Thompson delivered his presidential address at the inaugural meeting on Nov. 5th. He asserted that with the exception of antiseptics and anæsthetics

no discovery of the century had done so much for operative surgery. The first great application of the rays had been to the diagnosis of dislocations and fractures, the study of bone disease, and the detection of foreign bodies in various parts of the human frame; even the progress of tubercular disease in the lungs had been rendered evident, and to watch the motions of the living heart was now an every-day experience. Soon after the invention of focus tubes had furnished powerful sources of the rays, it was noticed that exposure to them frequently resulted in severe local inflammation, accompanied in some cases with destruction—at least temporary—of the hair, which fell out and left bald patches. It was disputed whether this effect was direct, like sunburn, or whether it was indirect and due to the chemical action of ozone generated by the ionizing of the oxygen of the air, or, finally, whether it was electrical. It appeared that the rays were not themselves homogeneous, but were of many kinds, differing in penetrative power, the quality of the mixture depending on the state of the vacuum as well as on the form of the tube and the nature of the emitting surface. The relations between the Röntgen and the cathode rays had been investigated by Mr. A. A. Campbell Swinton, by M. Perrin, and by several Italian investigators. Many speculations had been put forward as to the physical nature of the rays themselves. Crookes, Tesla, and others held them to consist of flights of minute atoms or hyperatoms; on the other hand, there was a hypothesis that they were merely an extreme sort of ultra-violet light, consisting of transverse waves of excessively minute wave-length. Jaumann and, apparently, Röntgen regarded them as due to longitudinal vibrations, while Sir George Stokes had put forward the view that they might be transverse waves, not in regular trains, but consisting of innumerable solitary waves. For the progress of investigations during '98, see **ELECTRICITY, '98.**

**Roscoe, Sir H. E.**, was b. 1833, and is the grandson of Roscoe the historian. He was ed. at University College, London, and at Heidelberg. He was Professor of Chemistry at Owens College '58-86, and distinguished himself specially by his researches as to the chemical action of light, and on the metal vanadium. His treatise on "Chemistry," in books written in conjunction with Professor Schorlemmer, is well known. He has also written "Lessons in Elementary Chemistry," which have been translated into many languages, and "Lectures on Spectrum Analysis." He served on the Royal Commissions on Noxious Vapours, on Technical Education, on the Scottish Universities, and on Secondary Education. In '87 he was chosen President of the British Association. He is a Fellow of Eton College, an officer of the Legion of Honour, a corresponding member of the Institute of France, an Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford, LL.D. of Cambridge, Dublin, and Montreal, M.D. of Heidelberg, D.Sc. Hon. of Victoria, Manchester, and a member of various other learned societies. In '85 he was elected for the South Division of Manchester, and retained his seat till the '95 election, when he was defeated. In '96 he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of London. Addresses: 10, Bramham Gardens, S.W., and Woodcote Lodge, Horsley. Atheneum Club.



**Rosebery, Lord.** See under **PEERAGE**.

**Rossall School**, Fleetwood, Lancashire. Founded 1844. Royal Charter granted Nov. '90. Two Exhibitions, one of £50 and one of £30 at Oxford or Cambridge, each for three years, offered every year; and the Phillips memorial exhibition for mathematics, of £40 for one year at Oxford or Cambridge. Besides this there are about 14 scholarships tenable at the school, offered each year by examination held about the beginning of April—Foundation, Senior and Junior. **Head Master**, Rev. J. P. Way, D.D. The preparatory school, which forms a portion of Rossall, is under the charge of Rev. H. G. D. Tait, M.A., subject to the general supervision of the Head Master.

**Roumania.** Formerly Moldavia and Wallachia, autonomous provinces of the Ottoman empire; now, with Dobrogea, an independent kingdom under Charles I. of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in whom, with a cabinet of eight and the Prime Minister, resides the executive power. The legislature is composed of a Senate of 120 members, elected for eight years, and a Chamber of 183 members elected for four years by three electoral colleges or classes of voters. These three colleges consist of (1) electors possessed of property insuring an annual income of not less than £50; (2) those paying direct taxes of not less than 20 francs annually, or following a profession; and (3) all Roumanian subjects of full age, most of whom vote indirectly by choosing delegates who vote with the direct electors of the other colleges. The members of both houses are paid. The King has a veto on all measures passed by the two chambers. For local government purposes the country is divided into 32 districts, each under a prefect, a receiver of taxes, and a civil tribunal. Education is free and compulsory, but still in a backward condition. The prevailing religion is that of the orthodox Greek Church. Cereals, wines, and timber are the chief products, the large majority of the population being engaged in agricultural pursuits. **Area**, 48,307 square miles, with a population estimated at about 5,800,000. **Estimated revenue and expenditure for '98-9**, £8,880,000; **imports**, '95-6, £12,666,500; **exports**, £11,045,000; **debt**, '97, £49,620,000. See **DIPLOMATIC**, **FOREIGN ARMIES** and **FOREIGN NAVIES**.

**Roumania, King of.** See **CHARLES I.**

### ROWING, '98.

A finer summer for rowing could not have been wished for, and fair weather favoured all the regattas after the early part of the year. The Colquhoun Sculls at Cambridge were won by R. B. Etherington Smith, First Trinity. The Open Boat Handicap on the Tyne was won on Dec. 31st, '97, by J. White; and on March 2nd W. Haines beat J. Wray on the Tyne for £100 a side. The 55th **Oxford and Cambridge Boat-race** was rowed on March 26th in the worst weather in which it has ever been rowed, a gale blowing from the east with sleet, hail, and snow storms, and ended in a signal victory for Oxford for the 9th year in succession. Cambridge had been very unfortunate all the earlier part of the year: there was trouble amongst the rowing men, and a split owing to the action of certain Trinity Hall B.C. men, and their luck forsook them on the race day as well. The gale was

blowing from the Middlesex shore, consequently Oxford, who had won the toss and chosen the Middlesex station, were comparatively sheltered. The Cambridge boat was full of water after two or three strokes had been taken, and Oxford, having led at Hammersmith Bridge by 6 lengths and at Barnes Bridge by 12, eventually won by some 300 yards, in 22 min. 15 sec. The crews were:—**Oxford**: R. O. Pitman (New), bow, 11 st. 0 lb.; G. O. C. Edwards (New), 12 st. 7½ lb.; C. K. Phillips (New), 12 st. 0½ lb.; F. W. Warre (Balliol), 12 st. 12 lb.; C. D. Burnell (Magdalen), 14 st. 0 lb.; R. Carr (Magdalen), 13 st. 1 lb.; A. T. Herbert (Balliol), 12 st. 10½ lb.; H. G. Gold (Magdalen), stroke, 11 st. 10½ lb.; H. R. K. Pechell (Brasenose), cox, 8 st. 1 lb. **Cambridge**: W. B. Rennie (Emmanuel), bow, 11 st. 7 lb.; J. F. Beale (First Trinity), 12 st. 2½ lb.; H. G. Brown (First Trinity), 13 st. 11½ lb.; S. V. Pearson (Emmanuel), 12 st. 9½ lb.; A. W. Swanson (Jesus), 12 st. 10 lb.; R. B. E. Smith (First Trinity), 12 st. 11½ lb.; C. J. D. Goldie (Third Trinity), 12 st. 0 lb.; A. S. Bell (Trinity Hall), stroke, 12 st. 2½ lb.; E. C. Hawkins (Caius), cox, 8 st. 4 lb. Oxford has now won 32 matches, Cambridge 22, and there has been 1 dead heat. In the Summer Eights New College retained her position as head of the river at Oxford; First Trinity is head of the river at Cambridge. **Henley Regatta** was held on July 5th, 6th, and 7th, in splendid weather. Of all the foreigners who entered for the different races, only one—from Berlin—appeared, Mr. P. Schultze Denhard, who was beaten in his heat for the Diamond Sculls by Blackstaffe. B. H. Howell made a new record of 8 min. 29 sec. for the Diamond Sculls; New College, Oxford, a record of 7 min. 37 sec. for the Visitor's Cup. The final heats were as follows:—**Grand Challenge Cup**: Leander Club (Berks) 1; First Trinity, Cambridge (Bucks) 0; won by three-quarters of a length; time 7 min. 13 sec. **Thames Challenge Cup**: Trinity College, Oxford (Berks) 1; R. I. E. College, Cooper's Hill (Bucks) 0; won easily by 2½ lengths; time 7 min. 19 sec. **Wyfold Challenge Cup**: Kingston R.C. (Bucks) 1; Caius College, Cambridge (Berks) 0; won easily, Caius running into a skiff; time 8 min. 28 sec. The Silver Goblets and Nickalls' Challenge Cup: Thames R.C. (Bucks) 1; Jesus College, Cambridge (Berks) 0; won easily; time 8 min. 44 sec. The Stewards' Challenge Cup: Leander Club (Bucks) 1; New College, Oxford (Berks) 0. **Diamond Challenge Sculls**: B. H. Howell, Trinity Hall, Cambridge (Berks) 1; H. T. Blackstaffe, Vesta R.C. (Bucks) 0; won by 3½ lengths, in record time of 8 min. 29 sec. **Ladies' Challenge Plate**: Eton College (Bucks) 1; First Trinity, Cambridge (Berks) 0; won by three-quarters of a length, in 7 min. 3 sec. **Visitors' Challenge Cup**: New College, Oxford (Bucks) 1; University College, Oxford (Berks) 0; won by 2½ lengths, in the record time of 7 min. 37 sec. The **Wingfield Sculls**, which carry with them the Amateur Championship of the Thames, were rowed for on July 25th, and won by B. H. Howell, who beat H. Blackstaffe after a wonderful race, in the record time of 22 min. 57 sec., both men being thoroughly rowed out and having to be lifted from their boats. The Amateur **Single Punting Championship** of the Thames was won by W. Colin Romaine, the Doubles by C. R. Mullins and W. Colin Romaine. The Professional Cham-

pion is again W. Haines. **Doggett's Coat and Badge** was rowed for on Aug. 5th, and won by A. J. Carter, Greenwich, by a dozen lengths, in 35 min. 38 sec. On Aug. 18th T. Bullman beat W. Bubeare easily in a race over the Championship course on the Thames for £100 in 24 min. 38 sec. A. L. Hope won the Amateur Single Punting Championship of the Lower Thames at Sunbury. Mr. George Ashe, of the Thames R.C., attempted on Sept. 13th to row across the Channel in a river skiff, but only succeeded in getting about 3 or 4 miles out when his boat sank. The **Sculling Championship of England**, rowed over the Thames Championship course for the *Sportsman* Cup and £200 sweepstakes, was won by Barry, of Putney, who beat G. Towns, the Australian, in 23 min. 23 sec.

**Royal Academy of Music.** Established in 1822, chiefly owing to the exertions of Lord Burghersh, afterwards Earl of Westmorland, the R. A. M. was incorporated by charter in 1830. Students of all branches of music are catered for, and find ample stimulus to exertion in the large number of scholarships and prizes which are offered for competition. The chief scholarships are the Westmorland, open to ladies and gentlemen in alternate years between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four; the Potter, also open to ladies and gentlemen; the Sterndale Bennett, open to male candidates in any branch of music, and providing free instruction for two years; the Parepa Rosa, founded by the late Carl Rosa, for ladies who have not previously been students at the Academy, the successful candidate being entitled to two years' free musical education; the Sir John Goss, for organ playing; the Thalberg, for pianoforte students; the John Thomas (Welsh), for vocalists and instrumentalists alternately; the Henry Smart, for organists and composers; the Sainton Dolby, for female vocalists; the Liszt for composition and pianoforte playing, the holder being entitled to three years' free tuition, and thereafter to about £80 a year for two years; the Hine Prize for composition; and the Macfarren Scholarship for composition, providing three years' free tuition; the Erard Centenary (2), one for pianists and the other for harpists; the Sainton, for violinists; the Goring Thomas, for the encouragement of lyrical composition; the Mence Smith, for vocalists; the Dove, for violinists; and the Costa, for composers. Associates pass a qualifying examination, and are entitled to the use of the initials **A.R.A.M.** Fellows (the number is limited to 100) are elected by the Directors after leaving the Academy. They are solely entitled to use the initials **F.R.A.M.** Honorary members are entitled to the initials **R.A.M.** with the prefix Hon. Musical composers, performers, and teachers, who have not studied at the Academy, can become Licentiates of the Institution by passing a qualifying examination held twice a year, viz., in September and in the Christmas vacation—successful candidates at which are entitled to the use of the initials **L.R.A.M.** President, H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Principal, Sir A. C. Mackenzie, Mus.Doc.; Secretary, F. W. Renault. The Academy is situated in Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, W.

**Royal Academy, The**, at Burlington House, Piccadilly, was founded in 1768 by George III., who gave it rooms in Somerset House. Thence it was removed to Trafalgar Square (1834), and to its present abode, the site of which it occupies

rent-free (1869). The principal objects of the Royal Academy are (1) the establishment of a well-regulated school or academy of design for the gratuitous instruction of students, and (2) the holding of an annual exhibition open to artists of distinguished merit, where they may offer their performances to public inspection, and acquire that degree of reputation and encouragement which they may be deemed to deserve. The Royal Academy is "a private society," supporting a school from its own resources without any grant of public money. The members are under the superintendence and control of the Sovereign, who confirms all appointments and bye-laws; and the Society itself consists of 40 Royal Academicians, and at least 30 Associates; there may also be not more than four engravers, of whom not more than two may be Academicians. The first president was Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the present occupant of the office is Sir E. J. Poynter (*q.v.*), elected Nov. 4th, '96. There is a council of 10 members, who succeed by rotation, five retiring every year, the President, the Keeper, and the Treasurer being *ex-officio* members.

#### Retired Royal Academicians.

Faed, T.	Pickersgill, F. R.
Frith, W. P.	Watts, G. F.
Horsley, J. C.	

#### Royal Academicians.

1879 Alma-Tadema, L.	1877 Orchardson, W. Q.
1879 Armistead, H. H.	1881 Oulless, W. W.
1896 Boughton, G. H.	1876 Poynter, Sir E. J.
1891 Brock, T.	1894 Prinsep, V. C.
1867 Cooper, T. S.	1895 Richmond, Sir W. B.
1896 Crofts, E. (keeper).	K.C.B.
1877 Davis, H. W. B.	1881 Riviere, B.
1891 Dicksee, F.	1869 Sant, J.
1887 Fildes, S. Luke.	1857 Sargent, J. S.
1895 Ford, E. O.	1877 Shaw, R. N.
1892 Gilbert, A.	1837 Stone, M.
1863 Goodall, F.	1889 Thornycroft, H.
1891 Gow, A. C.	1885 Waterhouse, A., Treasurer.
1881 Graham, F.	1895 Waterhouse, J. W.
1890 Herkomer, H.	1870 Wells, H. T.
1860 Hook, J. C.	1893 Woods, H.
1866 Jackson, T. G.	1878 Yeames, W. F., Librarian.
1876 Leslie, G. D.	
1893 MacWhirter, J.	

#### Retired Associates.

Le Jeune, H.	Stacpoole, F.
Nicol, E.	

#### Associates.

1896 Abbey, E. A.*	1898 La Thangue, H. H.
1881 Aitchison, G.*	1883 Leader, B. W.*
1892 Bates, H.	1886 Lucas, J. S.*
1888 Blomfield, Sir A. W.	1883 Macbeth, R. W.
1882 Bodley, G. F.	1877 Morris, P. R.
1894 Bramley, F.	1891 Murray, David.
1881 Brett, J.	1893 North, J. W.
1895 Clausen, G.	1897 Parsons, A.
1876 Crowe, E.	1897 Shannon, J. J.
1892 Forbes, S.	1898 Sinythe, L. P.
1894 Frampton, G. J.	1896 Solomon, S. J.
1883 Gregory, E. J.*	1876 Storey, G. A.
1894 Hacker, A.	1894 Swan, J. M.
1898 Hemy, C. N.	1890 Waterlow, E. A.
1884 Hunter, C.	1889 Wylie, W. L.

Secretary.—Fred. A. Eaton  
(to whom all communications should be addressed).

The premises of the Royal Academy at Burlington House comprise a grand gallery or range of thirteen halls, besides a central octagon for sculpture, a theatre, and a large room in which the annual banquet is held—the latter always an event of much interest to the artistic world. The basement is devoted to schools of art for male and female students. The total cost of the buildings was nearly £150,000, the whole of which was defrayed out of the funds of

\* R. A. Elect.



the Academy. The Royal Academy derives the whole of its funds from the holding of its annual exhibition of the pictures of living artists, which opens on the first Monday in May and continues until the first Monday in August. No works which have previously been exhibited are accepted, and the Council has the right to reject any picture it may please. The Winter Exhibition of art treasures in connection with the Royal Academy was established in 1869, paintings being liberally lent by private individuals. The result is that a really admirable collection of masterpieces is usually brought together. The exhibition remains open from the first Monday in January for a period of ten weeks. The fine library and books of prints belonging to the Academy are open to students and the general public at certain hours. The Diploma and Gibson Galleries, reached by a staircase to the right of the entrance hall, contain the works presented by each member as a specimen of his ability on his election as a Royal Academician; the works of J. Gibson, R.A., bequeathed by him; several interesting pictures of old masters, and some fine pieces of sculpture.

**Royal Agricultural Society of England.** This, the premier agricultural society of the United Kingdom (though not the first established) was founded by Royal Charter on the 26th March, 1840. The Charter gives a long list of the national objects which the Society was intended to promote, and which have been well embodied in its motto, "*Practice with Science.*" The results of the Society's efforts for what the Royal Warrant calls "the general advancement of English agriculture" have been great and striking. It would be impossible in this brief record even to enumerate all the improvements in the different breeds of live stock, and in agricultural machinery, which have arisen from the annual competitions in the Society's showyards, or the advances in scientific knowledge as to the cultivation of the soil, which the Society's experiments and grants to investigators have brought about. It has two sides to its work: (1) The practical, the chief feature of which is its annual shows, to which the best pedigree animals are brought to compete for the valuable prizes offered by the Society, and still more for the honour of being "Royal" prize-winners, and at which also the newest inventions in agricultural implements and labour-saving appliances are exhibited; (2) The scientific, for which purpose it maintains a complete chemical laboratory for the analysis of feeding stuffs, manures, soils, etc., and retains the services of Chemical, Botanical, Zoological, and Veterinary experts in order that its members may have at low rates the best scientific advice obtainable. It controls, moreover, an experimental farm and "Pot Culture" station at Woburn, where elaborate investigations into crops, soils, feeding stuffs, and other matters connected with agriculture are carried on. Its *Journal* has from the first taken high rank amongst scientific publications, and contains in each quarterly number articles by leading authorities on the most important agricultural questions of the day. The R. A. S. offers gold and silver medals and Life Memberships of the Society for competition by agricultural students at its annual agricultural examinations, and has, in conjunction with the Highland and Agricultural Society of

Scotland, instituted in '97 annual examinations for the award of a national diploma in the science and practice of dairying. It seeks in many other ways to foster the study of agriculture. The governing body of the Society consists of a president (elected annually), twelve trustees, twelve vice-presidents, and fifty members of council, half of whom go out of office each year. The Council meet once a month at the Society's house, 13, Hanover Square, and the business is divided amongst a large number of standing committees. Three general meetings of members are held in each year: one on the 22nd of May (the anniversary meeting); one in the Society's showyard in the summer; and one in December, usually on the Thursday of the Smithfield Cattle Show week. The number of members is over 11,000, including nearly all the chief landowners and practical farmers and stock breeders of the country. Membership of the Society entitles to the use of a large and well-stocked library of standard books on agricultural subjects, and a reading-room, at which the principal agricultural newspapers and other periodicals can be consulted by members. Members may obtain skilled veterinary advice in cases of disease amongst cattle, sheep, or pigs, by arrangements made with the Royal Veterinary College. They can also consult the professors of the College at fixed rates, and have the privilege of sending cattle, sheep, and pigs to the College infirmary. The Society makes annually a considerable grant from its general funds in order that members may obtain at low rates analyses of feeding stuffs, artificial manures, soils, etc., by the Society's consulting chemist (Dr. J. Augustus Voelcker), whom members may also consult either personally or by letter at a small fee. Reports can be obtained by members from the Society's consulting botanist (Mr. W. Carruthers, F.R.S.) on the purity of seeds, and on diseases or weeds affecting farm crops, at a fee of one shilling in each case. Information respecting any animal (quadruped, bird, insect, worm, etc.) which, in any stage of its life, affects the farm or rural economy generally, with suggestions as to methods of prevention and remedy in respect to any such animal that may be injurious, can be obtained by members from the Society's zoologist, Mr. Cecil Warburton, M.A., the Zoological Laboratory, Cambridge, at a fee of one shilling for each case. The fifty-ninth annual show of live stock, implements, and farm produce was held in the week commencing June 20th, '98, at Four Oaks Park, near Birmingham. President for '98-9, The Earl of Coventry. Secretary, Sir Ernest Clarke, 13, Hanover Square, W.

**Royal Assent.** See PARLIAMENT and PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

**Royal Botanic Society.** The Society was incorporated in 1839 for the promotion of Botany, and for the formation of Botanical Gardens within the Metropolis. The Gardens, in the Inner Circle, Regent's Park, are about 20 acres in extent, and are beautifully laid out as an ornamental English park. The Society is composed of Fellows and members, admission to the Gardens being by personal introduction or Fellow's order. A School of Practical Gardening has also been established, and is officially recognised by the Technical Education Board of the London County Council.



The public are admitted on Saturdays and Mondays at a charge of 1s. (Bank Holidays, 6d.). Musical promenades are held in the season on Saturdays, also on Wednesdays (admission 2s. 6d.). The public are now admitted, by payment, to the exhibitions and fêtes held in the spring and summer. President, H.H. The Duke of Teck, G.C.B.; Secretary, Mr. J. B. Sowerby; Library and Office, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, N.W.

**Royal College of Music, The,** Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, was founded in 1882, under the presidency of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and incorporated by Royal Charter in May '83, when the College was opened for the reception of pupils. At its commencement the sum of £126,000 was raised by public gifts, and has all been invested. The pupils are of both sexes, and consist of scholars, exhibitioners and students. The Open Free Scholarships are fifty in number; they are gained by competition, and entitle the holder to a thorough and systematic free education in theoretical and practical music. There are also eleven Close Free Scholarships, for the benefit of persons residing in certain specified localities, as well as various Exhibitions and Prizes. The following are the most important:—The Council Exhibitions, each term, value £20 and £30, for pupils of one year's standing, and those of two years' standing, respectively; the Erase Exhibitions, value £120 each, and tenable for three years; the Savage Club Exhibition, tenable for three years (value £40 a year); and the Charlotte Holmes Exhibition (£15). Various prizes, medals, etc., are also offered from time to time for competition to pupils in the College. Students (or paying pupils) are admitted on payment of a fee of £12 12s. per term. Associates need not necessarily be pupils or ex-pupils of the College; they have to pass a qualifying examination, which entitles them to use the initials A.R.C.M. (fee £5 ss.). The teaching staff includes a large number of musicians of the highest eminence; amongst others the following gentlemen (who constitute the Board of Professors):—Sir J. F. Bridge, Mr. E. Dannreuther, Mr. Richard Gompertz, Señor E. Fernandez-Arbo, Sir Walter Parratt, Mr. A. Randegger, Prof. C. Villiers Stanford, Mr. Franklin Taylor, Mr. A. Visetti. Director, Dr. C. H. H. Parry; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Charles Morley; Registrar, Mr. Frank Pownall, to whom all communications relating to admission, etc., should be addressed.

**Royal College of Surgeons of England.** The Royal College of Surgeons in London was established in the year 1800. By a charter granted in '43 the name of the College was altered to that which it now bears, The Royal College of Surgeons of England. The first building of the College, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, was opened in '13; in '35-6 it was practically rebuilt by Sir Charles Barry. In '90-92 considerable additions were made to the accommodation for both the Museum and Library. The nucleus of the present Museum was the celebrated Hunterian collection; this was purchased by the Government after John Hunter's death, and, under certain conditions, handed over to the College. The Library (Librarian, V. G. Plarr), which is kept up for the use of Fellows and members of the College, contains about 50,000 volumes. The examination for the L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. is held conjointly with the Royal College of Physicians

at the Examination Hall, on the Victoria Embankment. That for the F.R.C.S. is held by the College of Surgeons in the same building. Full particulars of all the examinations will be found in the College Calendar. Secretary, E. Trimmer, 40, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

**Royal Colonial Institute.** The growth of the R.C.I. (founded 1868) since its incorporation by royal charter in '82 has been very rapid. In '78 it numbered 800 fellows, with an annual income of £1331. In '98 the number exceeded 4200, with an annual income of over £7500, exclusive of the building fund. The fact that the Prince of Wales is President of the Institute has given it much additional prestige. The Council is composed of gentlemen well known in connection with the Colonies; and Sir Montagu Ommamney, the senior Crown Agent for the Colonies, is Treasurer. The objects of the R. C. I. are thus officially set forth:—"To provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a reading-room and library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of papers and for holding discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no paper shall be read, nor any discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give the Institute a party character." Evening meetings are, as a rule, held on the second Tuesday in each month, from November to June, and afternoon meetings are also held from time to time. Amongst the matters which engaged the special attention of the Council in '97-8 were the importance of diffusing amongst the rising generation such a knowledge of the British Colonies, geographically, historically, and commercially, as may be of practical service in after-life, the Extension of Commercial Relations between the Mother-country and the Colonies, the dissemination of authentic information on Colonial subjects to all inquirers, and the payment of income tax in the United Kingdom on income earned and taxed as such in other parts of the British Empire. The monthly *Journal* and *Proceedings* give the papers read during the year, which are always of a valuable and very interesting description. On Sept. 1st, '98, there were 1456 resident and 2753 non-resident Fellows. The Library contains over 34,000 volumes and pamphlets, and is made readily accessible by the publication of a new printed catalogue. Office, Northumberland Avenue. Secretary, J. S. O'Halloran, C.M.G.; Librarian, James R. Boose; Chief Clerk, William Chamberlain.

**Royal Family, Annuities to, and Civil List.** The total amount of the Civil List is £385,000, thus divided: Her Majesty the Queen's privy purse, £60,000; salaries of Her Majesty's household and retired allowances, £131,260; expenses of Her Majesty's household, £172,500; royal bounty, alms and special services, £13,200; unappropriated, £8040. There are, besides, the Civil List Pensions, which, in the last financial year amounted to £23,289 7s. 2d., making the total amount issued on account of

the Civil List £408,289 7s. 2d. Her Majesty, as Duchess of Lancaster, also receives the revenues of the Duchy, which amounted in the year for which the last return has been issued to £60,000. The cost of maintenance and repair of certain of the Royal Palaces is defrayed out of the estimates (see FINANCE, NATIONAL, for the amount voted for '98-9). Subjoined are the annuities to the royal family: H.I.M. Victoria, Dowager German Empress (the Princess Royal), £8000; H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, £40,000; the Princess of Wales, £10,000; Duke of Edinburgh, £10,000—he formerly received £25,000, but renounced £15,000 per annum from Dec. 31st, '93, on succeeding to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Princess Helena (Princess Christian), £6000; Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), £6000; Duke of Connaught, £25,000; Duchess of Albany, £6000; Princess Beatrice, £6000; Princess Augusta (Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz), £3000; Duke of Cambridge, £12,000; Prince of Wales's children, £36,000—total, £168,000. The Prince of Wales also receives the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, which, in the year for which the last return is available, amounted to £58,118.

**Royal Geographical Society**, 1, Savile Row, W., was founded in 1830. It annually awards various medals to distinguished workers in the cause of geography, and distributes prizes among training colleges and University extension students for proficiency in this science. It contributes to the maintenance of chairs of geography in Oxford, Cambridge, and Owens College. It subsidises exploring expeditions. It also gives instruction to and lends instruments to travellers in various parts of the world. In '98 the Founder's medal was given to Dr. Hedin, and the Patron's medal to Lieut. R. E. Peary, U.S.N. During the year 305, and 3 Honorary Corresponding Fellows were elected, and on May 9th, '98, there was a total of 3996 Fellows. The published *Journal* is valuable, as tracing the progress of explorations and discoveries. The annual report presented at the anniversary meeting (May 9th) showed that the income of the Society during '97 had been £11,029 19s. 6d., and the expenditure £11,518 19s. 11d., while the total assets amounted to £49,309 17s. 9½d. **President**, Sir Clements Markham, K.C.B., F.R.S., etc.; **Hon. Secretaries**, Major L. Darwin, and J. F. Hughes, Esq.; **Secretary**, J. Scott Keltie. See GEOGRAPHICAL PROGRESS, '98.

**Royal Indian Engineering College, The**, Coopers Hill, is primarily maintained under the orders of the Secretary of State for India in Council, to educate candidates for Government service in the Indian Public Works, in the Accounts, Indian State Railway, Telegraph and Forest Departments. About 40 engineer students are admitted yearly to the College. **Candidates for Government appointments** must be between the ages of 17 and 21 years on the 1st day of July of the year of admission. The collegiate year usually begins at the end of September. Applications for admission and for all information should be made at the College, Coopers Hill, Staines. **Secretary**, Lieut.-Col. W. J. Boyes.

**Royal Institute of British Architects, The**, was founded, in 1834, for the general advancement of architecture and for promoting and facilitating the acquirement of the knowledge of the various arts and sciences connected therewith. It was incorporated by royal charter in

'37, and obtained a new charter in '87, conferring greatly extended powers. A *Journal* containing the papers read before the Institute and allied Societies, and articles, reviews, and reports of legal cases affecting architects, is published fortnightly during the session, and monthly in the recess. A *Kalendar*, giving full particulars of the bye-laws, examinations, and prizes, with the Register of members, is published annually in October. **Secretary**, Mr. W. J. Locke. **Offices**, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, W. See ARCHITECTURE.

**Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours**. This Society was founded in 1831, and formerly held its exhibitions in Pall Mall, but in the spring of '83 moved to more commodious galleries at 189, Piccadilly. There is an annual exhibition of water-colour paintings, commencing the second week in March. The walls are open to artists whose works are approved, and members are elected according to the merit which their productions display. **President**, Sir James D. Linton; **Vice-President**, E. M. Wimperis; **Secretary**, W. T. Blackmore. **Office**, 189, Piccadilly, W.

**Royal Institute of Public Health, The**. Patron, Her Majesty the Queen. Founded in 1886, and incorporated in '92 with the following objects:—To carry on the work of the Public Health Medical Society, and thus to provide a means for the association of medical practitioners possessing registrable qualifications in public health, state medicine, or sanitary science, also medical officers of health and others, with the object of promoting, by intercourse or otherwise, the development of all questions having for their object the public health; to aid the theoretical and practical investigation and study of all branches of public health medicine; to issue publications of the transactions of the Association; to found a library, and to publish a journal; to examine candidates, either alone or in conjunction with one or more kindred bodies, and to grant certificates of their having passed an examination as sanitary inspectors. **Chairman of Council**, Sir Charles A. Cameron, M.D. The '98 Congress was held in Dublin. The *Journal of State Medicine* is the official organ of the Institute, and is published every month. The **President** is Prof. William R. Smith, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; the **Treasurer**, Brigade-Surgeon W. F. Rutledge; and the **Secretary**, Henry C. Jones, Esq. **Offices**, 197, High Holborn, W.C.

**Royal Institution of Great Britain, The**. Founded 1799, incorporated 1800, and enlarged in 1810. Its chief objects are—(1) To promote scientific and literary research; (2) to teach the principles of inductive and of experimental science; (3) to exhibit the application of these principles to the arts; and (4) to afford opportunities for study. The Institution includes **Laboratories** for the promotion of chemical and physical science. In the Laboratories the researches of Thomas Young, Humphry Davy, William Thomas Brande, Michael Faraday, John Tyndall, Edward Frankland, William Odling, John Hall Gladstone, James Dewar, and Lord Rayleigh have been conducted. It gives **Public Lectures**, holds weekly meetings (on Friday evenings) of its members, and supports a model room and a reading-room. The entrance fee is ten guineas, which includes the first year's annual subscription of five guineas; or a life composition of sixty guineas may be paid.



In '94 Mr. Ludwig Mond conveyed to the members of the Royal Institution the freehold of No. 20, Albemarle Street, to be held by them for the purpose of a laboratory, to be named the "Davy Faraday Research Laboratory of the Royal Institution," and for the purpose of providing increased accommodation for the Institution. The Laboratory was opened by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on Dec. 22nd, '96. The library contains about 60,000 volumes. House, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly; President, The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., D.C.L., LL.D.; Treasurer, Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.; Hon. Secretary, Sir Frederick Bramwell, Bart., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., V.P.; Professor of Natural Philosophy, The Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S. Fullerman Professor of Chemistry, Dr. James Dewar, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.; Fullerman Professor of Physiology, E. Ray Lankester, Esq., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.; Assistant Secretary and Librarian, Mr. Henry Young; Assistant Librarian, Mr. Herbert C. Fyfe.

**Royal Irish Academy.** A scientific and literary society, meeting in Dublin, incorporated by royal charter of George III., 1786, and having 400 members. The Academy publishes "Transactions" and "Proceedings," containing papers on Science and Polite Literature and Antiquities. President, Earl of Rosse, D.C.L., LL.D.; Treasurer, Rev. M. H. Close, M.A.; Secretary, E. P. Wright, M.A., M.D.; Secretary of Council, R. Atkinson, LL.D.; Librarian, W. Frazer, F.R.C.S.I.; Secretary of Foreign Correspondence, J. P. O'Reilly, C.E. Academy House, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.

**Royal Masonic Benevolent Institutions and Funds.** See FREEMASONRY.

**Royal National Lifeboat Institution.** See LIFEBOATS.

**Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind,** Upper Norwood, London. Established March 1st, '72. Patron, Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. Chairman of Executive Committee, Right Hon. J. A. Campbell, LL.D., M.P.; Vice-Chairman, Sir John Stirling Maxwell, M.P.; Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Lord Stalbridge; Hon. Sec., Arthur Miall, Esq.; Principal, F. J. Campbell, Esq., LL.D. Lady Superintendent, Mrs. F. J. Campbell. The College embraces a Preparatory School, a Grammar and High School, a Technical School, and an Academy of Music. The instruction includes (1) general education, and the preparation of those who desire it for the University Examinations; (2) the science and practice of music; (3) the training of teachers; (4) pianoforte-tuning. The founders were convinced that the condition of the blind in this country could be improved by the employment of new and progressive methods of instruction, based upon a thorough course of physical training, and that thus many could be prepared for self-maintenance. The results have more than justified that expectation. Eighty to ninety per cent. of all the pupils who have completed their course of training at the college are now self-sustaining men and women, their earnings during the past year having been about £25,000. It is important to remember that these pupils have, with few exceptions, been drawn from the poorest classes, and if they had not had this practical training would to-day be dependent upon charity. The work of the institution is not

only philanthropic but also eminently economic. From a national point of view, therefore, it is deserving of that liberal support which is indispensable to success. The work is carried on by voluntary subscriptions, and is in need of increased support, especially in the shape of annual subscriptions. Donations and subscriptions can be paid to the Principal at the College, or to the Bankers, Messrs. Barclay & Co., Ltd., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.

**Royal Observatory, Greenwich.** The great increase in British maritime trade in the seventeenth century rendered the determination of longitude at sea a pressing necessity. The subject was brought to the notice of King Charles II., who, on understanding that the first requisite was a more accurate knowledge of the positions of the moon and principal stars, founded the Royal Observatory at Greenwich in 1675, on the hill which was formerly the site of a castle built in 1437 by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. The first observation was made on Sept. 19th, 1675. The Director of the Observatory is styled the **Astronomer Royal**, and is under the official control of the Admiralty, but receives his appointment directly from the Prime Minister, and holds office by warrant under the Royal sign manual. It has been the fortune of the Observatory to have at its head such men as Flamsteed, Halley, Bradley, Maskelyne and Airy. The present Director is Mr. W. H. M. Christie, C.B., F.R.S. (q.v.). The meridian observations of sun, moon, planets and stars, which constitute the fundamental work, are made with a fine transit-circle of 8 inches aperture. An altazimuth on a new principle with telescope of 8 inches aperture has been constructed to supplement the observations with the transit circle. The largest instrument is a 28-inch refractor, with a spectroscope attached which has been recently mounted. Another fine instrument is the astrophysical equatorial designed for work in connection with the "Photographic Chart of the Heavens." It consists of two telescope tubes rigidly connected and parallel, one carrying a 10-inch telescope lens, the other a 13-inch photographic lens by which the star images are imprinted on the photographic plate. A new equatorial, having on one side of the declination axis a lens corrected for photographic rays of 26 inches aperture, and on the other side a mirror of 30 inches diameter, has recently been presented to the Observatory by Sir Henry Thompson. There are several smaller refractors used for observing comets, occultations of stars by the moon, Jupiter's satellites, etc. Photographs of the sun are taken on every available day, and after being measured are carefully stored for reference. Magnetic and meteorological observations, made continuously, form an important branch of the works. The chronometers used in the Navy are purchased, and generally examined, at the Observatory. The average number being tested daily is nearly 400. Hourly and daily time-signals are sent out from the Observatory through the Post Office telegraphs giving Greenwich time to all parts of the country. By the influence of Sir Isaac Newton a Board of Visitors was instituted in 1710 to visit the Observatory and receive the Astronomer Royal's report of the work of the past year. This Board, which is recruited from our leading scientists, meets at the Observatory each year on the 1st Saturday in June. Persons



desirous of visiting the Observatory must satisfy the Astronomer Royal that they are interested in astronomy. Office hours 9 to 4.30.

**Royal Scottish Academy**, instituted in 1826, incorporated in '38, consists of three orders—viz., Academicians, Associates, and honorary members. A supplementary charter was granted in '91, by which the Academicians were empowered to add to the number of Associates, certain privileges being also granted the latter class. Each member is entitled to exhibit in the annual exhibition five works. **President**, Sir George Reid; **Secretary**, George Hay; **Treasurer**, John Hutchinson; **Librarian**, W. D. McKay; **Clerk**, James Hastings.

**Royal Scottish Geographical Society**. This Society was founded in '84 to promote inquiry into all subjects of geographical interest, to give special attention to Scottish topography, to form a library, to press for the recognition of geography as a branch of Higher Education, and for other objects. There are 1623 members, including 100 ladies. Monthly meetings are held in Edinburgh and Glasgow, and lectures and papers are given and read, while the Society publishes monthly the *Scottish Geographical Magazine*. The **President** is the Marquis of Lothian, the **Editor** and **Librarian** Mr. W. A. Taylor, M.A., and the **Secretary** Lieut.-Col. Fred. Bailey. The **Headquarters** are at Queen Street, Edinburgh.

**Royal Society, Burlington House**. A society formed in 1660 for the pursuit of science, now famous throughout the world. Charles II. in 1662 granted the Society a charter of incorporation. This was followed by a second in 1663, giving further privileges. By that the Society was named "The President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London, for Improving Natural Knowledge." Meetings for reading and discussing scientific papers are held weekly on Thursday afternoons at 4.30 p.m. from November to June. The Society awards the Copley, Rumford, two Royal, Davy, Darwin, and Buchanan, medals, each annually, with the exception of the Rumford and Darwin, which are given biennially, and the Buchanan, which is given quinquennially. The Copley is the most highly prized, and may be awarded to Englishmen or foreigners, and only goes to distinguished savants. Sir William Huggins was the recipient in '98. Among the **presidents** have been Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Christopher Wren, Samuel Pepys, Sir Hans Sloane, Martin Folkes, Sir Joseph Banks, Sir Humphry Davy, Sir Joseph Hooker, Prof. Huxley, Sir Gabriel Stokes, and Lord Kelvin. The Lord Lister, F.R.C.S., is the present **President**. There are now upwards of 450 **Fellows** and 50 **Foreign Members**. **Fellows** elected, '98: Henry Frederick Baker, M.A.; Prof. Ernest William Brown; Dr. Alexander Buchan, M.A.; Sidney Frederic Harmer, M.A.; Arthur Lister, F.L.S.; Lieut.-Gen. Charles Alexander McMahon; Prof. William Osler, M.A.; Hon. Charles A. Parsons, M.A.; Prof. Thomas Preston, M.A.; Prof. Edward Waymouth Reid, M.B.; Alexander Scott, M.A.; Albert Charles Seward, M.A.; William Ashwell Shenstone, F.I.C.; Henry Martyn Taylor; James Wimshurst. The **rooms** of the Society are enriched with busts and paintings, while the **library** contains 50,000 volumes, and there is a unique collection of relics, many of which relate to Sir Isaac Newton. **Secretaries**, Prof. M. Foster, M.D., and Prof. A.

W. Rücker, D.Sc., Burlington House, Piccadilly, W. **Assistant Secretary**, Robert Harrison.

**Royal Society of Painter-Etchers**. The, was founded in 1881 by Sir Francis Seymour Haden, who has thus stated its object: "The purpose of this Society is not merely the restoration of original etchings, but the re-infusion, into all forms of engravers' work, of those personal qualities which, whatever the process employed, in the hands of the great masters of painting made engraving a fine art." **Annual Exhibitions** of the work of members are held by the Society at the Gallery, 5A, Pall Mall East, in the spring of each year. All forms of engraving on metal, whether by the burin, the etching needle, by mezzotint or aquatint, or by whatever other process, are eligible for exhibition. The **Offices** of the Society are at 5A, Pall Mall East, S.W.

**Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours**. The older of the two Water Colour Societies was founded in 1804, and has held exhibitions annually since that date. The Summer Exhibition is opened to the public towards the end of April, and the Winter Exhibition, which chiefly comprises sketches and studies, opens on the 1st of December. The number of members is forty, while the number of associated exhibitors is unlimited. The exhibition of the Society, which are held at their galleries, 5A, Pall Mall East, S.W., are confined to the works of members and associates. **President**, E. A. Waterlow, R.W.S.; **Secretary**, Percy Edsall. Attached to the Society is an "R.W.S. Art Club," established '84, for the purpose of holding a series of *Conversazioni* to which members are invited to send works of art for exhibition. **President**, H. M. Marshall, R.W.S.; **Secretary**, Aubrey Stewart, 71, Mornington Rd., N.W. **Office**, 5A, Pall Mall East.

**Royal United Service Institution**, Whitehall, S.W., was established in 1831, for the promotion of naval and military art, science, and literature. Being only in quarterly occupation of the buildings in Whitehall Yard, an address was presented to her Majesty the Queen, Oct. '90, setting forth the request of the Institution that the Banqueting House, Whitehall, might be granted to it for a museum. Her Majesty instructed the Lord Chamberlain, in Dec. '90, to convey to the Institution her compliance with this desire. On Jan. 1st, '95, the transference took place. No interference has been made with the architecture of the structure. The **Museum** contains the celebrated models of Trafalgar and Waterloo, interesting naval and military relics, and models of modern war-vessels. Admission 6d. daily: April to September, 11 to 6; October to March, 11 to 4. **President**, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. **Chairman of the Council**, Lieut.-Gen. Lord Methuen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G. **Secretary**, Lieut.-Col. R. Holden.

**Royal University of Ireland**. See IRELAND, ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF.

**Royal Victorian Order**. See VICTORIAN ORDER.

**Rugby School**. Founded by Lawrence Sheriff, a native of Rugby (1567), and originally entrusted to two trustees, in place of which twelve gentlemen of Warwickshire were appointed by Commissioners under the Great Seal in 1602. The boys are divided into **foundationers** and **non-foundationers**. Has, every July, 1000 entrance

and other scholarships of £100 to £20, and 7 Leaving exhibitions tenable at the Universities for 4 years, 3 of £60 and 4 of £30 annual value. Pupils, 570; admission at the age of 12. Head Master, Rev. H. A. James, M.A., D.D. (*q.v.*). Motto, *Orando laborando*. Some distinguished alumni: Sir Ralph Abercrombie; Cave, Dr. Johnson's friend, and originator of *The Gentleman's Magazine*; Macready, the celebrated actor; Dr. S. Butler, afterwards Master of Shrewsbury School; Walter Savage Landor; T. Hughes; Lord Derby; Dean Stanley; Arthur H. Clough; Matthew Arnold; Lord Bowen; Professor T. H. Green; F. C. Selous; G. J. Goschen; Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Lord Davey; Dean Bradley; Dean Vaughan; C. L. Dodgson ("Lewis Carroll"); and Lord Brassey. In '89 it was decided to establish a Home Mission, in addition to the Fox Memorial Mastership in India, in connection with the School. Consult *Rugby School Register*.

**Rules of Procedure.** See PARLIAMENT AND PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

**Rumbold, Sir Horace, Bart., G.C.M.G.,** H.M. Ambassador at Vienna, is the son of Sir William Rumbold, Bart., and was b. in 1829. He was appointed Attaché at Washington in '49, and served successively at Florence, Paris, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, and Vienna. In '53 he was appointed Secretary of Legation at Peking, and in '62 filled a similar post at Athens. Further promotion led him to St. Petersburg, as Secretary of the Embassy there, in '68, and thence he was transferred to Constantinople in '71. In '72 he became Minister and Consul-General in Chili, and thereafter he acted as Minister at Berne '78, to the Argentine '79, to Sweden and Norway '81, to Greece '84, and to the Netherlands and Luxembourg '88. In Aug. '96 he was appointed to succeed Sir Edmund Monson at Vienna.

**Rural Dean.** See CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

**Rural Labourers' League, The,** was established in May '88. Its President is the Right Hon. Jesse Collings, M.P. The objects of the League are: To assist in putting into operation the Allotment Acts of '82, '87, and '90; and the Parish Councils Act, '94. To assist every practical effort to secure a more direct connection of the agricultural population with the soil. To assist in the promotion of a practical scheme, either by old-age pensions or some other means, by which the agricultural labourer may be relieved of the necessity of ending his days in the workhouse, and may have secured to him a condition of reasonable comfort in old age. The Secretary is Mr. F. G. Pyne, and the Offices are at 95, Colmore Row, Birmingham.

**Ruskin, John, M.A., LL.D.,** was b. in London 1819. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he gained the Newdigate prize ('39). Having early developed a taste for art, he studied with great success under Copley Fielding and Harding, and, becoming enamoured of Turner's paintings, he wrote a letter in defence of Turner, in response to an attack made on him in *Blackwood's Magazine*. This developed into the celebrated work "Modern Painters," vol. i. ('43), which obtained a great success, though it evoked some sharp criticism on the part of those who dissented from his views. He resided for some time in Italy, and subsequently published the remaining volumes of "Modern Painters," making five (all issued in '46-60). These con-

tained valuable illustrations by himself, and have run through many editions. He had previously ('49) written "The Seven Lamps of Architecture" and "The Stones of Venice" ('51-3); both books have been frequently reprinted. He has also written extensively on economic and other questions, and more recently was engaged upon his autobiography, which after being brought out at very irregular intervals under the title of "Præterita," has now stopped altogether. Address: Brantwood, Coniston.

**Ruskin Society of London** (Society of the Rose) was established in '81. It invites the help of all earnest friends of Mr. Ruskin and students of his works, and suggests the establishment of local centres as branches or reading societies. It offers public readings, papers and addresses, in exposition of Mr. Ruskin's writings and teachings, to literary and other associations. It possesses a good library of Mr. Ruskin's works (most of which have been presented to the Society by the author) for the use of members. Subscription, 10s. 6d. For information as to the Society apply to Mr. J. P. Smart, jun., 5, Mount View Road, Crouch Hill, N.

**Russell, George W. E.,** the younger son of Lord Charles Russell, and grandson of the 6th Duke of Bedford, was born in London Feb. 3rd, 1852. Educated at Harrow and University College, Oxon., of which he was a Scholar and Prizeman, he became M.P. for Aylesbury in '80, and was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board '83-5. He returned to the House of Commons as Member for North Beds, '92-5, and held the offices of Under-Secretary of State for India '92-4, and for the Home Department '94-5. He was also an Alderman of the London County Council '89-95. His literary achievements include a monograph on Mr. Gladstone contributed to the Prime Ministers series, and the "Letters of Matthew Arnold," which he edited. In '96 and '97 he was prominent as a leader of the "Liberal Forward" Movement with regard to Armenia and Crete. In '98 published "Collections and Recollections." Address: 18, Wilton Street, London, S.W.

**Russell of Killowen, Lord.** See under PEERAGE.

## RUSSIA.

Russia is one of the largest of the military powers of Europe. It has a European area of 2,095,504 sq. miles, and the total area of the Empire, including the Asiatic possessions, is 8,644,100 sq. miles. The total population is about 130,000,000. The fifty governments of European Russia contain 94,188,750 people, the Vistula Province (Poland) 9,442,590, Finland 2,527,801, the Caucasus 9,723,553, Siberia 5,731,732, and Central Asian possessions (Turkistan and Transcaspia) 7,596,687. The Slavs constitute nearly two-thirds of the population (about 70,000,000), of whom 5,000,000 are Poles; the rest of the population being made up of Lithuanians, Finns, Germans, Tartars, Jews, Armenians, and a variety of Asiatic peoples. The population of the capital, St. Petersburg, is about 1,200,000. The Government is an autocracy, the Czar being the supreme ruler and legislator, and the only source of power in the body politic. He, however, entrusts the administration of the empire to four chief Councils, known respectively as the Council of State, a consultative body, the members of which he appoints, and which is



divided into three departments, viz. Legislation, Civil and Church Administration, and Finance; the **Ruling Senate**, which is a partly deliberative and partly executive body, and promulgates all laws; it also supervises the general administration of the empire, superintends courts of law, and is the high court of justice for the empire; the **Holy Synod**, which superintends religious matters; and the **Committee of Ministers**. For purposes of local government the empire is divided into the five general governments of Finland, Poland, Wilna, Kieff, and Moscow, 68 governments and 635 districts in European Russia; and into the five general governments of the Caucasus, Turkestan, the Steppes, Irkutsk and the Amur, 10 governments, 17 territories and 3 districts in Asiatic Russia. In European Russia the country is divided into communes, groups of which are united to form cantons. Communal and cantonal affairs are decided by communal and cantonal assemblies. The administration of the districts is to some extent, and in some governments, entrusted to elective district assemblies, called *zemstvos*, in which the landowning nobles have great power. There are elective administrative bodies in most towns and cities. The State religion is Græco-Russian, called the Orthodox Catholic Faith. The Emperor is the head of the Church, but the Holy Synod is the board of government. The orthodox number 73,000,000; Roman Catholics 8,300,000, Protestants 2,950,000, Jews 3,000,000, Mohammedans 2,600,000. In educational matters Russia is perhaps the most backward country in Europe. There are comparatively few primary schools, though the lack of official information on the subject may make matters seem worse than they are. The administration of justice, though nominally reformed in '64, is very defective. Grain and other agricultural products, timber, naphtha, flax, linseed, and hemp are among the chief products of the country. By an Imperial Ukase, issued Nov. 26th, '97, the currency was established on a gold basis, and the relative value of silver and paper roubles in gold was permanently fixed. There were in '97 26,211 miles of railway opened and working in the empire. **Total revenue**, '97, £150,450,600; **expenditure**, £158,801,054; **exports**, '97, £79,991,167; **imports**, £75,528,209; **total debt**, '98, about £715,000,000, including about £250,000,000 incurred in respect of railways. See DIPLOMATIC, FOREIGN ARMIES, FOREIGN NAVIES, SIBERIA, etc.

**History, '98.**—M. Witte's financial statement for '98 showed the estimated revenue and expenditure balancing at 1,474,049,923 roubles, with a surplus of 14,000,000 roubles ordinary revenue, and a deficit of 106,000,000 roubles extraordinary revenue (Jan. 13th). This deficit largely represented outlays on railways. During the following months the main interest in Russian policy lay in the development of her influence and the expansion of her territory in China, more particularly in Manchuria. A full account of the steps by which Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan were secured, and of the efforts put forth to get control of various important railway concessions, will be found under CHINA and under SESSION, sect. 7. Coming back to European Russia, it was reported in August that the harvest had failed in many districts, and that in these districts famine would accordingly

prevail during the ensuing winter. The following proposal was by direction of the Czar sent out to all the Powers, and made public (28th).

"The maintenance of universal peace and a possible reduction of the excessive armaments which weigh upon all nations in the present condition of affairs all over the world represent the ideal aims towards which the efforts of all Governments should be directed. This is the view which fully corresponds with the humanitarian and magnanimous intentions of his Majesty the Emperor, my august master. Being convinced that this high aim agrees with the most essential interests and legitimate requirements of all the Powers, the Imperial Government considers the present moment a very favourable one for seeking by way of international discussion the most effective means of assuring for all peoples the blessings of real and lasting peace, and above all things for fixing a limit to the progressive development of present armaments. During the last twenty years aspirations towards general pacification have grown particularly strong in the consciences of civilised nations. The preservation of peace has been made the aim of international policy; for the sake of peace the Great Powers have formed powerful alliances, and for the purpose of establishing a better guarantee of peace they have developed their military forces in an unprecedented degree, and continue to develop them in spite of every sacrifice. All these efforts, however, have not yet led to the beneficent results of the desired pacification. The ever-increasing financial burdens attack public prosperity at its very roots. The physical and intellectual strength of the people, labour and capital, are diverted for the greater part from their natural application and wasted unproductively. Hundreds of millions are spent to obtain frightful weapons of destruction, which, while being regarded to-day as the latest inventions of science, are destined to-morrow to be rendered obsolete by some new discovery. National culture, economical progress, and the production of wealth, are either paralysed or turned into false channels of development. Therefore, the more the armaments of each Power increase the less they answer to the purposes and intentions of the Governments. Economic disturbances are caused in great measure by this system of extraordinary armaments; and the danger lying in this accumulation of war material renders the armed peace of to-day a crushing burden more and more difficult for the nations to bear. Evidently, therefore, if this situation be prolonged, it will certainly lead to that very disaster which it is desired to avoid and the horrors of which strike the human mind with terror in anticipation. It is the supreme duty, therefore, at the present moment, of all States to put some limit to these unceasing armaments, and to find means of averting the calamities which threaten the whole world. Impressed by this feeling, his Majesty the Emperor has been pleased to command me to propose to all Governments accredited to the Imperial Court the meeting of a conference to discuss this grave problem. Such a conference, with God's help, would be a happy augury for the opening century. It would powerfully concentrate the efforts of all States which sincerely wish to see the triumph of the grand idea of universal peace over the elements of trouble and discord.



It would, at the same time, bind their agreement by the principles of law and equity which support the security of States and the welfare of peoples."

Most of the Powers in reply formally expressed their sympathy with the aims of the proposal, but little belief appeared to exist in any probable practical outcome. In France a

strong disposition to resent the proposal as a breach of the understanding between the two countries was manifested. It was stated (Oct. 19th), that the Governments of all Europe and America, as well as the greater part of Eastern Asia, including China and Japan, had agreed to send representatives to the proposed Conference.

## S

**Said Hamud bin Mahomed**, the present Sultan of Zanzibar, was placed on the throne by the British Government in August '96. His predecessor, Hamid bin Thwain, died suddenly, and a cousin, Said Khalid, tried to usurp the throne, but was driven from the palace by the British forces and the rightful ruler proclaimed Sultan. He is a man of about forty-six, well disposed towards Great Britain. See ZANZIBAR.

**St. Albans, Bishop of.** See under PEERAGE.

**St. Andrews University**, founded 1411, is thus the most ancient of the Universities of Scotland. It included three separate colleges and corporations: (1) **St. Salvator's** (1450), (2) **St. Leonard's** (1512), and (3) **St. Mary's** (1537). In 1747 the two first-named were united and took the faculties of arts and medicine; **St. Mary's** being devoted to theology. **University College, Dundee** (founded in 1880), was affiliated to and made to form part of the University of St. Andrews by an ordinance which received the approbation of Her Majesty Jan. 15th, '97. Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll; Vice-Chancellor and Principal, J. Donaldson, M.A., LL.D. Rector, The Marquis of Bute. Jointly with Edinburgh University it returns a representative to Parliament—the present member is Sir William Overend Priestley, M.D., LL.D. Registrar, Mr. J. Maitland Anderson. Degrees: M.A., B.D., D.D., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., B.Sc., D.Sc. The Bachelors in the several faculties—divinity, law, medicine, and science—have the hoods of their faculties bordered with white fur instead of lined with white satin. The diploma and title of L.L.A. is also granted to women. In Oct. '92 the classes of the University and also the degrees of M.A., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., and M.D. were thrown open to women. A number of bursaries are available for women students, and a Hall of Residence has been built on the University grounds at Rathelpie for their accommodation. Miss L. I. Lumsden has been appointed Warden.

**St. Asaph, Bishop of.** See under PEERAGE.

**St. Christopher, or St. Kitts.** A British West Indian island, forming with Nevis and Anguilla a Presidency of the federal colony of the Leeward Islands. Capital, Basseterre, with a population of about 9000. The local government is that of a Crown colony, though representatives sit in the Federal Council of the Leeward Islands. A President is the chief official. For statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

**St. Davids, Bishop of.** See under PEERAGE.

**St. Helena.** Is an island in the South

Atlantic belonging to Great Britain, 1140 miles from the African coast, and 800 miles S.E. of Ascension, the nearest land. Port and capital is **Jamestown**. The opening of the Suez Canal and the consequent diversion of shipping from the island have led to its continuous decline of late years. Area, 47 sq. m.; pop. 4120. An effort is being made to set up a fishing and fish-curing industry. For statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table); see also DIPLOMATIC.

**"St. James's Gazette."** An evening review and newspaper; founded in 1880. In politics the paper has always maintained a somewhat independent and individual line, while giving a general support to the Conservative and Liberal Unionist parties. In addition to articles on the political questions of the day, it contains interesting papers and sketches on social, literary and scientific topics, an epitome of the news of the morning, and the latest sporting, financial and general intelligence of the afternoon. Mr. Hugh Chisholm is the editor, and Mr. Theodore A. Cook and Mr. J. Penderel Brodhurst are assistant-editors. The "**St. James's Budget**," a weekly illustrated paper, is published in connection with the *Gazette*. Office, Dorset Street, Whitefriars, E.C.

**St. Lucia.** A British West Indian island forming part of the Crown colony of the Windward Islands, of which it is the most northerly. Area about 240 sq. m.; pop. 46,671. Capital, **Castries**, the harbour of which is one of the best in the West Indies. The whites are mostly French Creoles; the dominant religion Roman Catholic, and education chiefly so; the law is based on old French codes. The scenery of the island is exceptionally beautiful. Products chiefly sugar, logwood, cocoa, tobacco, and spices. Government in the hands of an Administrator with an Executive and a Legislative Council. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

**St. Michael and St. George, the most Distinguished Order of,** was instituted in 1818, and enlarged in '68, '77, and '87, and is the order to which subjects of Her Majesty who have taken a distinguished part in colonial and foreign affairs are generally admitted. It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master (the Duke of Cambridge), and three classes of members:—

G.C.M.G. . . . Knight Grand Cross.

K.C.M.G. . . . Knight Commander.

C.M.G. . . . Companion.

Members of the first two classes, being Knights, are entitled to the prefix "Sir." The first

class is to consist of 65 members, exclusive of honorary members and princes of the blood, the second of 150, and the third of 260 members. Prelate of the Order is Dr. Machray, Bishop of Rupert's Land. The motto of the Order is *Auspicum melioris avi*. See KNIGHTHOODS.

**St. Patrick, Most Illustrious Order of.** Established in 1783 by George III., and is to consist of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland for the time being, and twenty-two Knights. Its abbreviation is K.P.; its badge is suspended from a sky-blue ribbon, with motto *Quis separabit?* There are, at present, twenty-eight K.P.s, including the sovereign and princes of the blood, and subjoined is a list of them:—

The Sovereign.

Prince of Wales. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh).

Duke of York. Lord Monteleone.

Duke of Connaught. Viscount Wolsley.

Earl of Cork. Marquis of Ormonde.

Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. Earl of Erne.

Earl of Gosford. Earl of Kilmorey.

Viscount Powerscourt. Earl of Rosse.

Earl of Kenmare. Lord Inchiquin.

Earl of Listowel. Lord Iveagh.

Earl of Dunraven. Earl of Cavan.

Earl of Carysfort. Lord Roberts.

Duke of Cambridge. Earl of Arran.

**Grand Master of the Order,** the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; **Chancellor of the Order,** the Chief Secretary for Ireland; **Ulster King of Arms and Registrar,** Sir Arthur E. Vicars; **Secretary,** G. Francis W. Lambart; **Genealogist,** H. Farnham Burke; **Usher of the Black Rod,** Col. J. Caulfield.

**St. Paul's School, London.** Founded A.D. 1509 by John Colet, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's. Is governed under the provisions of a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, dated July 4th, '79. The school consists of 153 foundation scholars, elected by competitive examination, and of so many capitation scholars as the governors may from time to time decide. The capitation scholars pay a tuition fee of £24 9s. a year. The foundation scholars are exempt from fees. There are now 630 boys in the school, and 34 masters. The governors give annually eight exhibitions for four years, varying in value from £80 to £30, to the scholars proceeding to Oxford and Cambridge, and one exhibition of £50 for two years for a boy proceeding to the Royal Academy, Woolwich. Among the alumni of St. Paul's were Milton, Marlborough, etc. Motto, *Fide et literis*. **High Master,** F. W. Walker, M.A. **Bursar,** S. Bewsher.

**St. Vincent.** A British West Indian island forming part of the Crown colony of the Windward Islands. Area about 132 sq. m.; pop. 42,000. Capital, Kingstown, pop. 4547. Chief products: sugar, molasses, rum, and arrowroot. The fisheries are abundantly productive. The Government includes an Administrator and a Legislative Council of 4 official and 4 unofficial members. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

**Salisbury, Bishop of.** See under PEERAGE.

**Salisbury, Lord.** See under PEERAGE.

**Salt.** See TRADE, '98.

**Salvation Army, The.** A home and foreign missionary society with a semi-military organization, having its general, chief of the staff,

commissioners, colonels, brigadiers, majors, and other officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, with large contingents of soldiers, after the model of the British army, scattered throughout the world. Originated in the year 1865 by the Rev. William Booth, previously a Methodist minister, the movement was called the Christian Mission until, in '78, the present name was adopted. Its objects are to reach, by means of adaptation, the great masses of the people, both at home and abroad, who are either too degraded or too indifferent to be reached by ordinary religious agencies. This it perpetually strives to do by adapting its work to the understanding and tastes of the people it seeks to reach, rather than by appealing or commending itself to the approval of the more refined classes of society; hence in the earlier days of its history its objects seem to have been much misunderstood, which led to some amount of opposition from legal and other authorities. This feeling, however, now appears to have almost entirely passed away. Although, comparatively speaking, so young a missionary society, its growth has been very rapid. Its own supported officers now number 13,894, and these proclaim the gospel in no less than 29 different languages and dialects. There are also some 33,600 voluntary officials specially selected and appointed to take definite work. The Army publishes in the several countries, in the vernacular, 42 illustrated newspapers and magazines, with a total annual circulation of over 45,000,000, the sale of which is mostly entrusted to its own members. The above summary conveys a brief idea of one side of the army's work. Another side is the **Darkest England Social Scheme** formulated by General Booth, which has for its object the immediate alleviation of the present misery of the outcast poor and their actual rescue from destitution, keeping always prominently in view likewise that reformation in character which, undoubtedly, is the true secret of permanent improvement. In this branch of the work the Salvation Army goes to the slums, and ministers to the workless, the homeless, the tramps, the starving, the waifs and stray children of the streets; and amongst the outcasts of society in every land, irrespective of creed or colour. For the accommodation of these this department has, in different parts of the world, 464 shelters, homes, labour factories, and other institutions in full operation, under the guidance of 1600 officers, men and women. Arrangements are to be made to found the Oversea Colony, when the most desirable locality has been fully decided upon by the General and the experts who have the matter in hand. The **International Headquarters** are at 101, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. The large International Trading Depot, formed mainly to supply the needs of its own institutions and followers, is at Fortress Road, Kentish Town, and the Printing Works and Publishing Offices are at 98 and 100, Clerkenwell Road, E.C. The offices of the City Colony of the Social Scheme are at 272, White-chapel Road, E. The British Farm Colony is at Hadleigh-on-Thames, Essex.

**Samoa Islands.** This group, in the western Pacific, consists of ten inhabited and two uninhabited islands, with an area of 1701 sq. m., an aggregate population of 36,000 souls, of whom 200 are British and 120 Germans. It lies north-east of the Fiji group (q.v.). The largest is **Savaia**, described as being twice the size of



the Isle of Wight, and the capital is Apia. The other chief islands are Upolu and Tutuila. Great Britain, Germany, and the United States, who are represented by three consuls, have established themselves in the islands and guaranteed their independence. A Supreme Court has been established, consisting of one judge, who is known as the Chief Justice of Samoa. The natives are all nominally Christians. King Malietoa died (Aug. 22nd, '98), and the Consuls of the three Powers, with the Chief Justice as President, took over the administration pending the election of a successor. Mataafa, Malietoa's rival, was afterwards allowed to return to Apia, and received a popular ovation on his arrival.

**San Domingo** is the republic which occupies the eastern end of the island of Hayti (*q.v.*). Area, 18,045 sq. m.; estimated pop. 500,000. It is divided into six states or provinces, and five maritime districts, and is governed by a President and National Congress of twenty-two members elected for two years. Capital, **San Domingo**, pop. 15,000. The inhabitants of the island are composed chiefly of mulattoes, and the Spanish language is that which is chiefly spoken. The State religion is Roman Catholic. Education is free and compulsory. There is said to be now some progress, and the country is being opened up by railways. Exports consist of valuable timbers, coffee, tobacco, cocoa, and sugar. Revenue, '96, about £300,000; expenditure (no returns); foreign debt, about £3,400,000; imports, '96, £340,000; exports, £439,800.

**Sanitary Institute, The**, was founded in 1876 and incorporated in '88. The objects of the Institute are "to promote the advancement of Sanitary Science in all or any of its branches, and to diffuse knowledge relating thereto." A congress for the consideration of subjects relating to Hygiene, and an Exhibition of Sanitary Apparatus and Appliances, are held by the Institute periodically. Sessional meetings of the Institute are held in London from time to time, for the reading of papers and for discussions upon subjects connected with sanitary science. Examinations are held, and certificates of competency in sanitary knowledge are granted. The examinations are held in London and also in provincial centres, and as at present arranged are adapted for inspectors of nuisances. Examinations are also held in Practical Sanitary Science. The **Parkes Museum**, which is maintained by the Institute, and is open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and on Mondays to 8 p.m., contains a great variety of the most approved forms of apparatus and appliances relating to health and domestic comfort. There is a large library of sanitary literature, and a reading-room supplied with the principal sanitary periodicals, both home and foreign. Members are elected by ballot by the council. The annual subscription payable by a member is £2 2s., but medical officers of health and some others holding sanitary qualifications pay only an annual subscription of £1 1s. Fellows and associates are elected by the council. **Officers:** President, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.; Treasurer, Sir Douglas Galton; Registrar, Sir Guyer Hunter, K.C.M.G., M.D.; Secretary, E. White Wallis, F.S.C. **Offices**, 72, Margaret Street, London, W.

**San Salvador**, a republic of Central America, bounded on the south by the Pacific and on

the north by Guatemala and Honduras, is governed by a President and a Congress of seventy Deputies, elected respectively for four years and one year, by married men, or those who can read and write and support themselves. Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador together constitute the United States of Central America, for the purposes of foreign affairs, but retain autonomy as to internal affairs. Education is free and obligatory. The bulk of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The chief products are coffee, indigo, sugar and tobacco. Area, 7225 sq. m.; pop. 303,534. Capital, **San Salvador**, pop. 25,000. Revenue, '94, £1,231,000; expenditure, £1,224,000; external debt estimated at £254,000; imports, '96, £1,900,000; exports, £1,500,000. See CENTRAL AMERICA and DIPLOMATIC.

**Santa Cruz, or Ste. Croix.** A West Indian island, the largest of the Virgin group. Belongs to Denmark. Capital, **Christianstadt**. It is governed, in connection with **St. Thomas** and **St. John**, by an officer appointed by the Danish Crown. The negroes who make up the bulk of the population are chiefly engaged in the cultivation of the sugar-cane. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

**Santley, Charles**, was b. at Liverpool 1834. Studied in Italy, and on his appearance in London in '57 at once took high rank, his first great success being achieved at Covent Garden in '59, when he took the part of Hoel in *Dinorah*. He has been a favourite baritone on the operatic stage, and is still indispensable at the Handel Festivals. In '89-90 he achieved a series of triumphs in Australia, and at the Cape in '93. Published (Nov. '92) his reminiscences, entitled "Student and Singer."

**Sarawak.** See BORNEO.

**Sarrien, Jean Marie Ferdinand**, was b. at Bourbon Lancy (Saône-et-Loire) in 1840, and is a barrister. He served in the Franco-German war and attained the rank of captain. Elected as a deputy in '76, was Minister of Posts in the Brisson Cabinet of '85, Minister of the Interior in the Freycinet Cabinet of '86, Minister of Justice under M. Goblet also in '86, and again Minister of the Interior under M. Tirard in '87. After the fall of the Méline Cabinet he was one of those who unsuccessfully tried to form a Ministry, but when M. Brisson succeeded, he took the portfolio of Justice under him. He fell with him also in Oct. '98. He is a member of the Radical party.

**Saxe-Coburg, H.R.H. Prince Alfred Alexander William Ernest Albert**, Duke of, and 1st Duke of Edinburgh (creat. 1866), K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., was b. 1844; second son of the Queen. Mar. '74 the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, dau. of the late Alexander II. of Russia. Entered the Royal Navy '58; **Admiral** in command of the **Mediterranean Squadron** '86. Late Master of the Trinity House. In June '88 he was promoted to the honorary rank of a General of Infantry in the German army. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha died Aug. 22nd, '93, and H.R.H., as heir presumptive, succeeded him in the Duchy, and took the oath of loyalty to the constitution in the presence of the Emperor William. The question at once arose of his position in regard to the allowances made him by Parliament, and in regard to the House of Lords and the Privy Council. According to a statement made by



Mr. Gladstone in the House (Dec. 22nd), he voluntarily relinquished the annuity of £15,000 conferred on him in '66, but retained the annuity of £10,000 given in '73, stating that he intended to pass a portion of every year in England, and to keep up his establishment at Clarence House. His name was omitted from the Privy Council list, and his position as to the House of Lords was left to the decision of that House. Saxe-Coburg has 206,513 inhabitants.

**Saxony.** Pop. 3,786,936. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

**School Attendance Committees.** See EDUCATION.

**School Boards.** See EDUCATION and LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

**Schreiner, Olive,** is the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Schreiner, a Lutheran clergyman of South Africa. She came to England when about twenty with the manuscript of "**The Story of an African Farm**," desiring, above all things, to devote herself to physiological studies. Her manuscript, after various adventures, was submitted to Mr. George Meredith, who saw in it great promise, and suggested certain alterations, which she carried out. The story was then published under the pseudonym of "Ralph Iron," and met with great success. It is a singularly powerful spiritual autobiography, representing the natural liberation of a lofty, idealistic temperament from the ultra-Calvinism of the Dutch profession. The heroine is named after the maiden name of Olive Schreiner's mother, a very remarkable woman, the daughter of a Congregational minister who lived in East London. Besides the above-named work Miss Schreiner has published "**Dreams**," a collection of occasional parables. In May '93 she again visited England, and on her return to Africa in October left a small volume, which was published in the Pseudonym Library under the title "**Dream Life and Real Life**." Her larger book, the title of which is said to be "**From Man to Man**," is not to be published, it appears, for some time. She was married in '94 to Mr. Cronwright, a young colonist, and has latterly been actively engaged in opposing Mr. Rhodes and his South African policy, the book she published in '97, "**Trooper Peter Halket**," having apparently this end in view.

**Schreiner, The Rt. Hon. T.,** is the son of the Rev. Mr. Schreiner, a Lutheran clergyman of South Africa, and brother of Olive Schreiner the well-known authoress. He was educated at Cambridge, where he studied for the law. Having taken his degree he returned to South Africa, and commenced practice as a barrister at the Cape. He soon obtained a considerable reputation, and when Mr. Rhodes became Prime Minister of the Cape Parliament Mr. Schreiner was appointed Attorney-General. It thus became his duty to advise the Cape Government when the closing of the Drifts to all Colonial traffic was proclaimed by President Kruger in '95; and he then gave it most authoritatively as his opinion that the action of the South African Republic was in direct opposition to the terms of the London Convention. This view being also taken by the Crown lawyers in England, the Imperial Government, supported by the Cape Ministry, including Mr. Schreiner himself, brought such strong pressure to bear upon the South African Republic

as nearly resulted in war. In the early part of '97, however, when Mr. Schreiner was examined before the South African Committee at Westminster, he expressed himself as being now of the opinion that arbitration would have been a better solution of the difficulty, though he was still convinced that the closing of the Drifts was a violation of the London Convention. Mr. Schreiner is considered, along with Mr. Rose Innes, one of the two most able debaters in the Cape House of Assembly, and is a supporter of the Afrikaner Bond in politics. It was on his motion of want of confidence that Sir Gordon Sprigg's Government was defeated (Oct. 11th, '98), and he afterwards became Premier.

**Science and Art Department, The,** of the Committee of the Council on Education. Under this department are the Royal College of Science, South Kensington, with which is incorporated the Royal School of Mines, and the Royal College of Art, S. Kensington, numerous schools of science and art, which receive payments on attendance, on results, grants in aid, etc., the S. Kensington, Bethnal Green, and Indian Museums, the Science and Art Libraries, the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street, the Museums of Edinburgh and Dublin, and the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom. The department holds annual examinations to test the science and art teaching in the various elementary, secondary, and special science and art schools in England, Wales, and Ireland, as well as in the colonies. Special examinations for navigation schools may be held. Payments are made for instruction in drawing and science, and for Manual Instruction in public elementary schools and training colleges, and grants are made in aid of technical instruction and of local museums. The sum of money voted annually by Parliament for these purposes is liable to be decreased and eventually discontinued. Grants are intended to supplement and not to supersede local effort. Every Science and Art school or class must be under the superintendence of managers responsible to the Department. It must not be conducted for private profit or farmed out to the teacher; and it must have local support either in the form of fees and subscriptions or of rates. (For fuller particulars see the "**Directory of the Department, with Regulations for establishing and conducting Science and Art Schools and Classes**," published by Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode in London, Messrs. Menzies & Co. in Edinburgh, and Messrs. Hodges, Figgis, & Co., Ltd., in Dublin.) The 45th annual report of the Department was issued in Aug. '98. It showed that under the Science division there were, in '97, 2424 schools, 9102 classes, and 197,796 students, the figures showing a slight decrease on those of '96, except in the number of students, which increased by 3442. Of the 2424 schools, 156 were Schools of Science, with 19,963 students. Of the total number, too, 1899 were in England and Wales, 298 in Scotland, and 121 in Ireland. The results of the May examinations showed that 92,246 students from the schools and 9280 self-taught students and pupils from classes ineligible for grants had been examined, 151,212 papers worked, 62,261 papers passed, and that 43,073 had obtained a first class in the elementary or in the advanced stage. There were also 37,548 papers worked in the day examinations in certain of the science subjects

held for the first time in '97. The examinations were held at 2131 centres in the provinces, at 189 in the Metropolis, and in the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, Tasmania, Natal, New Zealand, and South Australia. In the Art division the report showed that 20,493 elementary day schools with 2,286,431 scholars were taught drawing and were examined by the Department in '97. Of these schools, 19,267 were in England and Wales, 976 in Scotland, 85 in Ireland, and the rest in the Isle of Man, Jersey, etc. There were 1083 evening continuation schools examined, in which 51,633 scholars were taught drawing; and classes for Manual Instruction in connection with 1271 elementary day schools were examined, with 106,423 scholars. The number of art schools and classes examined in '97 was 1849, a decrease of 2 on the previous year, but the number of students in those schools and classes was 146,720, an increase of 527. There were 248 schools and 1283 classes in England, 21 schools and 159 classes in Scotland, and 13 schools and 56 classes in Ireland. The total number of students who sat for examination was 79,687. There were 149,429 exercises worked, 116,998 in elementary stages, of which 73,455 passed, and 32,126 in advanced stages, of which 23,832 passed. Under the head of expenditure the report stated that the total sum of £814,862 was disbursed during the year, as follows:—Expenses of administration, £48,154; direct payments, prizes, etc., to encourage instruction in science, £182,235, and in art, £89,772; services common to both divisions, £87,241; institutions supported or aided by the State through the Department, £61,320; South Kensington and Bethnal Green Museums, £84,832; payments for instruction in public elementary schools and training colleges in drawing, £258,402; grants in aid of local museums, £499, and in aid of technical instruction, £2407. See EDUCATION.

**Science, Progress of, in '98.** See under various alphabetical headings reviews of the work done in different departments—*e.g.*, ANTHROPOLOGY, ASTRONOMY, BIOLOGY, BRITISH ASSOCIATION, CHEMISTRY, ELECTRICITY, GEOLOGY, etc.

**Scientific Men and Doctors Deceased (Dec. '97—Nov. '98).** See OBITUARY.

**Scotch Representative Peers.** See PEERAGE.

**Scotland, Church of.** See CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

**Scotland, Local Government Board for.** The Board consists of the following:—*Ex-officio Members*, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Secretary for Scotland, *President*; Mr. C. Scott Dickson, Q.C., Solicitor-General for Scotland; and Colonel Sir Colin C. Scott-Moncrieff, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., *Under-Secretary for Scotland*; the following *Appointed Members*: Mr. Malcolm McNeill, *Vice-President*; Mr. James Patten-MacDougall, M.A., *Legal Member of Board*; Mr. James Burn Russell, M.D., LL.D., *Medical Member of Board*. The *Secretary* is Mr. G. Falconar-Stewart; the *Medical Officer under Public Health Act* is Sir Henry Littlejohn, M.D., LL.D.; the *Superintendent of the Vaccine Institution* is Mr. W. Husband, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.; the *General Superintendents of the Poor and Inspecting Officers under Public Health Act* are Messrs. R. B. Barclay, Ken-

neth Mackenzie, W. Penney, and A. Stuart, jun. *Offices*, 125, George Street, Edinburgh. The third annual report, for the year '96-7, was issued in April '98. It showed that there were 482 parishes, with a population of 3,240,754, which either singly or in combination had poorhouses. The number of poor of all classes, including dependants, in receipt of relief on May 15th, '97, was 99,503, of whom 12,282 were lunatics. Of the 87,221 ordinary poor, 77,108 were receiving outdoor and 9908 indoor relief, while 205 were vagrants. The revenue of the parish councils for the year ending May 15th, '97, amounted to £1,062,408, made up as follows:—rates, £816,662; local taxation contributions, and Treasury grants in lieu of rates, £188,153; voluntary contributions, church collections, etc., £57,593. In addition to this £30,244 was borrowed on the security of the rates and property of the parish councils. The expenditure of the parish councils for the year amounted to £1,058,214, made up as follows:—

Relief and maintenance of	Per cent.
the poor .. ..	£775,858 = 73'3
Medical relief .. ..	52,440 = 4'9
Management .. ..	151,324 = 14'3
Law expenses .. ..	4,864 = 0'5
Repayment of debt .. ..	26,455 = 2'5
Interest on debt .. ..	10,969 = 1'0
Buildings .. ..	21,814 = 2'1
Election expenses .. ..	3,071 = 0'3
All other expenditure .. ..	11,419 = 1'1
	£1,058,214 = 100'0

**"Scotsman, The."** The representative Scottish political daily paper—occupying in Scotland much the same position as the *Times* in England. First number appeared Jan. 25th, 1817. For six years it was a weekly, price 10d., then a bi-weekly, price 7d. Appeared first as a penny daily, June 30th, '55. Editors have been Ch. McLaren, John McCulloch, Alex. Russel, and the present editor, Mr. C. A. Cooper. In politics it is Liberal Unionist. It gives much space to general literature, art, science. Each week, in a single issue, it publishes a greater number of advertisements than any newspaper in Great Britain. From the same office are issued the *Weekly Scotsman* and the *Evening Dispatch*, which latter has earned a wide reputation as a fearless assailant of public and semi-public abuses. *Head office*: Cockburn Street, Edinburgh. *London office*: 45, Fleet Street, E.C.

**Scott, Sir Charles Stewart, K.C.M.G., C.B.,** is a son of the late Major Scott of Wilsborough, co. Londonderry, where he was b. in 1838. He was educated at Cheltenham and Trinity College, Dublin (first honours in classics, '57). Entering the diplomatic service in '58, he served as Attaché at Paris, Dresden, Copenhagen, Madrid, and Berne, and was then appointed Second Secretary in Mexico, '66. After further experience at Lisbon, Stuttgart, Munich, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Darmstadt, and Coburg, in the course of which he was steadily promoted, he became Secretary of Embassy at Berlin in '83, and was frequently *Chargé d'Affaires*. In '88 he was made Minister at Berne. He was one of the Plenipotentiaries at the Samoan Conference at Berlin in '89, and at the Labour Conference in '90. In '93 he was

appointed to Copenhagen, and there served with Count Muravieff, now Russian Foreign Minister. Sir Charles has a thorough knowledge of Russian, and so is particularly qualified for the post which he received in '98 of Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

**Scottish Rights of Way and Recreation Society, The, Ltd.,** Edinburgh, is the society for Scotland which performs the same kind of work as the National Footpath Preservation Society of England. It has been instrumental in vindicating many rights of way in Scotland which were in danger of being lost, and is deserving of the support of all tourists, who have benefited greatly by its operations. The Secretary is Mr. C. E. W. Macpherson, C.A., 6, North St. David Street, Edinburgh.

### SEA FISHERIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The figures mentioned below are taken from statistics presented to the Board of Trade, and relate to the quantity and value of fish landed in '97 (exclusive of salmon particularised in the Fresh-water Fisheries Returns), the average price of such at the place of landing, the number of fishing-boats and persons employed, and the exports of fresh and cured fish. The total quantity and value of the fish returned as landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom for '97 are given in the annexed table.

The prime fish not separately distinguished includes brill for England and Wales and all sparling for Scotland. The statistics mentioned under Scotland, Ireland, and total United Kingdom are provisional figures, and are subject to rectification. The average price per pound of soles was 14<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>d., of turbot 7<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>d., of prime fish not separately distinguished 5<sup>6</sup>/<sub>8</sub>d., of cod 10<sup>6</sup>/<sub>8</sub>d., of haddock 11<sup>6</sup>/<sub>8</sub>d., of herrings 5<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>d., of ling 8<sup>6</sup>/<sub>8</sub>d., of mackerel 11<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub>d., of sprats 3<sup>8</sup>/<sub>8</sub>d., of fish not separately distinguished except shell fish 1<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>d. The average price of shell fish per dozen was: crabs 2s. 3<sup>4</sup>/<sub>8</sub>d., lobsters 10s. 2<sup>4</sup>/<sub>8</sub>d., and oysters 9<sup>4</sup>/<sub>8</sub>d. The average price of other shell fish was 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub>d. per pound. The total value of all fish landed on English and Welsh coasts was £4,574,738 on the East coast, £619,415 on the South, and £709,923 on the West. The most valuable aggregate cargoes were landed at Grimsby, which amounted to £1,394,789. Hull ranks the next, with £811,514 worth, then London with £805,092, Lowestoft with £572,634, Yarmouth with £247,781, Milford with £215,276, North Shields with £178,715, Fleetwood with £160,788, and Scarborough with £113,554.

The number of fishing-boats registered and employed in the Sea Fisheries of the United Kingdom (including the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands) in '96 (latest returns) was 24,091, including 7,704 first-class boats of 15 tons and upwards, 14,169 second-class boats of less than 15 tons navigated otherwise than by oars only, and 4,776 third-class boats navigated by oars only. Undecked boats fishing or dredging on the coasts of England and Wales, and the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark and Man, and going outside the distance of three miles from low-water mark along such coasts, or in cases of bays less than ten miles wide, the line joining the headlands of such bays, are exempted from registration. The

Description of Fish.	England and Wales.			Scotland.			Ireland.			Total, United Kingdom.		
	cwts.	£		cwts.	£		cwts.	£		cwts.	£	
Soles		556,191			14,359		2,702	7,359		82,000	505,550	
Turbot	79,298	254,811		4,978	1,780		1,698	5,428		274,598	1,444,244	
Prime fish, not separately distinguished.	54,078	142,464		410	1,780		—	—		70,254	55,688	
Total prime fish	203,554	955,460		5,388	16,139		4,400	12,877		213,342	984,392	
Cod	546,711	366,450		590,814	201,535		46,995	18,464		1,178,520	580,449	
Haddock	2,548,913	1,418,086		866,326	435,119		28,178	15,742		3,443,417	1,868,947	
Herrings	1,815,765	520,866		2,966,274	707,543		211,418	44,420		4,993,457	1,281,829	
Ling	193,489	60,207		159,040	45,863		17,680	6,843		280,815	112,913	
Mackerel	510,996	362,476		4,766	2,553		422,574	146,830		938,336	495,859	
Sprats	61,544	12,020		20,951	2,186		3,672	347		86,167	15,453	
Fish not separately distinguished, except shell fish	2,161,136	1,835,597		387,581	216,684		83,905	38,511		2,632,622	2,140,792	
Total	7,916,108	5,568,978		5,001,746	1,627,622		818,822	283,944		13,766,676	7,180,544	
Shell fish:	No.			No.			No.			No.		
Crabs	4,448,493	54,557		3,530,044	18,416		207,945	678		7,786,482	73,651	
Lobsters	700,413	31,334		736,315	32,663		246,500	7,502		1,683,228	71,499	
Oysters	34,550,000	112,514		401,617	1,614		392,050	730		35,345,667	114,858	
Other shell fish	523,441	136,693		354,104	29,945		19,312	3,571		896,857	170,209	
Total	—	335,098		—	82,638		—	12,481		—	430,217	
Total value of fish landed.	—	5,904,076		—	1,710,260		—	296,425		—	7,910,761	



number of men and boys constantly and occasionally employed in fishing in the United Kingdom

from '92 to '96, including the islands referred to, are mentioned in the next table :

	'92.	'93.	'94.	'95.	'96.
Men and boys constantly employed . . . . .	77,675	80,465	77,167	73,090	71,314
Other persons occasionally employed . . . . .	42,681	43,721	44,811	41,230	39,608
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>120,356</b>	<b>124,187</b>	<b>121,978</b>	<b>114,320</b>	<b>110,922</b>

The following table shows the exports of fresh and cured fish (being British and Irish produce) from the United Kingdom from '89 to '97 :

Years.	Total Value.	Value of Herrings only.	Quantity of Herrings.
	£	£	Barrels.
'89	1,766,639	1,237,837	1,151,450
'90	1,795,267	1,284,945	1,150,175
'91	1,710,617	1,250,350	951,309
'92	1,659,145	1,211,016	1,125,458
'93	1,769,420	1,304,803	1,212,126
'94	2,053,179	1,456,246	1,386,510
'95	2,282,406	1,626,829	1,425,115
'96	2,007,505	1,328,662	1,373,827
'97	2,037,794	1,364,374	1,119,254

As regards the quantity of fish carried by railway from United Kingdom ports in '97, 352,235 tons were conveyed from these in England and Wales, 105,001 tons from Scotch ports, and 10,894 from those in Ireland. The value of the fish imported into the United Kingdom, and returned for home consumption, increased from £2,112,000 in '89 to £2,808,000 in '97. The value of the fish consumed in this country during the last nine years has very greatly increased, as it rose from £6,365,000 in '89 to £8,681,000 in '97.

**Secondary Education.** See EDUCATION.  
**Secretaries.** See INSTITUTE OF SECRETARIES.

**Secretary of State.** As early as 1253 there was a secretary to the sovereign, but the office was not nearly so important as it afterwards became, and it is doubtful whether before Henry VIII.'s days the holder was a privy councillor. From the time of Elizabeth until the union with Scotland there were two principal secretaries of state, and Anne added a third for Scotch affairs, but this office was abolished some years later. While there were two principal secretaries they divided home affairs between them, and one was at the head of the northern department, which included Denmark, Germany, Russia, and other countries, and the other was at the head of the southern department, which included France, Italy, Spain, etc.—to the elder of the two ministers being also committed Irish and Colonial affairs. A secretary for America or Colonial affairs was added in the reign of George III., but this office was abolished in 1782; the terms northern and southern were discontinued, and the duties divided into Home and Foreign, the affairs of Ireland and the Colonies being included in the former department. A third principal secretary, who was intrusted with War business, was appointed in 1794; in 1801 the business of the Colonies

was transferred from the Home Department to that Secretary; and in 1854 a fourth secretary of state was appointed, when the business of the Colonial Department was separated from the War Department. The Secretary of State for the War Department in the following year took over the duties of the Board of Ordnance and the Secretary-at-War—a financial office in connection with military business which had existed for many years previously, and which was in '63 formally and finally abolished. In '58 a fifth principal secretary of state was appointed, for India, so that there are now five principal secretaries of state. They are appointed without patent, by mere delivery to them of the seals of office by the sovereign; each is capable of performing the duties of the other, and in successive statutes new administrative duties are cast, not upon any one of the five individually, but upon the "Secretary of State," or "one of H.M. Secretaries of State." Each Principal Secretary is assisted by a Parliamentary Under-Secretary and by a Permanent Under-Secretary. The five Permanent Under-Secretaries are : Home Office, Sir Kenelm Digby, K.C.B.; Foreign Office, Sir T. H. Sanderson, K.C.B.; K.C.M.G.; Colonial, Mr. Edward Wingfield, C.B.; War, Sir Ralph H. Knox, K.C.B.; India, Sir A. Godley, K.C.B. The office of Secretary for Scotland, re-created in '85, is not a principal secretaryship, so that although the holder exercises in Scotland many of the powers and duties of the Home Secretary, he is not by virtue of his office a Cabinet Minister. The Permanent Under-Secretary for Scotland is Sir C. Scott Moncrieff, K.C.M.G. See MINISTRY, IRELAND, HOME OFFICE, etc.

**Seddon, Rt. Hon. R. J., P.C.,** Premier of New Zealand, was b. at Eccleston, Lancashire, in 1845, and emigrated to Australia in '63. His profession is that of a mechanical engineer. Going to New Zealand, he stood for the House of Representatives, and was elected '79. Is now Premier, Colonial Treasurer, Postmaster-General, Minister of Labour, and Minister of Native Affairs; from '91-3 he was Minister of Mines, and was also Minister of Public Works and Minister of Defence from '91-6. He came to England for the Jubilee celebrations, '97, and was made a Privy Councillor, and had the honorary degree of LL.D. conferred upon him by Cambridge University. In '98 he was accused by a member of the Opposition of having been concerned some years ago in a series of frauds; but a committee of inquiry unanimously and absolutely vindicated him from the charge.

**Selborne, Earl of.** See under PEERAGE.

**Select Committees.** See PARLIAMENT AND PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

**Self-Help Emigration Society,** for benefiting the underpaid and unemployed in Great Britain, by assisting applicants whose character

and fitness are assured to emigrate to Canada, Australia, and other colonies. The Society in most cases supplements the funds of the intending emigrant, and assists him to obtain his passage. Introductions are furnished to the Society's correspondents, who are men of position resident in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and South Africa, and work is usually provided for the emigrants on their arrival. During the past thirteen years 5640 persons have been thus located, at a cost of over £31,000. A large proportion of this cost has been contributed by the emigrants and their friends. In '97 the emigrants assisted numbered 250. The income of the Society exceeded £2000, inclusive of emigrants' contributions. Office, Memorial Hall Buildings, Farringdon Street, London. Applications from intending emigrants should be made to the Secretary, Mr. Edward Wilson Gates.

**Senegal, or French Senegambia.** A French colony in Western Africa, on the Senegal and Gambia rivers. Capital, St. Louis, pop. 20,000. The colony proper consists of various settlements on the river Senegal, but large tracts have been added to it till it now has a coastline stretching from Cape Blanco to the Gambia, and extends into the interior so as to connect with French Guinea and the French Soudan. The total area is about 120,000 sq. m., and the pop. about 2,000,000. Great part of the country is fertile and rich in produce. Chief exports are gum, india-rubber, nuts, and skins. Senegal navigable 750 miles up. There is a railway between Dakar, on the coast, just south of Cape Verd, and St. Louis, at the mouth of the Senegal river. The colony is represented at Paris by a deputy, but is administered by a governor-general and a Colonial Council. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

**Serjeant-at-Arms.** The holder of this office carries the Mace (*q.v.*) when the Speaker enters and leaves the House, places it on the table when the Speaker takes the chair, and under the table when the House goes into committee. He, by the messengers, notifies committees when the House is going to prayers. He or his deputy sits within the House, near to the door, and executes any directions of the Speaker for the maintenance of order, even should they extend to the removal of a member who has been ordered to withdraw and has refused to obey the ruling of the chair. Certain of the galleries, corridors, etc., are under his charge. The Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Lords attends the Lord Chancellor with the mace; but the duty of maintaining order in certain parts of the chamber is one of the functions of Black Rod (*q.v.*). Both Serjeants-at-Arms are appointed by the Crown. Mr. H. D. Erskine is Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, and the corresponding office in the Lords is filled by Major-General Sir Arthur Ellis, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.

## SERVIA.

Formerly an autonomous province of Turkey, now a kingdom under Alexander I. of the House of Obrenovitch. The executive power was, by the constitution of '88, vested in the King, and the legislative in the King jointly with the Skuptschina or National Assembly. There was a Senate or Council of State of 16 members, always in session, which examined and elaborated projects of laws, etc. The

Skuptschina was elected by the people indirectly once in every three years. Besides this there was the Great Skuptschina, with twice as many members as the National Assembly, which was called when required to decide vital and constitutional questions. All tax-paying citizens were electors. This Constitution was, however, abrogated by the King in May '94, and temporarily replaced by the Constitution of '69. By virtue of this Constitution the Government are entitled to appoint one-third of the members of the Skuptschina, while the electorate for the other two-thirds is greatly restricted, with open voting instead of voting by ballot. Great power over the press is also given to the Government, and the arbitrary power of the Crown is also increased considerably. A special commission is, it appears, to draft a new Constitution. For local purposes the country consists of 15 counties and 1290 communes. State religion is Greek Orthodox, but others are tolerated. Education is backward, but progressing. It is nominally compulsory and free. Agriculture is practically the only industry, and almost every peasant cultivates his own freehold. Pauperism is practically unknown. The chief exports are agricultural produce, animals, and animal produce, fruits, etc. Area, 19,050 sq. m.; pop. 2,314,153. Revenue, '97-8, £2,733,980; expenditure, £2,733,680; public debt, '98, £14,850,000; imports, '97, £1,812,553; exports, £2,237,598. See DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN ARMIES.

**History, '98.**—Ex-King Milan took up the position of Commander-in-chief of the Army (Jan. 26th). The general elections to the Skuptschina resulted in a victory for the Government (June 4th). The final figures showed that 112 Liberals, 62 Progressists, 19 Neutrals, and 1 Radical had been elected. The King declared (July 6th) that he was determined in future to govern without regard to party. Party rule, especially Radical rule, had brought the country into disorder and debt, and he would never again invite the Radical leaders to form an Administration.

**Servia, King of.** See ALEXANDER I.

## SESSION (PARLIAMENTARY).

FEB. 8th—AUG. 12th, '98.

[1] This article gives an outline of some of the principal business transacted and the legislation accomplished during the session of '98. As in previous editions, military, naval, and educational matters generally are dealt with under the headings ARMY, NAVY, and EDUCATION in the body of the work; though references to the increase of the available military strength of the country are made in sects. 5 and 84; something regarding the naval programme as originally presented and revised will be found in sect. 23; the Teachers' Superannuation Act, and Secondary Education Bill are noticed in sects. 51 and 52, and some of the observations of Sir J. Gorst on the education vote will be found in sect. 8. The Budget statement in brief is included under the heading FINANCE, NATIONAL, in the body of the book; though the provisions of the Finance Act are summarised in sect. 55. Some Irish topics are dealt with in sects. 16-19, and also in 61, 63 (Local Govt. Act), and other sects. In order that the narratives may be continuous and complete, foreign and colonial matters are for the most part dealt

with under their proper headings in the body of the book, but some space is given under sect. 7 to the parliamentary proceedings regarding events in the Far East. Under PEERAGE and COMMONS will be found biographical lists of Lords and M.P.s; and information as to matters of party policy and voting strength is given under POLITICAL PARTIES. For convenience of reference the subjoined article is broken up into numbered sections and divided into three parts, the first containing the Queen's Speech and having reference to a number of miscellaneous matters of interest; the second being devoted to proceedings on Bills and an analysis of some of the principal Acts passed; and the third to Reports of Committees. A list of sitting Royal Commissions will be found at the end of the article.

#### QUEEN'S SPEECH AND MISCELLANEOUS.

[2] The fourth session of the fourteenth Parliament of Queen Victoria was opened by Royal Commission on Tuesday, Feb. 8th, the Lord Chancellor reading the Queen's Speech as followeth: "MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—My relations with other Powers continue to be friendly. The negotiations between the Sultan of Turkey and the King of Greece have been brought to a conclusion by the signature of a treaty of peace between them, under which the territorial relation of the two Powers is practically unchanged. The question of an autonomous Government for the Island of Crete has occupied the attention of the Powers. The difficulty of arriving at an unanimous agreement upon some points has unduly protracted their deliberations, but I hope that these obstacles will before long be surmounted. Intelligence, which is apparently trustworthy, has been received of the intention of the Khalifa to advance against the Egyptian army in the Soudan, and I have therefore given directions that a contingent of British troops should be despatched to Berber to the assistance of His Highness the Khedive. I have concluded a Treaty of Friendship and Commerce with His Majesty the Emperor of Abyssinia. The report of the Commission which I appointed in December '96 to inquire into the condition of certain of my West Indian Colonies has conclusively established the existence of severe depression in those Colonies caused by a heavy fall in the price of sugar, which is mainly attributable to the reduction in the cost of production and the great increase in its extent during recent years. But this fall has been artificially stimulated by the system of bounties to the producers and manufacturers of beetroot sugar maintained in many European states. There are signs of a growing opinion in those states that this system is injurious to the general interests of their population; and communications are now in progress between my Government and the Governments principally concerned, with a view to a conference on the subject, which I trust may result in the abolition of the bounties. In the meantime, measures will be proposed to you for the relief of the immediate necessities of the West Indian Colonies, for encouraging other industries, and for assisting those engaged in sugar cultivation to tide over the present crisis. On the north-western borders of my Indian Empire an organised outbreak of fanaticism, which spread in the summer along the frontier, induced many of the tribes to break their engagements with my Government,

to attack military posts in their vicinity, and even to invade a settled district of my territory. I was compelled to send expeditions against the offending tribes for the punishment of these outrages, and to insure peace in the future. A portion of the Afridi tribes have not yet accepted the terms offered to them, but elsewhere the operations have been brought to a successful close. The courage and endurance exhibited by my troops, British and Native, have overcome the almost insuperable difficulties of the country in which they were operating; but I have to deplore the loss of many valuable lives, both amongst my own troops and those whose services were voluntarily and loyally placed at my disposal by the Native Princes of my Indian Empire. Papers on this subject will be laid before you. The plague, which appeared more than a year ago in Western India, returned in the autumn; and, although the mortality is less alarming than it was at this time last year, it is still such as to cause anxiety. No effort will be spared by my Government in the endeavour both to limit its extent and to mitigate its effects; and I am confident that they will receive the loyal assistance of my Indian subjects in this arduous task. I rejoice, on the other hand, to inform you that the famine, which prevailed for many months over several large districts, may now be said to be at an end, excepting within a small tract in Madras; and that there is reason to anticipate a prosperous year, both for agriculture and commerce, throughout my Indian dominions. GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—The Estimates for the service of the year will be laid before you. They have been framed with the utmost desire for economy; but in view of the enormous armaments which are now maintained by other nations, the duty of providing for the defence of the Empire involves an expenditure which is beyond former precedent. MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—A measure will be introduced for the organisation of a system of Local Government in Ireland substantially similar to that which, within the last few years, has been established in Great Britain. Proposals having for their object to secure increased strength and efficiency in the Army and for amending the present conditions of military service will be submitted to you. Bills for enabling accused persons to be heard as witnesses in their own defence, and for cheapening and improving the procedure of Scottish Private Bill legislation have been before Parliament on many previous occasions. I trust that in the course of the present Session a final decision may be given upon these important questions. A measure for facilitating the creation of municipalities in the Administrative County of London will be brought before you. A measure for the amendment of the Vaccination Law will be recommended to your earnest attention. Proposals for the prevention of certain recognised abuses in connection with Church Patronage, for the constitution of a Teaching University for London, for the amendment of the Law relating to Prisons, for dealing in part with the subject of Secondary Education, for amending the Law relating to the Mercantile Marine Fund, for guarding against fraud in the management of Limited Companies, for the better ascertainment of the rights of landlord and tenant on the termination of an agricultural tenancy, and for preventing the adulteration of



drugs and food, will be laid before you in case the time at your disposal should permit you to proceed with them. I heartily commend your momentous deliberations to the care and guidance of Almighty God."

[3] The Address in reply to the Queen's Speech was moved and seconded in the Lords by the Earl of Hardwicke and the Earl of Albemarle, and in the Commons by Colonel Lockwood and Viscount Milton. In the one House it was, as usual, disposed of in course of a few hours; in the Commons the general debate and the various amendments submitted occupied attention until late in the sitting of Friday, Feb. 18th, among the subjects discussed being slavery in Zanzibar, the military operations on the Indian frontier, the situations in the near and far East, and several questions of special interest to Ireland. The great measure of the session was of course the Irish Local Government Bill, on which the proceedings were for the most part businesslike, and, although there were naturally a few rather contentious points, harmonious. The leading debates of the session arose out of the developments and ministerial policy in the Far East, the Government meeting in this regard, as also on their proposals and change of front in reference to vaccination, not a little criticism from their own side. The death-roll of members for the period between the end of the session of '97 and that of '98 was exceptionally heavy, among those who passed away being Sir G. Osborne Morgan, Sir Frank Lockwood, General Sir H. Havelock-Allan, Mr. Villiers, "Father of the House" (his successor in that esteemed position being Sir John Mowbray), Mr. George Dixon the educationalist, Mr. Hamar Bass, Mr. Abel Smith, and Mr. Charles Harrison. Mr. Curzon was appointed to the Viceroyalty of India, and accepted an Irish peerage, which does not disqualify him from returning to the House when his period of Indian service shall have expired. Mr. Gladstone survived his retirement from Parliamentary life rather more than four years; the Commons adjourned on the day of his death, and his remains were, at the unanimous wish of Parliament and the nation, accorded a public funeral in Westminster Abbey (see sect. 10).

[4] The Queen's Speech at the prorogation was in the following terms:—MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—My relations with other nations continue to be friendly. I have witnessed with the deepest sorrow the hostilities that have taken place between Spain and the United States, two nations to whom my Empire is bound by many ties of affection and tradition. The negotiations which have recently been opened give a fair ground for hoping that this deplorable conflict will speedily be brought to a termination by the conclusion of an honourable and enduring peace. Changes which have taken place in the territorial relations of other powers with the Chinese Empire have induced me to conclude agreements by which the harbour of Wei-hai-wei and certain positions adjacent to my colony of Hong Kong have been leased to me by the Emperor of China. I trust that these arrangements will conduce to the maintenance of his independence and the security of his empire, and will be favourable to the development of the extensive commerce which is carried on between the people of Great Britain and China. In concert with the Emperor of Russia and the President of

the French Republic, I have consented to guarantee a loan to enable the King of Greece to satisfy the stipulations of the recent treaty of peace between himself and the Sultan. The evacuation of Thessaly has, in pursuance of that treaty, been duly carried into effect. After lengthened negotiations, I have had great satisfaction in concluding with the Government of the French Republic a convention by which the numerous questions of territorial and commercial rights in West Africa, which had been for years in dispute between the two countries, have been finally settled. This convention is subject to ratification by the French Chambers, but in the meantime both Governments have instructed their officials to confine their occupation to the places and territories which, under the convention, have been recognised as belonging to their respective countries. Arrangements have been made for the establishment at an early date of a penny postage between the United Kingdom, my Dominion of Canada, my Colonies of Newfoundland, the Cape of Good Hope, and Natal, and other parts of my Empire. In certain portions of Western India, and in a small district of the Punjab, the plague, though it has abated during the hot weather, still exists, and a few cases have occurred in other parts of the country. My officers have done all that lies in their power to relieve the victims of the epidemic and to arrest its growth. I am thankful that bountiful harvests have been gathered throughout the greater part of India, and that the internal and external trade of the country is rapidly recovering from the depression caused by the famine of the preceding year. GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the defence of my Empire. The sacrifices which have been asked of you are severe, but they are not greater than the exigencies of the present time require. I am glad to recognise the value of the provisions to which you have assented for increasing the strength and efficiency of the Army. MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—I have seen with much gratification that you have this year added to the Statute Book an important measure for assimilating the local institutions of Ireland to those of England and Scotland. I trust that this valuable reform will tend to strengthen the bonds which unite the people of Great Britain and of Ireland, and to increase their common affection for the fundamental institutions of the realm. I have seen also with satisfaction that among the many important bills which you have passed are to be found the Bill for the reconstitution of the University of London, the Bill for enabling accused persons to be heard as witnesses, and the Bill for preventing abuse in the patronage and occupation of benefices in the Established Church. The principles on which these measures rest have been generally accepted for many years, but an opportunity has not till now been found for passing them into law. I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may attend you.

**Africa.** See sect. 6 (East and Central); sect. 26 (South and Transvaal); sect. 30 (West).

[5] **Army.** Mr. Brodrick (Feb. 25th), in introducing the Army Estimates, stated generally the policy that the Government proposed to adopt with regard to the Army. The number of land forces asked for was 180,513 men, a figure exceeding by 21,739 those voted last

year, and making, with last year's addition, a total additional force on the establishment, as compared with two years ago, of over 25,000 men. This is the largest number of men acted in any year of this century, except during periods of European war, and the greatest increase ever proposed to the Army in time of peace. Although the Army was a few hundred men short of its establishment, we had actually 220,000 serving with the colours and 80,000 in the Reserve. We could put into the field three army corps or 112,000 men; there were 120,000 men in garrison, and there were reserve and auxiliary forces to the number of upwards of 200,000. With the exception of artillery we could mobilise now the force required for home defence, and we could provide for a big war by means of our reserve; but our present force at home was too small in peace to maintain the force abroad, and in the case of minor wars we had either to send composite battalions or to withdraw strong battalions from foreign stations, replacing them by weak and immature ones. It was proposed to increase the cavalry and field artillery, to commence at once to raise six new battalions of infantry, and to add 80 rank and file to the establishment of the home battalions, raising it from 720 to 800—a battalion never to be reduced below 600, to meet the annual drafts for the force abroad. Until the army reached its new establishment, men of good character were being allowed to rejoin it from the Reserve without repaying the deferred pay which they had earned. According to the memorandum of the Secretary of State, a certain number of men would be enlisted for the line for a term of three years' colour service, with option of extension to seven years. It was proposed to give an allowance of 3d. per day to cover cost of groceries and vegetables, thus raising the pay to 1s. per day; but this increase would only be received by efficients of 19 years of age, and would not be given to men enlisted for only three years with the colours. On the other hand, it was proposed to abolish the deferred pay of 2d. a day, at present given to the soldier on his discharge or transfer to the Reserve, and to substitute for it a gratuity at the rate of £1 for every year of service with the colours, up to a maximum of £12. Men transferred to the Army Reserve after three years, and men entitled to pension, would receive a gratuity of £2. With a view to facilitating the preparation of a force for special service out of the United Kingdom, when required, from the battalions at home, without mobilising the Reserve, a Bill was to be introduced to enable infantry soldiers on leaving the colours to undertake voluntarily the liability to recall during their first year of reserve service. Men who assumed this liability would receive extra reserve pay of 6d. a day, making with the ordinary reserve pay 1s. in all. The number of the special reservists for whom pay was provided was 5000. It was also proposed to empower militiamen to volunteer for general service in emergencies. Certain reforms of the War Office were also proposed. For the first time in 26 years troops would be trained in large manœuvres. In course of a prolonged discussion Lord Charles Beresford expressed the opinion that the reserve of guns was very small, and hoped the authorities would not adopt any new quick-firing gun in preference to that of France and Germany. An amendment

of Mr. Labouchere to reduce the proposed establishment by 13,367 was negatived by 232 to 45, and the vote for men agreed to. A supplementary army vote of £1,290,000 for the year 1897-98 was carried March 14th (see sect. 84).

**Ascension Day.** The motion that committees of the Commons should not sit until 2 o'clock was carried by 178 to 39 (May 18th). The motion for the meeting of the House on Ash Wednesday at 2 o'clock instead of noon was (Feb. 22nd) carried by 215 to 121.

**Derby Day** fell in the Whitsuntide recess.

[6] **East and Central Africa** (Uganda, Zanzibar, etc.).

Mr. Joseph A. Pease moved on the Address (Feb. 10th) an amendment expressing regret that, having regard to the assurances given by the Government as to the abolition of slavery throughout the Zanzibar Protectorate, no efficient action appeared yet to have been taken to this end. Mr. Curzon maintained that the Government had given effect to their promise to abolish the legal status of slavery in the Protectorate, and that under the decree which had been issued all slaves would be able to claim their freedom by going through the necessary formalities. Sir W. Harcourt said the decree was condemned by the fact that only a very small number of slaves had been emancipated. Mr. Balfour replied that the Unionist party had, both in opposition and in office, shown a great desire, and had now taken effective steps, to further the cause of freedom. The amendment was negatived by 181 to 120. Mr. Labouchere (March 3rd), on a grant in aid of the expenses of the British Protectorate in Uganda, said there had been great mismanagement in Uganda, and moved the reduction of the vote. Sir Charles Dilke contended that we had broken faith with the Soudanese troops. Mr. H. M. Stanley, while in favour of increasing the grant, thought there had been a total absence of consideration for Soudanese troops. Mr. Curzon contended that the mutiny had nothing whatever to do with Major Macdonald, but was owing to circumstances long anterior in their origin to the appearance of that officer upon the scene. He at the same time agreed with Sir E. Grey as to the necessity for a thorough inquiry into the grievances of the Soudanese mutineers. In the result the proposal to reduce the Estimate was defeated by 212 to 55. Lord Stanmore (March 31st) discussed the condition of affairs in Uganda, and invited a statement with respect to the proposed inquiry. The Duke of Devonshire said Mr. Berkeley would inquire and report upon the cause of the mutiny of the Soudanese troops, and also with reference to all the circumstances connected with the murder of Major Thurston and his fellow-captives. The disaffection among the troops had taken both the civil and military authorities in Uganda by surprise. Certainly their grievance as to arrears of pay had been entirely removed before they were ordered up to join Major Macdonald's force, and in the official papers there was no evidence of any remissness in attending to grievances. Sir C. Dilke (Aug. 5th), on the Diplomatic and Consular Vote, drew attention to what he regarded the extraordinary change of front which had been executed by the Foreign Office with regard to the fugitive slaves on the coast strip of the East African Protectorate. Mr. Curzon, in course of his reply, said the dictum of the Attorney-General had been consistently acted upon, and he knew of no case in which the



instructions of the Government had been violated. An amendment for the reduction of the vote was defeated by 119 to 55.

[7] China. In view of the situation of affairs in the Far East, the meeting of Parliament was awaited with exceptional interest. Germany had occupied and secured a lease of Kiao-Chau Bay without objection by England, and had demanded the right to make railways and work mines. The Chinese Government had approached England for a loan, and Sir Claude Macdonald was reported to have informed the Chinese Government that England was willing to assist China to liquidate the Japanese indemnity, and would provide a loan of £12,000,000 to run for 50 years at 4 per cent. including sinking fund, the conditions to include the opening of three treaty ports—Ta-lien-wan, Siang-yin, and Nanning—a declaration that no portion of the Yang-tze valley should be alienated to any other power, and the right to extend the Burma Railway through Yunnan. The Russian *Chargé d'affaires* had protested strongly against the opening of Ta-lien-wan, and had threatened reprisals and the withdrawal of Russia's friendship if the port were opened; and, supported by France, had herself offered a loan to China. The policy of the Government had been declared by Mr. Balfour at Manchester (Jan. 10th). Our interests in China were not territorial, but commercial. We had a special claim to see that the policy of China was not directed to the discouragement of foreign trade, and if we asked for freedom of trade we meant freedom of trade for all the world alike. This policy of the "open door" was emphasised by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, speaking at Swansea Jan. 17th, said that the Government desired to open China to the benefit of the trade of the world, and were absolutely determined, at whatever cost—if necessary at the cost of war—that the door should not be shut. Just before Parliament met it was stated that Great Britain had definitely withdrawn her demand for the opening of Ta-lien-wan as a condition of the proposed loan, and the loan negotiations appeared to have failed.

Lord Salisbury, speaking on the Address (Feb. 8th), said with regard to China the Government had not surrendered one iota of our treaty rights, nor did it intend to do so; and there was no effort that this country would not make rather than allow those rights to be infringed. But nobody had indicated the least intention to infringe them, nor did he believe that any such intention would ever be entertained. The Government had been willing to make an advance of money to China on condition that certain concessions in no way injurious to her were made with the object of further freeing trade. The Chinese Council said it would embarrass them very much if our proposal as to Ta-lien-wan were insisted on, and he then suggested as a compromise that the opening of the treaty port should be postponed until the railway was completed to the port. The Russian Government had spontaneously given a written assurance that any port they might obtain as an outlet for their commerce should be a port free to the commerce of this country; while the German Government had acted in a similar spirit with regard to Kiao-chau.

Replying in the Commons (Feb. 24th) to Sir

E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. Curzon said Russia had given assurances that any port she might have as an outlet for her commerce on the coasts of the North Pacific would be open to the ships of all the Great Powers and the commerce of all the world. Mr. Curzon informed Lord C. Beresford (Feb. 25th) that the French Government had given an assurance to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris to the effect that they had not the least intention to occupy temporarily or permanently a naval base in Chinese waters similar to the recent occupation by Germany and Russia. It was further stated that the post of Inspector-General of Maritime Customs was in the future, as in the past, to be held by a British subject, so long as British trade with China at the ports continued to exceed that of any other Power; and a port was to be opened in Hu-nan within two years. Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett moved (March 1st), "that it is of vital importance for British commerce and influence that the independence of Chinese territory should be maintained." This was seconded by Mr. G. Bowles. Mr. Curzon said the Chinese had withdrawn their proposal for a loan, and the issue of the loan had been arranged by certain banks. The three objects which the Government had in view were the maintenance of the integrity of China, the preservation of our treaty rights, and freedom of commerce. From statements made by Mr. Curzon (March 10th), it appeared that Russia was negotiating with China for the lease of Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan, as well as for the construction of a railway to one of those ports, on the same conditions as the Manchurian Railway; but Ta-lien-wan, if so leased, was to be opened to foreign trade, like other Chinese ports. Her Majesty's Minister at Peking, in confirming the existence of the negotiations, stated there was no indication of anything in the shape of an ultimatum. Mr. Curzon stated in answer to Sir C. Dilke (March 21st), that regulations with reference to the recent opening of all internal navigation throughout China were being drawn up by the Inspector-General of Maritime Customs at Peking. Mr. Curzon stated (March 28th), in answer to Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, that the Russo-Chinese agreement was signed on the 26th, and that on March 29th the Russian Ambassador had notified to the Government that by a convention signed on that day the usufruct of Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan and the adjacent territories had been granted to Russia by the Chinese Government. Replying to Mr. Marks (March 31st), Mr. Curzon said the Russian Foreign Minister on March 16th had authorised our Ambassador at St. Petersburg to inform Her Majesty's Government that in the event of China consenting to lease to Russia Ta-lien-wan and Port Arthur both ports would be open to foreign trade like other ports in China. Our Ambassador was further authorised to assure the Government that there was no intention on the part of Russia to infringe the rights and privileges guaranteed by existing treaties between China and foreign countries, which privileges include the right, under the Treaty of Tientsin, to send ships of war to all ports within the dominion of the Emperor of China. Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett was informed by the Under Foreign Secretary that the Russian Ambassador's note of March 28th stated that the two ports would be occupied at once by Russian troops and the Russian flag hoisted by



the side of the Chinese flag. Lord C. Beresford was informed (April 5th) that the assurances given by Russia on March 16th, that Ta-lien-wan and Port Arthur would be open to foreign trade, were only renewed in the note on March 28th with regard to Ta-lien-wan; but on the attention of the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs being called to the omission, he replied that he held to the assurances previously given. In reference to questions addressed to him (April 1st) regarding the Chinese provinces of Yunnan and Szechuen, Mr. Curzon informed Mr. J. Walton that the French Government, under the Anglo-French declaration about Siam, agreed that all railway concessions and commercial and other privileges and advantages conceded or which may be conceded in those provinces should, as far as rests with France, be extended and rendered common to Great Britain.

Mr. Balfour, on the motion for adjournment over Easter (April 5th) maintained that the principles of Far East policy laid down by him in January had since guided the Ministry and were still guiding them. China had, he said, undertaken at our instance that the region of the Yang-tze should in no circumstances be parted with or leased to any other power, that the successor to Sir Robert Hart should be an Englishman so long as the commercial predominance of this country gave us an equitable title to have an Englishman in that position, and to permit access by the steamers of all nations to the great waterways of China; while three new treaty ports were to be opened—at Chinwang Peitaiho in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, at Fu-ning in the inlet of Sam-sa, and at Yo-chow, on the Tung-ting Lake, this last being the first treaty port ever opened in Hu-nan. He believed that the principle laid down by Russia, that our treaty arrangements should be in no way interfered with, would be carried out to the letter. Turning to points as to which he thought Russia had pursued an unfortunate course, Mr. Balfour remarked that it would have been well could Russia have confined her policy to the extension of her system to an ice-free commercial port; but unfortunately her statesmen took a different view of their duties and interests, and resolved, in addition to a commercial port, to obtain the control of the port and harbour of Port Arthur. Port Arthur was not a commercial port, but a naval port. The Russian Government had, in Mr. Balfour's view, given a shock to the Chinese Empire by taking a port which dominates the maritime approaches to Peking. Her Majesty's Government had, it seems, on news of the negotiations, offered, if Russia would abstain from taking Port Arthur, to give a corresponding pledge that they would take no port in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li. This offer not being accepted, they had obtained from the Chinese Government Wei-Hai-Wei, with a right to navigation, after the Japanese should have left it, on the same conditions and for the same term of years as those obtained by Russia in the case of Port Arthur [Japan, it seemed, entirely concurred in this arrangement], Wei-hai-wei being the one port in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li which might be said to balance the possession of Port Arthur. Sir W. Harcourt said the policy now enunciated was not that of the "open door"; and other speakers continued the discussion at some length. A similar statement to that of Mr. Balfour was

made by the Duke of Devonshire to the Peers.

Important concessions to the demands of France were made by China in April. Mr. Balfour replying (April 26th) to Mr. Maclean (who asked whether any notice was taken by the Government of an official statement that, in reply to the British Minister's exhortation to China to make a stand against Russian threats, the Chinese Government said that a promise of protection against Russia was the only thing that would help them) said the request was equivalent to a demand that we should guarantee Chinese territory, and this was certainly not a demand which in existing circumstances ought to be granted. It was stated (April 28th) that a portion of Ta-lien-wan Bay was to be fortified, and that the Government had spontaneously intimated to the German Government that it had no intention of calling in question the German rights or interests in the province of Shantung. Sir W. Harcourt (April 29th), after reviewing the despatches from the point of view of the principles of the Government, felt obliged to describe them as a record of continual failure at every point. Mr. Balfour, in course of his reply, maintained that the position of Russia with regard to China was incomparably better twelve months since than now. He warmly repudiated the suggestion that the British ships were withdrawn from Port Arthur in pursuance of a cowardly policy, stating that this was done in the ordinary course of Admiralty management. Mr. Brodrick announced (May 16th) that the garrison of Hong Kong was being strengthened. The Earl of Kimberley (May 17th) put questions as to matters in the Far East, and made some references to Mr. Chamberlain's speech on May 13th at Birmingham, in which, in allusion to the negotiations with Russia, the Colonial Secretary had quoted the old proverb that "he who supps with the devil must have a long spoon." Mr. Curzon stated (May 23rd) that a notification that no Englishmen or other foreigners would be permitted to land at Ta-lien-wan or Port Arthur without a passport *vised* by the Russian Consul had been issued without the knowledge of the Russian Government, and that instructions had been given to withdraw it. On June 6th Mr. Curzon stated that the latest information received by Her Majesty's Government, so far from corroborating the success of the endeavours of the Russo-Chinese Bank to obtain, by means of a railway loan, the control of the sole railway from the north of China to Peking, was to the effect that a preliminary agreement for the extension of the northern line of railway between Peking and New-chwang was signed on June 1st between the representatives of a British syndicate and the Chinese Director-General of Railways. Foreign affairs generally, though with special reference to the Far East, were again discussed, June 10th, when the proceedings of the Government were criticised from their own side, and Mr. Chamberlain justified his Birmingham speech (see sect. 29), and denied that there was any difference of opinion between him and the Prime Minister. Lord Salisbury stated (June 13th) that a convention had been concluded with the Chinese Government, by which a slight extension would be given to the colony of Hong Kong, and it would be made strategically safe. On June 17th his lordship added

that the Government had every reason to hope that the distinguished officer who had already performed valuable duties in the Chinese navy would make arrangements with the Chinese Government by which he would be able to help them to reorganise their service. With regard to the construction of railways in China, Her Majesty's Government would do everything to secure British capitalists concessions where they showed capacity for fulfilling the engagements they undertook. In reply to the Earl of Kimberley, who (Aug. 18) asked what steps the Government proposed to take to safeguard British interests as regards railways in the provinces bordering on the Yang-tze-kiang, the Marquis of Salisbury said the Chinese Government had always been extremely well disposed towards Great Britain, and he was sure we should get concessions equal to those of other nations. Sir Claude Macdonald had been instructed to inform the Chinese Government that Her Majesty's Government would support them in resisting any Power which committed an act of aggression on account of granting concessions to make or support any railways or public work to a British subject. Mr. Curzon on the same day said Her Majesty's Minister had been instructed some time ago to press for the insertion in every concession granted by the Chinese Government, of proper provisions for the equal treatment of all nationals and trade. The policy of the Government was further criticised (Aug. 2nd), when Mr. Balfour denied that the open door had ceased to exist either in Manchuria or elsewhere, and had been shut in our face. As to the new railway policy of the Government, the concessions secured by us in China during the last few months were far greater than those obtained by all our rivals put together. On Aug. 9th Mr. Curzon stated that Sir Claude Macdonald reported by telegraph on July 25th that the Chinese Government had expressed their gratitude to Her Majesty's Government for the promise of support which had been given to them, and added that no threat of aggression had been made. In answer to Mr. J. Walton, the Under Secretary stated that instructions to resist preferential treatment for foreign subjects on trade were sent to Sir Claude in March last. Renewed and particular instructions with reference to railway concessions were sent to him on July 13th. Sir Claude Macdonald had, Mr. Curzon informed Mr. Provand, telegraphed on Feb. 18th that Germany had opposed a scheme for a trunk railway from Tien-tsin to Chin-kiang, on the ground that no railway could be constructed in the province of Shantung without an arrangement with them; but it had been explained that the demand put forward was merely to the effect that if the Chinese Government desired to obtain foreign assistance for the construction of railways in the province, they should in the first instance offer the work and supplies to German industry and German trade. No exclusive privileges had been claimed, and no attempt had been made to exclude other nations from free competition in the province. The situation was further discussed on Aug. 10th, Mr. Balfour denying that the open door had been closed anywhere. On Aug. 11th, the day before the prorogation, Mr. Balfour informed Mr. Provand that on March 1st Sir Claude Macdonald was instructed that the Chinese Government were at liberty to

ascertain whether German tenders could be obtained for railway construction on better terms than those made by British capitalists, but that Her Majesty's Government could not admit a preferential right on the part of Germany simply on the ground of a projected line being in the province of Shantung. No reply had yet been received from the Chinese Government. Mr. Yerburgh asked whether the fact that the Tsung-li-Yamen had given a formal assent to the conditions imposed by M. Pavloff with regard to the contract for the Niuchwang Railway extension loan, the said conditions being that the railway should not be mortgaged as security, and no foreign control or interference of any description should be permitted, even in case of default; and whether these conditions were not in direct conflict with the terms of the signed contract. Mr. Balfour replied that the facts were substantially as stated, and that the matter was engaging the "serious attention" of the Government. On the following day he could and nothing regarding the railway questions, though in answer to Mr. Lowles, he stated that every legitimate commercial enterprise in China would receive the support of Her Majesty's Government.

[3] Education, England and Wales. Sir J. Lubbock (March 22nd) moved a resolution declaring it to be desirable to assimilate the provisions of the English Education Code as regards class and special subjects to those in the Scotch Code of '97. He proposed to remove a limitation in the Code upon the number of class and special subjects in which children in elementary schools may be presented. Mr. Jebb seconded. Sir J. Gorst thought the present number of such subjects was enough for the children at the tender age at which they go to school in this country. The law relating to the attendance of children in Scotch schools was much more stringent than that relating to those in English schools, and in the Scotch schools they had older children and more teachers. Sir W. Harcourt said the official answer to the demand of the mover and seconder was that we had not in this country the machinery for giving to English children a decent education; and hon. members should endeavour to awaken the minds of the English people to the greatest of all their deficiencies. The resolution was withdrawn. Mr. Lloyd George (April 19th) drew attention to the subject of public education, and moved "that it is essential to a just and efficient system of national education that there should be within reach of every child in England and Wales a public elementary school under local representative management; and that there should also be provided increased facilities for the training of teachers in colleges free from sectarian control." This was seconded by Mr. Alfred Hutton. Sir J. Gorst, in opposing the resolution, said it was acknowledged that the present parliament could not pass a comprehensive measure for the development of national education, and it was necessary therefore that the fragmentary efforts of the Legislature should be made, not in accordance with some settled policy, but in order of their urgency. The most urgent reform was to get into the existing schools more children who were in a condition to receive instruction, and to keep them there until they were over age. Sir W. Harcourt said our system of national



education was inefficient from top to bottom. Mr. Knox opposed the resolution, which was rejected by 183 to 101. Sir J. Gorst, in proposing the Education Vote for England and Wales (June 17th), said that in the sum asked for there was an apparent increase of £332,005 over the sum voted in the previous year, but the true increase was only £278,055. Adding to the sum voted by Parliament towards elementary education the sums derived from voluntary subscriptions (£845,000) and from the rates (£2,325,801), it might be assumed that in the current financial year a sum of upwards of £3,199,856 would be spent in England and Wales upon elementary education. There were however serious obstacles which prevented the expenditure of the large sums from fully obtaining the desired purpose. He included among these the early age at which children leave school, irregularity of attendance, the unfit condition of many children attending to receive instruction, the inferiority in great towns of the voluntary schools to the board schools, the inferiority of the rural schools, the want of teachers, and the want of an organisation of secondary education. In discussing these points he observed that if the Government liked to make the attendance at school really compulsory it could be done; and he had no hesitation in saying that in London Bible teaching in board schools was so superior to the teaching in voluntary schools that there was no comparison between them. Sir W. Harcourt observed that the statement would have an immense influence on the House and the country, and asked why they were not dealing with these educational defects. The Government had been in office for three years, and with a powerful majority, but what had they done to cure the defects in the education of the people beyond granting half a million to the voluntary schools and a trifle to the board schools? The view of the Archbishop of Canterbury seemed to be that voluntary schools were to be manipulated as a machine for doctrinal and sectarian teaching. Mr. Balfour in reply warmly repudiated the statement that in the vast majority of the Church schools the ritual and doctrine were inconsistent with those of the Church. The vote was carried after further discussion. Lord Hugh Cecil, on the report of the vote (June 24th), adverted to the speech of Sir John Gorst, which he said had greatly offended a large number of the supporters of and teachers in voluntary schools. Sir J. Gorst, in reply, explained that he had applied his remarks, not to voluntary schools generally, but only to voluntary schools in the great towns, and that he had often stated that voluntary schools in the country were as a rule better than Board schools. His remarks as to religious education had reference to Bible teaching only. The Archbishop of Canterbury (July 12th) asked the Lord President of the Council whether he could say on what authority or on what evidence the Vice-President of the Council stated publicly that the teaching of the Bible in board schools in large towns was far superior to the teaching of the same subjects in voluntary schools in the same places. The Duke of Devonshire replied that the statement complained of was an expression of Sir John Gorst's own personal opinion, and was not based upon any official or other authority, but on personal observation. The opinion of Sir John Gorst was the opinion of

that gentleman only. The opinion of the Vice-President did not purport to relate to the religious instruction given in the schools of the country generally, but solely to that given in the schools of the Metropolis, and he did not see why it need have given rise to any very great alarm or annoyance to managers of any voluntary schools. As to a further statement in the speech of the Vice-President, based on a quotation from the report of one of the departmental inspectors, to the effect that the farmers and squires were no friends of the education of the agricultural labourer, the noble duke regretted that such an assertion should have been made by any official of the Department, and also that it should have been repeated in an official statement by the representative of the Education Department. On July 28th complaint was made that after a Bill to confirm a provisional order of the Education Department, enabling the London School Board to acquire a number of pieces of land for school purposes, had passed through the unopposed committee, a paragraph relating to a scheduled site at Camberwell had been struck out without notice to the Board. Sir John Gorst said that the site had been struck out from a previous Bill, the department were not aware that it had been reintroduced into this Bill, and there was no time to give notice. Sir H. Fowler moved the adjournment of the debate, but this was negatived by 148 to 92, further motion to recommit the Bill being also negatived, and third reading carried.

[9] **Egypt and the Soudan.** The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed Mr. John Ellis (May 17th), that £798,802 had been advanced to the Egyptian Government [as a grant in aid for the year '96-97 of the expenditure incurred in connection with the expedition to Dongola (see Session, sect. 14, ed. '98)], and was owing on March 31st, '98. The Egyptian Government had agreed to pay 2½ per cent. interest, but none had yet been paid. No date was fixed for the repayment of the sum advanced. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (June 27th) moved a resolution in favour of remitting the advance of £798,802 made last year to the Egyptian Government, in connection with the operations in the Nile Valley. He said peace now reigned from Dongola to Berber, Kassala and Suakim, and this had been achieved at a total cost of no more than £1,850,000, of which £750,000 had been expended on most valuable assets, comprising hundreds of miles of railways and telegraphs. The Government did not contemplate the undertaking of any further military operations on a large scale or involving any considerable expense, after the power of the Khalifa had been broken, for the recovery of the great provinces to the south of Khartoum. They anticipated that expeditions might be made by a gunboat flotilla to free the waterway of the Nile from any interference with perfect freedom of commerce with the interior. The estimated additional cost of the operations would not exceed £750,000, and if they remitted the loan of last year the Egyptian Government would be able to provide all the extra funds necessary for the purpose. Sir W. Harcourt characterised the transaction as a most remarkable one, and entered his protest against it. After further discussion the resolution was carried by 155 to 81. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to Mr. Kimber (July 1st), said the fact that the loan or grant to Egypt



included the sum of £270,000 advanced for the purchase of material for the railway between Wady Halfa and Abu Hamed would not be overlooked in the settlement of accounts after the capture of Khartoum. The right hon. gentleman informed Mr. Dillon (July 4th) that the war expenditure south of the Assuan was being defrayed directly by the Egyptian Government. The extra charge for the British forces north of Assuan, including cost of transport thither, was being temporarily defrayed from Army funds, but would be refunded by the Egyptian Government, who would also provide the expenses of the expedition to Khartoum.

[10] Gladstone (Mr.), after a long and painful illness borne with heroic fortitude and patience, died at Hawarden Castle, Flintshire, on the morning of Ascension Day, May 19th, '98. At the meeting of the Commons in the afternoon, a large gathering of members being present, most of whom wore mourning, Mr. Balfour, rising almost immediately after prayers, before any other business had been entered upon, said he thought it would be felt in all parts of the House that they ought to do fitting honour to the memory of that great man whose long and splendid career had just closed by adjourning their business that afternoon. This was not the occasion on which to give utterance to any of the thoughts which naturally suggested themselves; that occasion would be presented to-morrow, when it would be his duty to propose an address praying Her Majesty to grant a public funeral to Mr. Gladstone, should that not be inconsistent with his expressed wishes and the wishes of those who had a right to speak on his behalf, and also praying Her Majesty to give directions for a public monument to be erected at Westminster to his honour. Mr. Balfour then moved the adjournment of the House, and this having being seconded by Sir William Harcourt, the proceedings, which had occupied only a few minutes, came to a close. The House being met on the following day, May 20th, the Speaker announced that he had received messages of sympathy from the President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies and from the Norwegian Storting. The message from Italy was as follows: "The news of the death of William Gladstone has been received with profound sorrow by the Italian nation, ever mindful of the interest constantly shown by that great statesman in the cause of our national resurrection, and has awakened a heartfelt and solemn echo of grief in the hearts of my colleagues of the Chamber of Deputies. As the Chamber is now prorogued, it falls on me, in virtue of my office of President, to interpret their sentiments, and assure the House of Commons of our lively participation in its grief at the loss of so eminent a member, whose whole life was one constant expression of devotion to his country."

—BIANCHERI, President of the Chamber of Deputies." Subsequently (May 23rd) the following further message of sympathy was read: "From the President of the Chamber of Deputies at Athens to the Right Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons, London. In the name of my colleagues of the Hellenic Parliament, I beg you to transmit to the honourable members of the House of Commons the expression of our grief at the loss of the eminent statesman and friend of Greece—

Gladstone. He was entitled to the gratitude of the Greek people, and his name will ever be venerated by my 'ellow-countrymen." On May 24th further messages were received from the Senate and the President of the Chamber of Deputies of the Argentine Republic, the former communication being as follows: "Buenos Aires, 24th May.—To the Most Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons, London. I have the honour to communicate to the Speaker that the Senate of the Argentine nation, over which I preside, rose to its feet in honour of the great memory of William Ewart Gladstone, the glory of humanity, whose loss the whole world at this moment deplores, and who merits the posthumous homage of all the Parliaments of the free nations of the world.—BARTOLOME MITRE." A message of condolence from the Chamber of Peers of Portugal was sent to both Houses.

The scene in the Commons on May 20th was deeply impressive. The House was absolutely full of members, while the accommodation for peers, distinguished visitors, strangers, and ladies was utterly exhausted. The Speaker, in pursuance of the ordinary rule regulating public business, called upon the member whose name headed the list of inquiries to Ministers; but in response to a cry from all quarters of the House of "No questions," the more serious and solemn proceedings of the sitting were forthwith entered upon. Mr. Balfour, Leader of the House, observed that this was not the place, this still more was not the time, at which to attempt any estimate of a career which began on the morrow of the first Reform Bill, and which lasted for two generations. During that period the country went through a series of changes in science, changes theological, social, and political, and in all these phases of contemporary evolution Mr. Gladstone took the liveliest interest. How was it possible for any one to pretend to exhaust the many-sided aspects of such a life, even on such an occasion as this? If he ventured to say anything, it was rather of Mr. Gladstone as the greatest member of the greatest deliberative assembly which so far the world has seen. There was no gift which would enable a man to move, to influence, to adorn an assembly like this, that Mr. Gladstone did not possess in a supereminent degree. From the conversational discussion appropriate to our work in committee to the most sustained eloquence befitting some high argument and some great historic occasion, every weapon of Parliamentary warfare was wielded by him with the sureness and ease of a perfect, absolute, and complete mastery. Mr. Gladstone's place in history, and the judgment they ought to pass upon the great part which he had played in the history of his country and in the history of the world, were not to be discussed by him to-day, nor did he think that the final answer could be given to them, the final judgment pronounced, in course of this generation. But one service Mr. Gladstone did—in his opinion incalculable—which was altogether apart from the judgment which they might be disposed to pass upon particular opinions, or particular views, or particular lines of policy which Mr. Gladstone might from time to time have adopted. He added a dignity and he added a weight to the deliberations of the House by his genius for which it was impossible to be sufficiently grateful. The Leader

of the House concluded by moving the following, explaining that in drawing up its terms they had adhered closely to the forms of precedent:—"That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to give directions that the remains of the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone be interred at the public charge, and that a monument be erected in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, with an inscription expressive of the public admiration and attachment, and of the high sense entertained of his rare and splendid gifts, and his devoted labours in Parliament and in great offices of state, and to assure Her Majesty that this House will make good the expenses attending the same."

Sir W. Harcourt, in seconding, remarked that the sincerity of Mr. Gladstone no man doubted. What he believed he intensely believed; what he wished he greatly wished; what he wrought he strenuously wrought. These were the constituents of a great character, and these were the qualities which the judgment of history would crown with deserved fame, however people might differ as to the objects to which they were devoted. He concurred in Mr. Balfour's testimony to what the House owed to the life of Mr. Gladstone and to the natural powers of his genius. They felt, as the right hon. gentleman had said, that he exalted the spirit of the assembly in which he was the undisputed chief; they felt that the House of Commons was greater by his presence, as it was by his memory. What he did for the House he did for the nation too. Sir William thought it was impossible to overvalue the influence, which the purity and the piety of his public and his private life had had upon the life of this country. It had exercised a lasting influence upon the moral sense of the people at large. What Mr. Gladstone had preached he had practised. His life had been a lesson which was not, and would not be, forgotten. There was not a hamlet in this land where his virtues were not known and felt. They felt that his heart was ever with the weak, the miserable, and the poor. They remembered how much of his life was spent in labours to alleviate their lot. They knew him; they were almost his flesh and blood. His sympathies were not confined to narrow bounds. The strongest passions of his heart were for freedom and peace—freedom not only for his own, but for every race, peace with every people, glad tidings of great joy—the gospel of the religion to which he was devoutly attached, and his voice went forth to all who were desolate and oppressed wherever they might dwell.

Mr. Dillon, leader of the Irish parliamentary party, said he felt that he had a peculiar right to join in paying a tribute to the great Englishman who had died the day before. For the later and—as all men agree—the most glorious years of his strenuous and splendid life were dominated by the love which he bore to his—the speaker's—nation and by the eager and even passionate desire to serve Ireland and give her liberty and peace. Mr. Alfred Thomas, on behalf of the members representing Welsh constituencies with whom he was associated, added their tribute to those so feelingly expressed by the speakers who had preceded him; and the resolution was then agreed to *nonne contradicente*.

Almost immediately afterwards a similar

scene was enacted in the House of Lords, where there was a large gathering of peers, ladies, and members of the other House who had found time to cross the building from that chamber to this. The Marquis of Salisbury, in proposing a resolution similar in terms to that quoted above, said the most distinguished political name in this century had been withdrawn from the roll of the living. His history, his merits, his wonderful qualities, had been dwelt upon by many tongues and many pens, and there was no need to repeat them then; but the point which seemed to him remarkable, and which he thought would attract the attention of foreign nations and of future generations more than any other, was the universal consent of all persons, of all classes and of all schools of thought, in doing honour on this sorrowful occasion to a man who had been more mixed up in political conflict than probably almost any man ever known. What was the cause of this unanimous opinion? It was that men recognised in him a man guided—whether under mistaken impressions or not, it mattered not—in all the steps he took, in all the efforts he made, by a high moral ideal. He left behind him, especially to those who had followed with deep interest the history of the later years—one might almost say the later months of his life—the memory of a great Christian statesman, set up necessarily on high, from which the sight of his character, his motives, and his intentions would strike all the world. It was situated so that it would have left a deep and most salutary influence on the political thought and the social thought of the generation in which he lived; and he would be long remembered not so much for the causes in which he was engaged or the political projects which he favoured, but as a great example, to which history hardly furnishes a parallel, of a great Christian man.

The Earl of Kimberley, in seconding, said Lord Salisbury had undoubtedly struck the keynote of the universal feeling towards the statesman they had lost. The Duke of Devonshire, in expressing on behalf of the Liberal Unionist peers their sincere concurrence in what had been said by the two leaders, remarked that, deeply as they regretted the difference of opinion which caused the separation between Mr. Gladstone and many of those who had been his most devoted adherents, they never doubted, and they did not then doubt, that in that, as in every other matter with which during his long public life he had to deal, he was actuated by no other consideration than that of a sense of public duty, and by his conception of that which was in the highest interests of the country.

The Earl of Rosebery, in course of a noble oration, cited the words which were used by Lord Salisbury when Mr. Gladstone resigned the office of Prime Minister, "that his was the most brilliant intellect that had been applied to the service of the State since Parliamentary Government began." That seemed to Lord Rosebery an adequate and noble appreciation; but there was also a side which struck one more strongly in regard to Mr. Gladstone than in regard to any one else, and that was that his intellect—mighty by nature—was fashioned and prepared by the labour of every day and almost every hour, until the last day of health he possessed. There were two great features of Mr. Gladstone's intellect: the first was his



enormous power of concentration, the second was the infinite variety and multiplicity of his interests. There was no man in the history of England, no man at any rate of recent centuries, who touched the intellectual life of the country at so many points and over so great a range of years. But that was in fact and reality not merely a part of his intellect but of his character, for the first and most obvious feature of Mr. Gladstone's character was the universality and humanity of his sympathies. Sympathy was one great feature of his character; but there was another with which the noble marquis had dealt, and that he would only touch on with a single word. He meant the depth of his Christian faith. The faith of Mr. Gladstone obviously to all who knew him pervaded every act and every part of his life. It was the faith, the pure faith of a child confirmed by the experience and the conviction of manhood. There was no expression so frequently on Mr. Gladstone's lips as "manhood." It was obvious from all he said and all he did that the virile virtue of manhood, in which he comprehended courage, righteous daring, the disdain of odds against him—that virile virtue of manhood was perhaps the one which he put the highest. This nation loves brave men. Mr. Gladstone was the bravest of the brave. There was no cause so hopeless that he was afraid to undertake it, there was no amount of opposition which would cow him when once he had undertaken it. Lord Rosebery thought the occasion ought not to pass without letting Mrs. Gladstone (who for sixty years shared all the sorrows and all the joys of Mr. Gladstone's life) know she was in their thoughts that day. "Yet, putting that one figure aside," continued the noble Earl, "to me, at any rate, this is not an occasion for absolute and entire and unreserved lamentation: were it indeed possible so to protract the inexorable limits of human life that we might have hoped that future years and even future generations might see Mr. Gladstone's face and hear his matchless voice, and receive the lessons of his unrivalled experience, we might indeed grieve to-day as those who have no hope. But that is not the case. He had long exceeded the span of mortal years, and his latter months had been months of unspeakable pain and distress. He is now in that rest for which he sought and prayed, and which was to give him relief from a life which had become burdensome to him. Surely this should not be an occasion entirely for grief, when a life prolonged to such a limit, so full of honour, so crowned with glory, has come to its termination. The nation lives that produced him. The nation that produced him may yet produce others like him; and in the meantime it is rich in his memory, rich in his life, and rich above all in his animating and inspiring example. Nor do I think that we should regard this example as limited to our own country or race. It seems to me that, if we may judge from the papers of to-day, it is shared by, and is the possession of all civilised mankind, and that generations still to come through many long years will look for encouragement in labour, for fortitude in adversity, for the example of a sublime Christianity, with constant hope and constant encouragement, to the pure, the splendid, and the dauntless figure of William Ewart Gladstone." The resolution was then agreed to *nemine dissente*.

The Address to the Queen which had been

passed by both Houses was immediately communicated to Her Majesty, who at once gave her assent to its prayer. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, in reply to a letter addressed to him by Lord Salisbury, "on behalf of his mother and the family, and with a deep sense of gratitude to Her Majesty and to both Houses of Parliament," accepted this signal tribute from the nation to his father. Mr. Gladstone had in his will left the particulars of his burial to his executors, specifying only, "(a) that it is to be very simple, and also private, unless they shall consider that there are conclusive reasons to the contrary; (b) that I desire to be buried where my wife may also lie; (c) that on no account shall any laudatory inscription be placed over me." These "conclusive reasons" had in the judgment of the family been established by the offer conveyed to them, and by the marvellous manifestations of feeling in all parts of the Empire; and the necessary assurance had been given that the condition specified in (b) would be fulfilled. Both Houses accordingly passed a resolution that they would attend the funeral. What was virtually a memorial service was held in Hawarden church on Ascension Day. The body lay in state on Tuesday, May 24th, in the study in Hawarden Castle, and was seen by many thousands of persons. On the Wednesday it was removed to Hawarden church. In the evening the coffin, escorted by a long procession of mourners, was conveyed to Broughton railway station, and thence carried by way of Chester, Crewe, Stafford, Rugby, to London, great bodies of people being assembled to see the train as it passed sometimes through open country or as it slowed down through the great centres of traffic. From Willesden the train proceeded to Westminster Bridge station, whence the coffin was borne to Westminster Hall, which had been specially fitted up for the occasion, and where, lying on a catafalque, it was specially watched through two nights by forty gentlemen who had volunteered for the service, and reverentially viewed during two days—Thursday and Friday—by some 300,000 mourners. On Saturday, May 28th, members of the two Houses assembled in their respective chambers, and in due course walked in procession through Westminster Hall to Westminster Abbey, and there attended the funeral service.

On August 2nd a sum of £2000 to defray the expenses of Mr. Gladstone's funeral was voted by the Commons; and on August 3rd Mr. Balfour informed Lord Balcarras that the commission for the national monument of the deceased statesman had been entrusted to Mr. Brock, R.A.

[11] *Greece, Turkey, Crete.*—Mr. Curzon, replying (Feb. 1th) to Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, said the Russian Government had informed the other Powers of their disposition to view favourably the candidature of Prince George of Greece as Governor-General of Crete, before recommending the Sultan to propose him. It was true that the Government of Great Britain and France had supported the idea of the candidature, but the Government were not aware that any attempt had been made by the Czar to force the candidature upon Turkey. It was stated (March 28th) that the Austro-Hungarian Government (following the example of Germany) were about to withdraw their squadron and contingent of troops from Crete by the 15th of the next month, only leaving a



sufficient naval force for the protection of their consular authorities and their own subjects. But this measure was not to imply withdrawal from the European concert, nor any departure from the policy followed from the first by Austria-Hungary in the Cretan question. Mr. Balfour informed Mr. Legh (April 28th) that he believed it was understood that the publication of the Greek Loan was fixed for May 2nd, and the issue for May 10th; and the evacuation of Thessaly would take place within one month of the former date (see sect. 56). Mr. Curzon stated, in answer to Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett (May 13th), that the Turkish Government had proposed the appointment of Karatheodori as Governor-General of Crete, and had been informed that the appointment of a Turkish subject was contrary to the declarations made by several of the Powers, and consequently inadmissible.

[12] **Imperial Penny Postage.** As the result of the Imperial Conference on Postage early in July, it was agreed that letter postage of 1d. per half-ounce should be established between the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland, Cape Colony, Natal, and such of the Crown Colonies as might, with the approval of the Government, be willing to adopt it. Mr. Hanbury stated (Aug. 9th) that the new scheme was to come into operation on Christmas Day, between Great Britain and such of the British Colonies as are prepared to adopt it.

[13] **India, Chitral and North-West Frontier operations.** The Marquis of Salisbury, replying to observations made by the Earl of Kimberley during the debate on the Address (Feb. 6th) with respect to the Indian Frontier, said there was no wish on the part of the Government to occupy a single position which was not in the judgment of the highest expert authorities absolutely necessary for the security of our Indian Empire and the fulfilment of our treaty obligations. It was stated in the Commons (Feb. 10th) that the estimated cost of the operations on the North-West Frontier, for the whole year '97-8, would amount to about £2,511,000 sterling. Mr. Lawson Walton moved (Feb. 14th) an amendment to the Address, expressing disapproval of the policy pursued in the permanent military occupation of Chitral and the maintenance and fortification of the road from Peshawur through the territory of the independent tribes, and deploring the consequences which had followed from that policy; and further representing that the safety and prosperity of the Indian Empire would be best promoted by respecting the independence of the Frontier tribes and avoiding the occupation of their territory. Lord G. Hamilton said the Liberal Government resigned before they had considered the alternative schemes which the Indian Government sent home. Had they considered those schemes they would, he believed, have largely modified their views. As to our future policy, there were two schools, the Sind and the Punjab; and the former of them, which aimed at establishing friendly relations with the tribes, was the more sympathetic and the more worthy of a civilised nation. If those who came after him would devote their attention to the future and not the past, there would be reason to hope that the upshot of this debate might be that the country would know hereafter, no matter what party might be in power, that the same principles and methods would

be applied with firmness in the treatment of the various difficulties respecting the question of the Indian frontier as they presented themselves. Sir H. Fowler said it was again and again declared that the agency established at Chitral was only to be a temporary arrangement. Mr. Asquith (Feb. 15th) agreed that it was desirable to have continuity of policy with regard to the Indian frontier, but contended that what the Secretary for India had done was to defend a most direct and most violent reversal of the policy of one Government by another. After further debate, in which Mr. Curzon, Sir W. Harcourt, and Mr. Balfour joined, the amendment was rejected by 311 to 208. Mr. S. Smith moved (Feb. 22nd) "that the expenditure involved in the recent operations beyond the frontier of India ought not to be charged entirely upon the revenues of India." Lord G. Hamilton said he could understand the House wishing to assist India in defraying the cost of some military expedition that was more Imperial than Indian in character, but it could not be contended that there was anything Imperial in the recent operations on the Frontier. Sir H. Fowler could not assent to the statement that this was not an Imperial question. The resolution was rejected by 188 to 96. Lord Roberts of Kandahar (March 7th) called attention to the papers recently presented to Parliament relating to British relations with the neighbouring tribes on the North-West Frontier of India, and the military operations undertaken against them during the year '97-8. In the territories lying between our borders and Afghanistan there existed 200,000 fighting tribesmen, who could make the fulfilment of our obligations to the Ameer either very easy or extremely difficult, if not impossible. The all-important question for us, therefore, was how we could insure that that enormous military force might be used for us and not against us. The system of non-interference with the frontier tribes, and especially the Afridis, had absolutely failed, and he maintained that the forward policy was the only policy by which we could secure the allegiance of those warlike and uncivilised races. The recent outbreak among them had not, he contended, been caused by the forward policy, but rather by that policy not having been pushed far enough, and by our half-hearted manner of dealing with the tribes. The forward policy had not been simply one of military subjugation, but had hitherto been mainly peaceful. In his opinion it was imperative that we should occupy Chitral, the northernmost corner of our frontier, because, though the chance of a successful attack on India from that direction was infinitesimal, the danger of allowing two or three thousand men to cross the passes would cause great excitement throughout Kashmir and the Punjab, and also have a very ill effect all along the frontier. The Earl of Onslow contended that the Indian finances would not bear the strain of a forward policy, and urged that matters should be allowed to remain in their present position, and that we should go on endeavouring to cultivate friendly relations with the frontier tribes. After further debate, in which the Earl of Northbrook and the Marquis of Lansdowne joined, the subject dropped. In course of a discussion (June 7th) on the resolution on which the East India Loan Bill (see sect. 50) was founded, Sir H. Fowler joined with Lord

George Hamilton in an appreciation, which he was sure was fully shared by the House, of the admirable manner in which Lord Elgin had discharged the duties of his very troublesome Vice-royalty. Sir Henry also expressed the opinion that, now the operations on the North-West Frontier were over, there should be an investigation into the causes of the outbreak and the circumstances under which that unfortunate conflict was entered upon.

[14] *India (Currency)*. Mr. Vicary Gibbs (March 20th) moved a resolution proposing "that a select committee or royal commission be appointed to consider the monetary condition of India and the effects of closing the Indian mints to silver on the different classes and interests affected thereby, to report on the suggested establishment of a gold standard in that country, and to make such recommendations as they may think fit." This was seconded by Mr. Maclean. Mr. Wylie moved by way of amendment "that this House being satisfied that the Indian Government has been and is giving due consideration to the monetary condition of India, awaits further communications from the Indian Government before taking any steps in connection with this subject." Lord G. Hamilton said the Government believed that any attempt to reopen the Indian mints without some international agreement would be an act of lunacy. He therefore could not associate himself with any inquiry which might lead to a reversal of the policy initiated in '93; but he was prepared to undertake an inquiry into the proposals which the Indian Government had sent home, and would therefore move, in place of the motion and amendment, "That it is desirable that a further inquiry be made into the monetary system of India, and into the proposals of the Government of India for the establishment of a gold standard in that country." Sir W. Harcourt thought this proposal perfectly satisfactory; and the amendment having been withdrawn, and the original resolution negatived, the proposal of the Secretary for India was agreed to. [The names of the members of the committee will be found at the end of this article.]

[15] *India (Press Law)*. Mr. H. Roberts (Feb. 18th) moved on the Address an amendment setting forth that the House regarded with grave concern the policy of internal repression lately adopted by the Government of India, and especially the deportation and continued imprisonment of British Indian subjects without trial, the recent series of press prosecutions, and the present proposals to increase the severity of the law relating to sedition in India. Lord G. Hamilton stated that the Government had no intention of entering upon a policy of repression or coercion in India. As to the trial of certain gentlemen, they had published articles containing incitements to crime; there was not, however, the slightest intention to silence or curb the native press. Mr. Maclean expressed the opinion that the projected change in the law would suppress all kinds of free expression of opinion in India. The amendment was negatived by 182 to 109. Mr. Herbert Roberts reverted to the subject on the East India Revenue Accounts (Aug. 11th), moving an amendment setting forth in brief that the recent alterations made in the law relating to sedition and the control of the press in India demanded the immediate attention of Parliament. Lord G. Hamilton said the re-drafted

clause of the Indian penal code merely confirmed the old law as judicially interpreted. The amendment was negatived by 66 to 30.

[16] *Ireland (Catholic University Education)*. Mr. Dillon moved on the Address (Feb. 16th) an amendment representing that it was the duty of the Government immediately to propose legislation with a view to placing Irish Catholics on a footing of equality with their fellow-countrymen of other religious denominations in all matters concerned with University Education. The hon. member said the Roman Catholics did not ask for the endowment of any form of religion. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Harrington and supported by Mr. Haldane and Mr. T. M. Healy, but opposed by Mr. Grant Lawson and Col. Sanderson. Mr. Lecky supported the principle of establishing an Irish Roman Catholic University, though he was unable to vote for an amendment which was directed against the Government, and declared that it was necessary to deal with the question in the present overcrowded session. Mr. Balfour said the proposal, he understood, the leaders of the Roman Catholic party in Ireland would be contented with, and which would meet the difficulty of providing higher education for the majority of the Irish population, was one that would not fence round the endowment given to any institution provided in Ireland with any more limitations than exist at the present moment in the case of Trinity College, Dublin, or which governed the great universities of England and Scotland. He could not conceive how any Unionist could support Unionism in all its aspects if he refused to consider the petition or demand earnestly put before them by the representatives of the Roman Catholics of Ireland. Mr. J. Morley (Feb. 17th), speaking for himself alone, assented to the amendment without pledging himself to any particular scheme until the details should be before him, though his idea was the establishment of a university without tests, restrictions, or limitations, and with a governing body elected by members of the university. Mr. Wallace (Edinburgh) opposed the amendment. Mr. Perks said the Nonconformists were opposed to the establishment and endowment of a Catholic university in Ireland. Mr. Lloyd George deeply regretted that he was unable to agree to the amendment; but Mr. Lyttleton expressed sympathy with it, and Mr. Carson strongly supported the bringing home of University education to Irish people in a way that would be accepted. The amendment was negatived without a division.

*Inebriates* (see sect. 58).

[17] *Ireland, Distress in*. Mr. Davitt (Feb. 9th) moved on the Address an amendment representing "that in large districts of Ireland considerable bodies of the population were on the very brink of actual famine, that the temporary relief measures proposed by the Government had been too long deferred and were entirely inadequate; and urging the necessity, first, of applying measures of temporary relief on a large and generous scale to the suffering districts, and secondly, of introducing legislation calculated to avert the constant recurrence of famines in certain districts of Ireland." Mr. Hayden seconded, Mr. Dillon and Mr. Healy supported, and Mr. H. Plunkett thought some scheme ought to be propounded for the relief of the prevailing destitution. Mr. G. Balfour fully acknowledged that the situation



was grave, and called for exceptional measures. The Government had relaxed the conditions of out-relief, and where the provision for destitution was likely to be large in the coming spring they would assist the guardians with public money on certain conditions, the principal of which was that the union itself should subscribe some of the necessary expenditure. This system was already at work in five unions. The Government would also introduce a Seed Supply Act, and they had authorised the Congested Districts Board to spend additional money in the poor districts of Mayo and Galway. The amendment was (Feb. 10th) rejected by 235 to 153. Mr. Dillon (April 22nd) obtained leave to move the adjournment in order to call attention to the "acute distress now existing in certain districts in the west of Ireland, and the failure of the relief measures of the Government." Mr. G. Balfour said it was impossible to point to a single case of death from famine and starvation during the last three or four months. The motion was negatived by 204 to 100. Mr. Dillon (May 13th) on the vote for the office of Chief Secretary, drew attention to the prevalence of distress in parts of Ireland, observing that the condition of things in the west was a disgrace to the administration of the country. Mr. G. Balfour denied that he was unsympathetic in the matter; he had never denied that distress existed and was acute in certain localities in the west, but the result of his inquiries had never borne out the statements that had been made to him of families being in a state of destitution and semi-starvation. Relief was given in every case where the relieving officer came to the conclusion that it was necessary. The problem of preventing the recurrence of distress had already been solved to some extent by the Congested Districts Board, to which he had given an additional £10,000, and he hoped next year to do more in the same direction. Mr. Davitt adverted (Aug. 9th) to the existence of distress in the west of Ireland, and Mr. Balfour said he hoped we might gradually see in that quarter such a growth in the size of the holdings as might ultimately make these recurring distresses more and more rare, until they finally disappeared.

[18] **Ireland, Financial Relations of, with Great Britain.** Mr. J. Redmond (July 4th) called attention to the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland, and moved "That the disproportion between the taxation of Ireland and its taxable capacity, as compared with the other parts of the Kingdom, disclosed by the findings of the Royal Commission, constitutes a grievance, and demands the early attention of the Government, with a view to proposing a remedy." This resolution was, he said, submitted at the request of a conference of Irish members over which Col. Sanderson presided, and which was representative of every political party in Ireland. For nearly a century there had been no great public question on which Irish opinion was so unanimous as it was with regard to this. Upon the report of the Commission Ireland was overtaxed to the extent of nearly £3,000,000 a year. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Lecky, who said it was undeniable that for a number of years Ireland had been grievously and scandalously overtaxed. He was in favour of further grants for local services. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the existing system was

one of taxation, not of areas, but of individuals, irrespective of the place in the United Kingdom where they happened to reside. Taxation was absolutely fair as between all members of the community in whatever part of the United Kingdom they lived. There would be under the Irish Local Government, Act an addition of £615,000 to the existing grants for local services. In the subsequent debate the resolution was supported by Mr. Plunkett, Sir E. Clarke, Col. Sanderson, and Lord Charles Beresford. Sir W. Harcourt, in supporting the motion, felt that if they were to deal with this matter wisely and justly, they must devise some system which would have regard to the taxable capacity, first of the people of Ireland, and secondly of the people of this country, who were in precisely the same position. After further debate the resolution was (July 5th) negatived by 286 to 144. Included in the minority were Col. Sanderson, Mr. J. H. Campbell, Lord C. Beresford, Sir Thomas Lea, Mr. Lecky, Mr. Butcher, Mr. Yerburgh, and other Conservatives or Unionists.

[19] **Ireland (Independent Parliament).** Mr. J. Redmond moved on the Address (Feb. 11th) an amendment representing that the satisfaction of the demand of the Irish people for national self-government is the most urgent of all subjects of domestic policy, and that that demand can only be met by the concession of an Independent Parliament and an Executive responsible for all affairs distinctively Irish. Sir William Harcourt could not support an amendment which, he said, asked the Liberal party to condemn and repudiate the principle of the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament embodied in the Home Rule Bills of '86 and '93. Mr. Redmond asked too much when he called upon the Liberal party to support a resolution in favour of an Independent Parliament for Ireland. Mr. Dillon said he could support the amendment, because the word "Independent" was ambiguous, while adhering loyally to the compromise in Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bills. The Nationalist party was still willing to accept a statutory legislature as a compromise and as full compensation for the national demand. Mr. Balfour, in reviewing the debate, remarked that Mr. Redmond and Mr. Dillon, though disagreeing, intended to vote together, and that Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. Dillon, though agreeing, were going to vote in separate lobbies. Proceeding, Mr. Balfour remarked that Mr. Dillon and his party were determined that if a Liberal Parliament came in, Home Rule was to be first and foremost; but did the Liberal party, as a whole, accept that policy? Mr. Flavin (N.) here remarked that it would have to be their policy. Mr. Balfour, continuing, said he thought it was possible and indeed probable. Mr. Clancy (P.) gave it as his opinion that Sir W. Harcourt had that night abandoned Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy. The amendment was negatived by 233 to 65, the minority consisting of Parnellites, Nationalists, and three Radicals; and the Front Opposition bench and the bulk of the unofficial Radicals present voting with the Government in the majority. A number of Radicals left the House just before the division was taken (see sect. 21).

[20] **Lead Poisoning and Phosphorus-necrosis.** Sir C. Dilke, on the vote on account (March 4th), brought forward the subject of dangerous trades; and in reference to the question of



lead poisoning in the Potteries, the Home Secretary agreed that it was an urgent and pressing one, and stated that the chief inspector was considering with him fresh special rules. The Home Secretary (May 12th) promised Sir C. Dilke an inquiry into the use of yellow phosphorus in match-making. He added subsequently that, although he had power to regulate, he had no power to prohibit its use. On July 15th the Home Secretary informed Mr. Steadman of the steps he was taking and the inquiries he was making with regard to the use of this kind of phosphorus. Mr. Tennant (July 29th) moved to reduce the Home Office Vote in order to call attention to the inadequate steps which had been taken by the Department to deal with lead poisoning in the Potteries and phosphorus-necrosis in the manufacture of matches. This motion was seconded by Sir J. Stirling Maxwell, among the other speakers being Sir C. Dilke and Mr. Drage. Mr. Asquith urged that where raw lead was used young persons should not be employed; and that the Home Secretary should bring in a small Bill to so amend the law that special rules, instead of being a matter of arbitration, should lie upon the table of the House for a certain period. Young persons ought, he considered, to be altogether excluded from the pottery industry. Recent disclosures seemed to show that the system of our factory inspection had broken down, and the whole subject should be investigated by a select committee. The Home Secretary, in reply, admitted the disastrous effects of lead poisoning in the Potteries, and, pending the result of the inquiry now going on, asked that they should proceed under the special rules he had laid down. On the question of raising the age, they must proceed gradually, because if they raised it at once they would exclude some thousands of young persons from their present employment. He believed that they were on the eve of discoveries by which the use of raw or fritted lead might be avoided, and with regard to phosphorus-necrosis he hoped they were within measurable distance of applying special rules to that industry as well as to the potteries. A motion for the reduction of the Home Office Vote was, after further discussion, in which Mr. Woodall and Mr. Burns joined, rejected by 90 to 52.

[21] Local Self-Government for the different parts of the United Kingdom. Mr. Herbert Roberts moved (March 15th) "That in order to relieve the congestion of business in the Imperial Parliament and in the various Public Departments, and in order to give speedier and fuller effect to local requirements, it is urgently necessary that there should be devolved upon bodies representative of the different parts of the United Kingdom a large measure of self-government." Sir Robert Reid in seconding disclaimed absolutely any intention of aiming against the claim of Ireland for prior treatment. Mr. D. A. Thomas proposed and Mr. Lough seconded an amendment for the omission of the words "urgently necessary," and the insertion in place thereof of the words "desirable subject to the claim of Ireland for the prior consideration by Parliament of a measure of Home Rule." Mr. Dillon told Radical members that they were mistaken if they fancied that they would improve the prospects of their party, or further the policy of self-government for Scotland and Wales, by putting Home Rule in the back-

ground. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman gave the resolution his cordial support, though he had always recognised the prior claim of Ireland, and still did so. Mr. Balfour said this plan would involve the creation of four legislative assemblies in addition to the Imperial Assembly and Ministry; and human ingenuity could not devise a more absurd plan on which to conduct the affairs of a great country. While the matter was under discussion the House was counted out.

[22] Navy. Mr. E. Robertson asked (Feb. 15th) whether it had been decided that contractors whose work had been delayed by the lock-out are entitled to the benefit of the strike clause. Mr. Goschen replied that the time for considering the application of the clause in question was when the work contracted for was completed, and when the question of enforcing or not enforcing penalties for delay had to be decided. Mr. Goschen, in introducing (May 10th) the Navy Estimates, said the amount asked for, included with the sum taken under the Naval Works Act, reached the colossal total of £25,550,000. There would be a further increase of 6340 men of various ratings. The labour troubles had put them back seven months in construction; but it did not follow that the contractors would ultimately be so much behind, as they usually allowed themselves a margin of time. In the coming financial year, '98-9, it was proposed to commence 3 battleships, 4 armoured cruisers and 4 sloops, so that, including new orders, the following vessels would be under construction or completing during '98-9: 12 battleships, 16 first-class cruisers, 6 second-class cruisers, 10 third-class cruisers, 6 sloops, 4 twin-screw gunboats, 41 torpedo-boat destroyers, and a royal yacht. Mr. W. Allen moved "That this House desires to see a fuller provision for manning the Fleet." This was seconded by Lord C. Beresford, but negatived after some conversation. On March 11th Mr. E. Robertson called attention to the delay in carrying out Admiralty shipbuilding contracts, and asked for a full disclosure as to the way in which the Admiralty had dealt with the contractors who had locked out their men and had failed to complete their contracts, contending generally that the contract covered a strike, but not a lock-out. Mr. Macartney replied that notices had been received from several contractors, and it was impossible now to say what course the Admiralty might pursue in regard to a set of circumstances which had not been completed. Unless *mala fides* on the part of the contractors could be shown, it was (according to a judicial decision) immaterial whether the strike clause contained the word "lock-out" or not. Sir W. Harcourt contended that if there were any doubt on a question of this kind it should be carried by the Government to a court of law. The Attorney-General replied, in substance, that it was not until the final payment came to be made that the question would arise as to whether the contract vessels had been completed within the given time or not. Mr. Woods brought forward the question of the dismissal of four men from Portsmouth Dockyard. Mr. Goschen justified the action taken by the Admiralty, and declined to assent to the men's reinstatement. Mr. Goschen informed Sir E. Gourley (June 20th) that the Admiralty had sent instructions to the different ports to the effect that in view of the serious character of the strike among the South

Wales collieries it would be inexpedient to trench upon the reserves of coal for the Naval Manœuvres, and that therefore the customary partial mobilisation of the fleet would not take place. The Channel squadron and the coast-guard squadron would cruise as usual. We had never been in possession of a larger amount of coal actually in our hands, and this measure was taken merely as a matter of prudence. Lord Hood of Avalon (June 23rd) called attention to the "very unsatisfactory condition" of the armament of seven of our first-class battleships, and he recommended that modern guns of greater power and less weight should be substituted for the 110-ton guns which they carry, and that the weight thus saved should be used in protecting their secondary armaments. The Earl of Hopetoun replied that these ships were not entirely out of date, and were capable of meeting on equal terms all but the most modern ships of foreign powers. Plans for the reconstruction of vessels of the *Admiral* class had been prepared, and were under consideration. Mr. Goschen (July 22nd) explained his supplementary Naval Programme. The original programme was considered sufficient on the knowledge possessed by the Admiralty when the estimates for the year were presented, being based upon the principle that we must be equal in numbers and superior in power to the fleets of any two countries. What the Government proposed was not in the slightest sense aggressive; but in view of the steps taken by Russia to strengthen her fleet, he asked the committee to sanction the supplementary programme, consisting of 4 battleships, 4 cruisers, and 12 torpedo-boat destroyers, the construction of which would involve an ultimate expenditure of £8,000,000, or, including the liability incurred at the beginning of the session, of £15,000,000 in all on new ships, armament and ammunition. The payment of this sum was to be spread over a period not exceeding four years; and, as time was required to get the plans out, the Government did not find it necessary to ask for a supplementary estimate this year, though one was to be presented early next session. Sir W. Harcourt complained of the hitherto unheard-of introduction of a financial system under which, after the annual estimate had been presented, and upon a mere surmise that some country or other was about to build more ships, the First Lord came forward and asked for another £8,000,000.

[23] **Peers at Elections.** Mr. J. Lowther (Feb. 8th) again took objection to the renewal of the sessional order against the interference of peers at elections, on the ground that as long experience had shown that the House was unable to enforce it, it was a meaningless farce to renew it. Mr. Balfour defended the renewal of the resolution, arguing that its abrogation might be regarded as an invitation to peers to take part in elections. The renewal of the order was carried by 319 to 100.

[24] **Post Office Employees.** Mr. S. Woods moved on the Address (Feb. 18th), an amendment embodying certain grievances of Post Office servants which he asked should be redressed. Mr. Lough seconded. Mr. Hanbury, as representing the Post Office, maintained that the rules of the Department were most reasonable. Servants of the Post Office might vote at Parliamentary elections as they pleased, but they were not allowed to combine

in order to unduly influence members of Parliament. The amendment was negatived by 163 to 86.

[25] **Privilege (Guardians and Journalist M.P.).** Mr. Patrick O'Brien complained (July 26th) of the proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Mullingar, as reported in the *Irish Daily Independent* newspaper, on July 22nd, '98, containing threats against Mr. Hayden, M.P., on account of a speech made by him in the House against an amendment having for its object the admission of clergymen to the county and district councils to be established under the Irish Local Government Bill. According to the report in the *Independent* it was proposed and seconded that on that day fortnight the Board should take action "in regard to the vile and anti-clerical speech made by Mr. John P. Hayden last week in Parliament, with a view of having his paper deprived of the advertisement here in future, and himself and his reporter excluded from our meetings." The House resolved "That the said proceedings of the Mullingar Board of Guardians as reported in the *Irish Daily Independent* newspaper on July 22nd, '98, constitute a breach of the privileges of this House."

[26] **South Africa (British) Chartered Company, and Transvaal.** Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. T. Bayley (Feb. 22nd), that all the costs incurred by the Government with regard to the Jameson Raid, and to the subsequent native insurrection in Rhodesia, had been repaid by the Chartered Company, with the exception of some very trifling matters still under consideration. Replying to Mr. O'Kelly and Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett (April 21st), Mr. Chamberlain said he had not received a despatch from President Kruger declining to recognise the Queen's suzerainty over the Transvaal. Mr. John Ellis (May 6th) called attention to the state of affairs in the territories controlled by the Chartered Company, and to the proposals of the Colonial Secretary for the 'better government thereof. The hon. member condemned the policy of the Company, both commercially and in regard to the natives. Sir R. Reid considered that it was very unwise to allow Mr. Rhodes to resume his seat on the board of the Chartered Company, for Mr. Rhodes was the real author of the Jameson Raid. Sir W. Harcourt said Mr. Rhodes would in future be the real administrator of Rhodesia, and he felt no confidence that the scheme of the Government for the administration of the country would render impossible the recurrence of the evils of the past. Mr. Chamberlain in reply said if ever it should be proposed that the property of the Chartered Company should be taken up by the Crown, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would carefully examine the financial proposals that might be made before accepting them. The proposal made by Mr. Rhodes for a large extension of the railway through Rhodesia was under consideration; and the offer of Mr. Rhodes for favourable treatment of British goods had been accepted. Under the Government scheme any repetition of the mistake made by the Company in regard to the administration of Rhodesia would be next to impossible. The right hon. gentleman stated in answer to Mr. Courtney that Sir Marshall Clarke, who had been Commissioner in Basutoland and Zululand, would be the Resident Commissioner in Rhodesia. Replying to Earl Carrington, who had suggested the restoration of their commissions to the



officers who took part in the Jameson Raid, the Marquis of Lansdowne (June 13th), said that of the thirteen officers who were implicated in the raid, eight were discharged at the suggestion of the Attorney General, as having only obeyed the orders of their leaders, while the others were not expelled from the service, but permitted to resign their commissions, receiving the full gratuities to which their services entitled them. The Government were willing to allow that some of these officers might have been, to a certain extent, the victims of circumstances, but could not accept that view in regard to Sir John Willoughby. Nor could they accept it in regard to Colonel Rhodes, who took a very conspicuous part in the proceedings in Johannesburg. The other officers would be appointed to unattached half-pay in the ranks they held when they left the army. Captain Coventry, as a militia officer, would be allowed to return to his regiment in his old rank, though at the bottom of the list. Earl Carrington expressed dissatisfaction at the decision of the War Office, arguing that as the chief offender, Mr. Rhodes, had been forgiven, the same leniency should be extended to his agents. [After Parliament was prorogued, Colonel Rhodes had his commission restored to him.]

**Supply.** The resolution of '96, which had been renewed in '97, was (Feb. 21st) re-enacted, and worked as successfully as it had done the two previous years. On the last day for the committee (Aug. 8th), there were at ten o'clock 33 outstanding votes, and divisions were taken on 16 of them. The report stage of the votes was (Aug. 9th) disposed of, shortly after ten o'clock.

[27] **Trawling.** Mr. Buchanan (March 8th) moved "that it is the imperative duty of the Government to see that the law with regard to trawling in the waters round the Scottish coasts is properly enforced." Mr. Tomlinson suggested the extension of the resolution to the waters round the "British" coasts, and the Lord Advocate accepting, the resolution as amended was carried by 101 to 89.

[28] **Treason-Felony Prisoners.** Mr. W. Redmond moved on the Address (Feb. 11th), an amendment representing "that the time has come when the cases of all prisoners convicted under the Treason Felony Act, who are, and have been for many years, undergoing punishment for offences arising out of insurrectionary movements connected with Ireland, may be advantageously reconsidered." This was supported by Mr. W. Abraham (Cork), and also by Lord Charles Beresford. The Home Secretary said these men were treated in just the same way as other prisoners. The amendment was rejected by 152 to 100. [Some changes were afterwards made in the treatment of life sentences generally, with the result that the sentences of these men came up for revision with others, and all or all but one of them has since been released.]

[29] **United States and Spain.** The war between these two countries received only a limited amount of public notice in Parliament. On April 10th Mr. Balfour informed Mr. Dalziel that the British Ambassador at Washington was, at the end of March, authorised to join with the representatives of other great Powers in a friendly representation to the Government of the United States in favour of peace, provided that he was first of all assured that such representation would be well received and

would be likely to be of use. Sir Julian Pauncefote did, in consequence, join in the representation made to the President on April 7th. On April 9th the British *Chargé d'Affaires* at Madrid joined the representatives of the other great Powers in a verbal and identical communication, expressing the opinion that the Spanish Government would do well to consent to a suspension of hostilities which might lead to an honourable peace in Cuba. Addressing his constituents at Birmingham (May 13th), Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of the memorable "long spoon speech" (see also sect. 7), remarked that "since the Crimean war the policy of this country has been one of strict isolation. But a new situation has arisen. All the powerful states of Europe have made alliances, and as long as we keep outside these alliances, as long as we are envied by all and suspected by all, and as long as we have interests which at one time or another conflict with the interests of all, we are liable to be confronted at any moment with a combination of great Powers so powerful that not even the most extreme, the most hot-headed politician would be able to contemplate it without a certain sense of uneasiness." The first duty of the Government in the circumstances was to bring all parts of the Empire closer together. The Government had not, Mr. Chamberlain went on to say, neglected that primary duty; and their next duty was to establish and maintain bonds of permanent amity with our kinsmen across the Atlantic. "Even war itself would be cheaply purchased, if in a great and noble cause the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack should wave together over an Anglo-Saxon alliance." These remarks produced a strong and deep impression at home, on the Continent, and in the States. Officially Great Britain had declared herself strictly neutral in the struggle, but the outspoken sympathy individually of many prominent Englishmen, coupled with the declared "open door" policy of this country with regard to the Chinese ports, brought England and America closer together than they had ever been since before the War of Independence. A War Revenue Bill was submitted to the American legislature, containing a clause greatly increasing the American tonnage dues. Several questions regarding this proposal were addressed to Ministers in the Commons, it was the subject of representations at Washington, and on May 24th Mr. Curzon was able to announce that it had been struck out by the committee of the Senate. On June 7th Mr. Curzon informed Mr. Dalziel that negotiations had taken place at Washington for the settlement of all pending questions between Great Britain and the United States by reference to a Commission. The text of the proposed arrangements had been despatched from Washington, but had not yet been received by Her Majesty's Government. This was supplemented (June 10th) by a statement that the subjects it was proposed to refer to the Anglo-American Commission all relate to matters affecting Canada and the States, though some of them are of Imperial as well as of Canadian interest. In the course of a general debate, which was raised in the Commons the same evening (June 10th), Sir C. Dilke contended that Mr. Chamberlain's speech pointed to an alliance with Germany, and gave it as his opinion that any notion of a permanent alliance with Germany against Russia was a



will-o'-the-wisp. Mr. Curzon said the proposal for a treaty of arbitration with the States was not accepted, but it would be accepted at some future time. Although the Venezuela difficulty was not finally composed, it was in a fair process of settlement; and the Behring Sea question was about to be referred to a Commission. Sir W. Harcourt remarked that if ever the Eastern Question was to be settled on a footing favourable to Great Britain, it must be settled in concert with Russia. No one was more eager for more friendly relations with the United States than himself. Mr. Chamberlain, in reply, said there was no difference of opinion between him and the Prime Minister, and there was solidarity in the Cabinet. The object of the Birmingham speech was not to lay down a policy, but to state the facts and the conditions of the problem. He did not advise alliances any more than he rejected them, but with one exception. He did say, in the strongest words he could use, that he most earnestly desired close, cordial, and intimate relations with the United States. On June 16th it was announced, in answer to Sir G. Baden Powell, that the amount awarded by the Behring Sea Claim Commission was voted on the 13th inst. by a special Bill in the American House of Representatives.

[30] **West Africa.** Among the supplementary estimates submitted for '97-8 was one of £161,503, the largest item going to make it up being £130,000 to cover the initial cost of raising, arming, and maintaining a force "to be at present employed on the Niger Territories." It also included £20,000 for special expenditure for the administration and defence of the northern territories of the Gold Coast Protectorate, and £10,000 in aid of the cost of telegraphs in Lagos, in pursuance of an undertaking given by the Government to bear the cost of constructing the line not only in Lagos but on to Saki and Ogbomoso, and hence to the Niger, and then down the river to Forcados, roughly estimated to cost in all from £22,000 to £25,000 of which £10,000 was taken in '97-8. The estimate of £161,500 was discussed (Feb. 24th), when Mr. Chamberlain said the Government did not intend that the history of the Gambia and Sierra Leone should be repeated in the history of the Gold Coast and Lagos. Germany and especially France had during the last three years carried out military expeditions at an enormous cost, and had spread all over *hinterland* to which we had the most undoubted claim. If the expansion which France had undertaken were allowed to go on without any corresponding expansion on our part, the result would be that the colonies of the Gold Coast and Lagos would be strangled in the same way as the colonies of the Gambia and Sierra Leone had been. The Government sent agents into their *hinterland* to make treaties with the native chiefs, which they thought would secure them against any foreign competition, but had found that in spite of those treaties France and Germany had not thought themselves precluded from going into those territories and endeavouring to make treaties. Great expeditions had been sent from the French colonies like a fan all over those territories. Accordingly it had been decided to raise a frontier force, which would be put under the command of Colonel Lugard on the Lagos side. In regard to this policy the Cabinet were from beginning to end absolutely united. Sir E. Grey thought that, to

prevent any wrong impression getting abroad, they ought to support the vote. An amendment for the reduction of the vote proposed by Mr. Labouchere was rejected by 234 to 27. Mr. Chamberlain announced (June 14th), that the Queen had approved the appointment of Sir David Chalmers, late Chief Justice of British Guiana, and formerly Chief Justice of the Gold Coast, as a Royal Commissioner to inquire into the circumstances that led to the insurrection in the Sierra Leone protectorate, and generally into the state of affairs in the colony and protectorate. Replying to Mr. Knox and Sir C. Dilke (June 24th) Mr. Curzon said the fiscal areas mentioned in article IX. of the West Africa Convention, shortly summarised, include the Ivory Coast and interior up to a point upon the 9th parallel, the Gold Coast and interior up to the 11th parallel, with a projecting triangle, the apex of which is Wagadugu; Dahomey and its interior up to the same parallel, and Lagos and the Niger territories "as defined in articles II., III., and IV. of the Convention." French goods imported by way of the Ivory Coast, Senegal, or Algeria might be subject to any duty that the French Government chose to impose; but in the case of the Ivory Coast, which falls within the present area, such duties must be identical with those imposed upon British goods. Under the new treaty it would be impossible to give Canada, and other colonies which might decide to admit British products on specially favoured terms, any reciprocal preferential advantages in the colonies of the Gold Coast, Lagos, and in the Niger Coast Protectorate, without extending the same advantages to the French, and, as a consequence, to all other powers with which most-favoured-nation treaties existed. Mr. Curzon informed Mr. C. McArthur (July 1st), that communications had been passing between the Government and the Royal Niger Company with a view to the assumption by the former of the administration hitherto carried on by the Company. In reply to a question by Mr. Hedderwick (July 15th) on the point whether the terms of the Niger Convention did not preclude the French from installing Government commissioners and troops within the *enclaves* which it was proposed to lease to the French upon the Lower Niger, Mr. Curzon said the land which would be leased, if desired, to the French Government would by the lease which formed an annex to the Convention, be subject to the laws for the time being in force in the British Protectorate of the Niger districts.

[31] **West Indies.** Mr. Chamberlain made (March 14th) a statement on a supplementary vote of £120,000 which was made up of £90,000, a free grant to West Indian islands in aid of floating deficits, and of £30,000 to enable the island Governments of St. Vincent and Dominica to make certain roads and to settle labourers on lands. The right hon. gentleman had previously explained (March 7th) that the above sums did not cover the whole ground, being indeed regarded by the Government as relatively a small matter. Speaking on March 14th, the right hon. gentleman said the Government were engaged in negotiations with the United States and Canada, and hoped these negotiations might result in a reciprocity arrangement between those countries and the West Indian colonies for West Indian products, though he was unable then to state that the

negotiations had made much progress. Considerable concessions were asked for by the United States in return for a reciprocity arrangement, and he was not sure that it would be possible for the West Indies to submit to the sacrifices which they were called upon to make. The Crown had in Dominica some 90,000 acres of land suitable for small cultivators, and the intention was to open that land by the construction of roads. An amendment to omit the item in aid of deficits was negatived by 236 to 78, and the further amendments of Mr. Labouchere to omit the item for cost of making roads was, after the proposed grant had been justified by Sir E. Grey, defeated by 222 to 46. Mr. Chamberlain (Aug. 2nd), made a further statement, in proposing a supplementary grant of £41,500 for the West Indian Islands, of which £20,000 was a grant in aid of local revenues, the balance being the salaries and expenses of an agricultural department, grants in aid of botanic gardens and agricultural instruction experiments, steamer subsidies, and the formation and working of central sugar factories. He said that the negotiations with the United States with regard to a reciprocity arrangement and in connection with a movement for the abolition of bounties had not yet resulted in any conclusive settlement, though he was not without hope that they might do so. The proposals of the Government were based upon the report of the Royal Commissioners. The Agricultural Department would be placed under the direction of Dr. Morris, now assistant director at Kew. The steamer subsidy, for improving the means of communication between the islands and the markets, was £500 in the present year, but would be probably in the future £20,000 a year. It was proposed to establish direct steamship communication between the West Indies and Canada and New York, and if possible between Jamaica and London. They had found the United States in the present negotiations on the sugar question very hard bargainers indeed, but Canada had met us in a spirit of liberality which the Dominion had always shown in so remarkable a way. It was proposed to arrange with private capitalists in this country to advance £750,000 for the purpose of a central sugar factory in each of the three smaller islands, a guarantee being given by this country of 3 per cent. interest for ten years. Mr. Labouchere moved to reduce the vote of £30,000, but this was negatived by 178 to 40, the vote being then agreed to.

### ACTS AND BILLS.

The following is a list of the public Acts of the session of '98: Royal assent March 29th—**Army (Annual) Act**, '98 (61 Vict. Ch. 1), **Registration (Ireland) Act**, '98 (Ch. 2), **Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Act**, '98 (Ch. 3); royal assent April 1st—**Greek Loan Act**, '98 (Ch. 4), **Public Buildings Expenses Act**, '98 (Ch. 5); royal assent May 23rd—**Special Juries Act**, '98 (Ch. 6), **Bail Act**, '98 (Ch. 7); royal assent July 1st—**Sheriff's Tenure of Office (Scotland) Act**, '98 (61 & 62 Vict. Ch. 8), **Reserve Forces and Militia Act**, '98 (Ch. 9), **Finance Act**, '98 (Ch. 10), **Suffragan Bishops Act**, '98 (Ch. 11), **Public Record Office Act**, '98 (Ch. 12), **East India Loan Act**, '98 (Ch. 13); royal assent July 25th—**Merchant Shipping (Liability and Shipowners) Act**, '98 (Ch. 14),

**Societies' Borrowing Powers Act**, '98 (Ch. 15), **Canals Protection (London) Act**, '98 (Ch. 16), **Solicitors (Ireland) Act**, '98 (Ch. 17), **Post Office (Guarantee) Act**, '98 (Ch. 18), **Poor Law Unions Association (Expenses) Act**, '98 (Ch. 19), **Ex-Officio Justices of the Peace (Scotland) Act**, '98 (Ch. 20), **Poor Law (Scotland) Act**, '98 (Ch. 21), **Statute Law Revision Act**, '98 (Ch. 22), **Union and Benefices Act**, '98 (Ch. 23), **Greenwich Hospital Act**, '98 (Ch. 24), **Pharmacy Acts Amendment Act**, '98 (Ch. 25); royal assent Aug. 2nd—**Companies Act**, '98 (Ch. 26), **Isle of Man (Customs) Act**, '98 (Ch. 27), **Mussels, Periwinkles, and Cockles (Ireland) Act**, '98 (Ch. 28), **Locomotives Act**, '98 (Ch. 29), **Pauper Children (Ireland) Act**, '98 (Ch. 30), **Metropolitan Police Courts Act**, '98 (Ch. 31), **Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Act**, '98 (Ch. 32), **Telegraph (Money) Act**, '98 (Ch. 33), **Rivers Pollution Prevention (Border Councils) Act**, '98 (Ch. 34); royal assent Aug. 12th—**Vexatious Actions (Scotland) Act**, '98 (Ch. 35), **Criminal Evidence Act**, '98 (Ch. 36), **Local Government (Ireland) Act**, '98 (Ch. 37), **Parish Fire Engines Act**, '98 (Ch. 38), **Vagrancy Act**, '98 (Ch. 39), **Circuit Clerks (Scotland) Act**, '98 (Ch. 40), **Prison Act**, '98 (Ch. 41), **Trusts (Scotland) Act**, '98 (Ch. 42), **Metropolitan Commons Act**, '98 (Ch. 43), **Merchant Shipping (Mercantile Marine Fund) Act**, '98 (Ch. 44), **Metropolitan Poor Act**, '98 (Ch. 45), **Revenue Act**, '98 (Ch. 46), **Expiring Laws Continuance Act**, '98 (Ch. 47), **Benefices Act**, '98 (Ch. 48), **Vaccination Act**, '98 (Ch. 49), **Seed Supply and Potato Spraying (Ireland) Act**, '98 (Ch. 50), **Out-door Relief (Ireland) Act**, '98 (Ch. 51), **Kingstown Township (Transfer of Harbour Roads) Act**, '98 (Ch. 52), **Libraries (Offences) Act**, '98 (Ch. 53), **Public Works Loans Act**, '98 (Ch. 54), **Universities and College Estates Act**, '98 (Ch. 55), **Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act**, '98 (Ch. 56), **Elementary School Teachers (Superannuation) Act**, '98 (Ch. 57), **Marriage Act**, '98 (Ch. 58), **Post Office Guarantee (No. 2) Act**, '98 (Ch. 59), **Inebriates Act**, '98 (Ch. 60), **Appropriation Act**, '98 (Ch. 61), **University of London Act**, '98 (Ch. 62).

The above list does not include a large number of local Bills which became law during the session. Particulars of some of those promoted by the LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL or otherwise affecting London will be found in sect. 66. The measures mentioned in the following paragraphs, which were either introduced or afterwards taken charge of by the Government, have prefixed to them an \*. When a Bill was withdrawn or dropped, it is so stated, and cases in which the proceedings upon a measure lapsed are notified by the mark (=). The day on which royal assent was given is signified by the small letters r.a.; and the date upon which the Act came or is to come into operation is also notified, though it should be understood that where no date is set down the Act came into operation immediately after it was passed. In the absence of indication in the title or contents of the Bill the capital letter E. or S. or I. is used to signify that the measure is specifically limited to a part of the United Kingdom.

[32] **Adulteration Bills.** Two measures on this subject were laid before the Commons: one by Mr. Kearley, the **Adulteration (Food Products) Bill**, which contained 46 clauses, and proposed to consolidate and amend the law relating to the sale of food and drugs; the other by Mr. Chaplin, the **\*Agricultural Products, etc. (Adulteration) Bill**, which contained 10 clauses, and was intended to make better provision against



the adulteration of certain articles of agricultural and horticultural produce. Mr. Kearley could find no opportunity of discussing his Bill; and Mr. Chaplin's Bill was not introduced until July 22nd, when he stated that the only condition upon which progress could be made with it was that it should be wholly uncontentious. Withdrawn July 28th.

[33] **Aliens.** In moving second reading (May 23rd) of a Bill to regulate the immigration of aliens, the Earl of Hardwicke stated that the measure reproduced the provisions contained in the Bill submitted by Lord Salisbury four years ago, so far as they related to the restriction of the immigration of aliens whose presence in this country would be injurious. It enabled ports in the United Kingdom to be designated in which an inspector would be empowered to board any vessel arriving with immigrant passengers and prohibit the landing of any alien "who in his opinion is either an idiot, insane, a pauper, a person likely to become a public charge, or a person suffering from any dangerous, contagious, or infectious disease" (clause 3). The Earl of Dudley supported the broad principle of the Bill. Lord Herschell expressed serious doubts whether in its practical working the measure would not do British industry more harm than good. The Prime Minister spoke in favour of the principle of the Bill, second reading of which was carried by 81 to 19. An amendment by Earl Grey to omit from the inspector's powers that of prohibiting the landing of an alien who was a pauper, or a person likely to become a public charge, was (June 20th) defeated by 79 to 32. The Bill was considered and amended by the standing committee, and from the amended clause 3 Lord Herries (July 5th) proposed to omit the added power to prohibit the landing of a person without means of support; but this proposal was defeated by 86 to 36. Bill sent to Commons (=).

[34] **Allotments (London) Bill** was introduced by Earl Carrington, the object being to enable the London County Council to acquire land and let it for allotments. The Bill was opposed by Lord Harris, and rejected by 87 to 25.

[35] **\*Attendance at School (Scotland) Bill** was introduced by Lord Balfour. Under the present rules as to school attendance in Scotland, scholars leave school at an unduly early age, when the effects of such education as they have previously obtained are not likely to be permanent. In order to provide for their longer continuance at school the Bill proposed that every school board might from time to time, with the approval of the Scotch Education Department, make bye-laws to have effect within its district for all or any of the purposes following:—(1) Prescribing (a) a higher minimum age, or (b) the passing of a higher standard, or (c) a higher minimum age and the passing of a higher standard, than is required, as the condition of the partial or total exemption, as the case may be, of children not more than fourteen years of age from the obligation to attend school, by or in pursuance of any Act of Parliament regulating the education of children or their employment in labour; (2) Revoking or altering any bye-law previously made. Bill passed Lords, withdrawn in Commons, July 28th.

[36] **\*Bail Act, '98** (61 Vict., ch. 7—r.a. May 23rd). The preamble recites that accused persons are sometimes kept in prison for a

long time on account of their inability to find sureties, although there is no risk of their absconding, or other reason why they should not be bailed, and it is therefore expedient to amend sect. 23 of the Indictable Offences Act, '48; and the measure enacts that where a justice has power, under sect. 23 of the statute in question, to admit to bail for appearance, he may dispense with sureties if, in his opinion, the so dispensing will not tend to defeat the ends of justice.

[37] **Benefices Bill.** Two measures with regard to the transfer and exercise of Church Patronage and the amendment of the Pluralities Acts were introduced to the Commons. One of them was brought forward by Mr. Lyttelton, who, when moving second reading (March 2nd), stated that the object in view was to minimise the chances of having a bad parson appointed, and to increase the chances of the appointment of a good one. The Bill would extend the right of parishioners to object to unfit persons, and would slightly increase the power of a bishop to refuse to institute unsuitable persons, while it would also enable the bishop to get rid of a parson who had proved himself unfit. The Bill would also abolish the sale of next presentations altogether. Mr. Balfour stated the Government measure was based upon, broadly speaking, the same ground as this Bill. After some discussion, second reading of the Bill was agreed to, and it was referred to the standing committee on law. Mr. Balfour introduced the Government measure, **Benefices (No. 2) Bill**, on the following day (March 3rd), and second reading was taken on March 7th, Mr. Balfour remarking in course of the discussion that the prohibition of the sale of advowsons was a question of very great complexity, and expressing the opinion that this Bill was as far as practical statesmen dealing with the subject could go. An amendment for the rejection of the Bill, which was proposed by Mr. Brynmor Jones and seconded by Mr. H. S. Foster, was negatived by 243 to 57, and the Bill referred to a standing committee on law, who took it as the basis of their proceedings and reported it with amendments on April 1st. Mr. Lyttelton's Bill was reported without amendment.

On the Government Bill being considered as amended (June 16th), Mr. H. S. Foster proposed the rejection of the measure, objecting strongly to the Bill because in his view it proposed to confiscate private rights without compensation. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Samuel Smith, who drew attention "to the prevalence of Roman Catholic practices in the Church," and contended for legislation in restraint of doctrines and practices which he said were now so prevalent amongst the clergy. Sir W. Harcourt, who afterwards spoke, said an allegation had been made, and he believed it was well founded, that there existed in the Church of England a conspiracy to overthrow the principles of the English Reformation. If they were going to deal with the question of institution to a benefice, was there any ground upon which institution ought to be refused stronger than that of perjury on the part of a priest who had taken an oath which publicly and secretly he was violating? He had seen no disposition whatever on the part of the bishops to discourage the appointment and promotion of persons by whom these practices were followed. It was the duty of the House to see that there should be some security against



the principles professed by the Established Church being deliberately violated in a secret and dishonourable manner. Mr. Balfour, in course of his reply, expressed regret that there were members who were willing to sacrifice the certain reform which the Bill contained in the hope that they might have at some future time a measure carrying out other objects, which, however desirable in themselves, were entirely separate from the present measure. He did not complain of Mr. Smith and Sir W. Harcourt for taking advantage of this opportunity to raise controversies concerning ritual in certain London churches, but he did blame them for making the opportunity for a discussion upon certain questions of ritual a ground for rejecting a Bill which was intended to deal with an entirely different class of grievances. The amendment was rejected by 220 to 75. A number of amendments was afterwards discussed at this and subsequent sittings of the House. Among them was a proposal of Mr. Bryn Roberts that only Welsh-speaking clergymen should be instituted to certain benefices in Wales, which was rejected by 185 to 99. An amendment of Mr. Carvell Williams to abolish the sale of advowsons as distinguished from next presentations was defeated by 182 to 74. Mr. Samuel Smith (June 21st) moved an amendment giving a bishop power to refuse to institute or admit to a benefice a presentee who had within the five years next preceding his presentation taught doctrines contrary to or inconsistent with the 39 Articles or participated in ecclesiastical practices not authorised by the Book of Common Prayer. The present Bill ought, he said, to be used as an instrument to put a stop to a state of things which, if it went on much longer, would destroy the National Church. The Attorney-General gave a blank denial to the allegation that many of the bishops were steeped to the lips in ritualistic practices and held opinions equivalent to the doctrines of the Roman Church. This measure never purported to interfere with the power of the bishops with regard to ritual and doctrine. Offences connected with ritual and doctrine could now and ought to be dealt with as an objection to institution. Sir W. Harcourt said it could not be denied that there were hundreds and thousands of the ordained clergy of this country who were deliberately endeavouring to overthrow the law of the Reformed Church of England. The children of Protestant parents were corrupted by clergymen who not only taught them lessons which were abhorrent to the religious convictions of their parents, but who were themselves living examples of dishonour and of falsehood, who demoralised all those amongst whom they dwelt, and whose existence was in itself a living lie. Mr. Balfour denied that he had endeavoured to minimise the importance of this subject. He had denied that the evils complained of existed to anything like the extent that the right hon. gentleman supposed. As far as any evidence that had come before him showed, the deplorable practices referred to were limited in their extent, and the clergy who regarded them with approval formed but a very small minority of the clergy of the English Church. The amendment, if carried, would not have the slightest effect in checking ritualistic practices. Mr. R. Wallace (Edinburgh) characterised the amendment as a contemptible device to try to attain

popularity by raising a "No Popery" cry. The amendment was rejected by 215 to 103. On the third reading (June 28th), Sir W. Harcourt said the Act of Uniformity was the Act of Settlement of the Established Church. If the clergy of this country desired to be delivered from obligations which they might conceive to be onerous and irksome, they could be discharged only by putting an end to the compact by which they held their preferments and their offices. As far as the present measure reformed abuses in the sale of patronage and prevented unfit men from obtaining benefices he had nothing to say against it, but its exclusion of misconduct in respect to doctrine and practice seemed to him to be wholly illogical and irrational. Mr. Balfour retorted that Sir W. Harcourt had sought to avert the course of rational legislation in order to arouse in the country a feeling which he admitted had much to justify it, but which nothing in the Bill touched even remotely, and with which the Bill ought not to be brought even remotely into connection. He repeated that the great majority of the clergy were loyal to the Church of England, as understood by them and by the general body of the laity. Extreme ritualistic practices were not only illegal but highly injurious to the Church. At the same time it should be remembered that the Church had been a great blessing to this country, because it was tolerant of wide differences of opinion within its borders. He could never be a party to driving out of the Church any of those who obeyed the existing law; nor did he think anybody ought to desire, under any guise whatever, to narrow the boundaries of the Church. Third reading was agreed to. Second reading taken in Lords July 7th, the Archbishop of Canterbury expressing approval of the measure, and the Marquis of Salisbury in replying to some observations by the Earl of Kimberley as to practices on the part of some of the clergy that had excited a feeling of disquietude, observing that he believed the danger indicated was a real danger, but he did not think it prevailed largely, and many of the things about which excitement had arisen were of rather a trivial character. Bill passed through committee July 18th. Considered as amended July 22nd, when further amendments were made, the provision being added to clause 11 relative to fees paid in respect of proceedings in the court under the Act. Further amendments made on third reading (July 28th), and Bill returned to Commons. Lords' amendments considered and agreed to by Commons Aug. 1st.

[38] \*Benefices Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 48—r.a. Aug. 12th—commences Jan. 1st, '99). Sect. 1 (transfer of patronage rights) sets forth that (1) A transfer of a right of patronage of a benefice shall not be valid unless—(a) it is registered in the prescribed manner in the registry of the diocese within one month from the date of the transfer, or within such extended time as under special circumstances the bishop may think fit to allow; and (b) it transfers the whole interest of the transferor in the right, except as hereinafter provided; and (c) more than twelve months have elapsed since the last institution or admission to the benefice. (2) It shall not be lawful to offer for sale by public auction any right of patronage, save in the case of an advowson to be sold in conjunction with any manor, or with an estate

in land of not less than 100 acres situate in the parish in which the benefice is situate or in an adjoining parish and belonging to the same owner as the advowson; and any person who offers any right of patronage for sale by auction in contravention of this section, or who bids at any such sale, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £100. (3) Any agreement for any exercise of a right of patronage of a benefice in favour or on the nomination of any particular person, and any agreement on the transfer of a right of patronage of a benefice—(a) for the re-transfer of the right, or (b) for postponing payment of any part of the consideration for the transfer until a vacancy or for more than three months, or (c) for payment of interest until a vacancy or for more than three months, or (d) for any payment in respect of the date at which a vacancy occurs, or (e) for the resignation of a benefice in favour of any person, shall be invalid. For the declaration set forth in the Clerical Subscription Act, '65, is substituted one scheduled with this Act, setting forth, among other things, that the presentee has not with respect to the presentation been party or privy to any agreement which is invalid under this Act; and it is made an offence to knowingly make any false statement in the declaration, or to commit any breach of the promissory part of his declaration. The expression "transfer" in this section is defined to include any conveyance or assurance passing or creating any legal or equitable interest *inter vivos*, and any agreement for any such conveyance or assurance, but shall not include (a) a transmission on marriage, death, or bankruptcy, or otherwise by operation of law; nor (b) a transfer on the appointment of a new trustee where no beneficial interest passes.

Under sect. 2 a bishop may refuse to institute or admit a presentee to a benefice (a) if, at the date of the vacancy, not more than one year has elapsed since a transfer, as defined by the first section of this Act, of the right of patronage of the benefice, unless it be proved that the transfer was not effected in view of the probability of a vacancy within such year; or (b) on the ground that at the date of presentation not more than three years have elapsed since the presentee was ordained deacon, or that the presentee is unfit for the discharge of the duties of the benefice by reason of physical or mental infirmity or incapacity, pecuniary embarrassment of a serious character, grave misconduct or neglect of duty in an ecclesiastical office, evil life, having by his conduct caused grave scandal concerning his moral character since his ordination, or having, with reference to the presentation, been knowingly party or privy to any transaction or agreement which is invalid under this Act. A bishop shall not collate, institute, or admit any person to a benefice until the expiration of one month after notice, in the prescribed manner, that he proposes to collate, institute, or admit such person has been served on the churchwardens of the parish, who shall publish the notice in the prescribed manner. There is under sect. 3 an appeal against refusal to institute on any ground included in the previous section, or of unfitness or disqualification of the presentee otherwise sufficient in law, except a ground of doctrine or ritual, to a court consisting of the archbishop of the province and of a judge of the Supreme Court, who is to decide all questions of law and find as to any fact

alleged as reason of unfitness or disqualification, and his decision on such questions of law and his finding as to any such fact shall be binding on the archbishop, who shall thereupon, (i) if the judge finds that no such fact sufficient in law exists, direct institution or admission; or (ii) if the judge finds that any such fact sufficient in law exists, decide if necessary whether by reason thereof the presentee is unfit for the discharge of the duties of the benefice and determine whether institution or admission ought, under the circumstances, to be refused. Certain parts of statutes are repealed which prevent the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge from presenting or nominating to the benefices and livings therein mentioned persons already holding any benefice with cure of souls, provided that nothing be done in contravention of the other Acts regulating the holding of benefices in plurality.

A change is made in the constitution of the commission under the Pluralities Acts; and where a commission appointed under those Acts and this reports that the ecclesiastical duties of a benefice are inadequately performed, and that this is due to the negligence of the incumbent of the benefice in the performance of those duties, the bishop, if he thinks the appointment of a curate desirable, shall himself appoint a curate or curates, without requiring the incumbent to do so, and may also, if in his opinion the adoption of such a course is expedient in the interests of the benefice, inhibit the incumbent from performing all or any of those duties. The incumbent may appeal against the appointment of a curate by the bishop under this section and against any such inhibition to the court, constituted under this Act, within one month after such appointment or the issue of such inhibition. On any such appeal the judge shall determine whether the incumbent has been negligent as aforesaid, and the archbishop shall thereupon—(i) if the judge finds that the incumbent has not been negligent as aforesaid, rescind the appointment and inhibition, if any; or (ii) if the judge finds that the incumbent has been negligent as aforesaid, decide whether by reason thereof the said appointment should have been made, and also whether the incumbent should be inhibited from performing any and what ecclesiastical duties of his benefice; and shall give judgment accordingly, and that judgment shall be final. And this section of the Act provides that as regards incumbents presented or collated after the commencement of the Act, in certain cases of sequestration the benefice is to become void. There is a power to make rules under the Act (clause 11), and in framing them regard is to be had to making the procedure and practice as simple and inexpensive as possible. The fees paid in respect of proceedings in the court under this Act are to be paid over to the common fund of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who shall, out of such common fund, defray all the expenses of and incidental to the sittings of the court and the remuneration of its officers, and all expenses which are necessarily incurred in the execution of this Act in such proceedings: provided that no portion of any fund destined for the relief of necessitous incumbents shall be applied to the payment of the aforesaid expenses. Every benefice with cure of souls which at the commencement of the Act is donative shall as from that date be presentative.



[39] **Canals Protection (London) Act, '98** (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 16—r.a. July 25th—commences Jan. 1st, '99), was introduced by Mr. Holland. Within the administrative county of London the local authority may by written notice require a canal company to protect dangerous places on canals; and if the company refuse to comply with any such requisition, a court of summary jurisdiction may by order on complaint by the local authority determine, after due inquiry, whether any such danger exists, and whether the works required are necessary and such as the company may be reasonably required to carry out, and determine whether the costs for any such works and the future maintenance thereof shall be borne by the local authority or the company, or in what proportions between them. If the order be not complied with within the time limited, the local authority may execute the works necessary for compliance with the order, and may recover the costs thereof from the canal company, so far as payable by them. Any order is subject to appeal to quarter sessions.

[40] **\*Colonial Loans Bill** was introduced (July 12th) with the object of creating a Colonial Loans Fund on the model of the Local Loans Fund for the purpose of granting loans to Crown colonies out of moneys to be raised either by the issue of Colonial guaranteed stock or by the issue of bonds. When a colony required a loan, application would be made to the Colonial Secretary, and would be considered by him and the Treasury; if they were prepared to recommend the loan to Parliament, the rate of interest and the term of the loan would be fixed by them, and the colony would be required to pass an ordinance imposing a charge upon its revenues for interest, management, and repayment of capital by instalments. Full Parliamentary sanction would be required in every case. The resolution upon which the Bill was based was agreed to July 18th, and the Bill itself brought in on the following day. Withdrawn July 30th.

[41] **Colonial Marriages (Deceased Wife's Sister) Bill** was introduced by Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, and proposed that every marriage between a man and his deceased wife's sister heretofore or hereafter lawfully and validly contracted in any British colony, dependency, or possession should be deemed to have been and to be lawful and valid for all purposes within the United Kingdom, with a saving for rights existing at the passing of the Act. Second reading was moved July 8th, whereupon rejection of the measure was proposed by the Lord Chancellor. The Bill was supported by Lord James of Hereford, Viscount Esher, and the Earl of Kimberley, and opposed by Viscount Knutsford, second reading being in the result carried by 129 to 46. Among the supporters of the Bill were the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of Devonshire, Bedford, Fife, Grafton, Portland, and Westminster, the Marquises of Lansdowne and Ripon, Earls Carrington, Cowper, Derby, Kimberley, Northbrook, Portsmouth, Ravensworth, Spencer, Viscount Wolsley, Lords Brassey, Burton, Farquhar, Glenesk, Heneage, Lawrence, Mount-Stephen, Norton, and Plunket. The minority against included the Archbishops and seven Bishops, Viscount Cross, the Dukes of Norfolk, Richmond, and Rutland, the Marquis of Salisbury, Viscount Llandaff, and Lord Balfour. In committee words were inserted providing that both the

parties to any such marriage must be domiciled in the colony where it was contracted. Bill read a third time and sent to Commons July 28th (=).

[42] **Common Employment Abolition Bill** was introduced by Sir Arthur Forwood, and proposed to abolish the defence of common employment in proceedings under the Employers' Liability Act, and to extend the liability to all cases arising from negligence by a fellow-servant, whatever his status in the employ. The measure did not apply to any of the occupations to which the Workmen's Compensation Act, '97, applies, but the second of its clauses permitted employers whose trade is not included in the Act to engage their workmen subject to its terms. Mr. Asquith supported the Bill as far as it went, though he regarded it as falling seriously short of the requirements of the case. The Home Secretary remarked that if the House desired to read the Bill a second time the Government would not object, though their own view was that the time was inopportune to raise important questions which were experimentally, and he hoped more than experimentally, settled by the Act of '97. Sir A. Forwood announced his willingness to withdraw in committee the second clause of the measure. On a division the second reading was carried by 215 to 59. Considered in committee June 15th, when on the motion of Sir A. Forwood words in clause 1 which limited the operation of the measure to proceedings under the Employers' Liability Act were omitted. An amendment of Mr. Renshaw for the omission of words whose object was to prevent contracting out of the Bill was supported by the Attorney-General, but defeated by 134 to 104. Some amendments were made in the Bill, but it was eventually withdrawn.

[43] **Companies Act, '98** (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 26—r.a. Aug. 2nd), was introduced by Sir John Lubbock, and enables the court to grant relief for non-compliance with the Act of '67, where any shares credited as fully or partly paid up have been issued for a consideration other than cash; and at or before the issue of such shares no contract or no sufficient contract is filed with the Registrar and Joint Stock Companies, if the court is satisfied that the omission to file was accidental or due to inadvertence, or that for any reason it is just or equitable to grant relief. The object of the measure was stated to be to remove doubts caused by recent decisions of the courts, whether large numbers of shares honestly issued and taken up as fully paid or partly paid are, in fact, fully paid or partly paid in manner intended.

[44] **\*Companies Bill**, to amend the Companies Act, was reintroduced by the Earl of Dudley, and referred to a select committee, which further continued the inquiry that was commenced in '96 and carried on through '97, and reported the evidence taken this session (Aug. 8th), with a recommendation that if the Bill be again introduced into their Lordships' House a committee be again appointed.

[45] **Congested Districts Board (Ireland) (Compulsory Purchase Powers) Bill**, introduced by Mr. Daly, the object being to so extend the powers of the Board as to enable them to acquire by compulsory purchase land in the vicinity of congested districts in Ireland. The Bill was supported by Mr. Davitt (Feb. 23rd) and other Irish representatives, but opposed by the Chief Secretary as unnecessary and as



calculated to be injurious to the work of the Board, and rejected on second reading by 223 to 137.

[46] **Copyright.** Two Bills on this subject were laid before the House of Peers: one by Lord Monkswell, proposing to amend the law relating to copyright in periodical works, lectures, abridgments, and otherwise; the other by Lord Herschell, which was the measure framed by the Copyright Association as representing the interests of publishers as well as authors. Both were read a second time, and referred to a select committee, which took much interesting evidence, and reported (July 29th), stating that they had been unable to complete the inquiry, and recommending that if a Bill upon the subject be again introduced into their Lordships' House a committee be again appointed.

[47] **Corn Sales Bill.** Mr. Rankin proposed (April 20th) second reading of a Bill to provide for greater uniformity in the weights and measures used in the sale of corn. Future dealings were to be by weight only, and by the hundredweight of 112 lb., except in the case of any less quantity than the hundredweight, to which the Bill did not apply. The President of the Board of Agriculture suggested that, as the proposal to make the unit the hundredweight of 112 lb. met with much opposition, the second reading should not be pressed. On a division the Bill was rejected by 150 to 76.

[48] **Court of Criminal Appeal Bill** was introduced by Mr. Pickersgill, and proposed the creation of a court of criminal appeal, to which there would be a right of appeal in capital cases and an appeal by leave of the court in non-capital cases where there had been a conviction on indictment. The Home Secretary could not support a measure which gave this general right of appeal in criminal cases. Mr. Asquith supported the second reading on the general principle that a court of appeal is desirable in certain cases, though without committing himself to the machinery of this particular matter. The Bill was rejected by 180 to 116.

[49] **\*Criminal Evidence Act, '98** (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 36—r.a. Aug. 12th—commences Oct. 12th, '98—E. and S.). This important measure, which enables (subject to certain provisos) every person charged with an offence, and the wife or husband, as the case may be, of the person so charged, to give evidence for the defence, was at length placed on the statute book. It was presented by the Lord Chancellor Feb. 10th, and after being amended in some respects was sent to the Commons, where it was considered on second reading, April 25th. Mr. Pickersgill proposed the rejection of the measure, which was seconded by Mr. J. L. Morgan. Mr. Lytton, Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. G. Bowles, Mr. Atherley-Jones were among the other opponents of the measure; but it received the support of Sir R. Reid and Sir E. Clarke, among others. Second reading was in the result carried by 229 to 80. In committee an amendment of Mr. Bowles proposing that children under the age of 16 should not be competent to give evidence on their own behalf was negatived by 159 to 51, and amendments limiting the operation of the Bill to charges on indictment and to offences not triable by a court of summary jurisdiction were negatived; but an amendment of Mr. J. L. Morgan (now paragraph 6 of sect. 1 of the Act) was accepted. An amendment of Mr. Carson to omit the proviso excluding

Ireland from the scope of the measure was the subject of an animated discussion, after which it was withdrawn. Some amendments were made on the report. The rejection of the measure was proposed on its final stage (July 26th), but the third reading was agreed to without a division. Subjoined are the leading provisions of the Act:—

Sect. 1. "Every person charged with an offence, and the wife or husband, as the case may be, of the person so charged, shall be a competent witness for the defence at every stage of the proceedings, whether the person so charged is charged solely or jointly with any other person. Provided as follows:—(a) A person so charged shall not be called as a witness in pursuance of this Act except upon his own application: (b) The failure of any person charged with an offence, or of the wife or husband, as the case may be, of the person so charged, to give evidence shall not be made the subject of any comment by the prosecution: (c) The wife or husband of the person charged shall not, save as in this Act mentioned, be called as a witness in pursuance of this Act except upon the application of the person so charged: (d) Nothing in this Act shall make a husband compellable to disclose any communication made to him by his wife during the marriage, or a wife compellable to disclose any communication made to her by her husband during the marriage: (e) A person charged and being a witness in pursuance of this Act may be asked any question in cross-examination notwithstanding that it would tend to criminate him as to the offence charged: (f) A person charged and called as a witness in pursuance of the Act shall not be asked, and if asked shall not be required to answer, any question tending to show that he has committed or been convicted of or been charged with any offence other than that wherewith he is then charged, or is of bad character, unless—(i) the proof that he has committed or been convicted of such other offence is admissible evidence to show that he is guilty of the offence wherewith he is then charged; or (ii) he has personally or by his advocate asked questions of the witnesses for the prosecution with a view to establish his own good character, or has given evidence of his good character, or the nature or conduct of the defence is such as to involve imputations on the character of the prosecutor or the witnesses of the prosecution; or (iii) he has given evidence against any other person charged with the same offence: (g) Every person called as a witness in pursuance of this Act shall, unless otherwise ordered by the court, give his evidence from the witness box or other place from which the other witnesses give their evidence: (h) Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of sect. 18 of the Indictable Offences Act, '48, or any right of the person charged to make a statement without being sworn."

Other sections of the Act provide that, where the only witness to the facts of the case called by the defence is the person charged, he is to be called as a witness immediately after the close of the evidence for the prosecution. In cases where the right of reply depends upon the question whether evidence has been called for the defence, the fact that the person charged has been called as a witness is not of itself to confer on the prosecution the right of reply. The wife or

husband of a person charged with an offence under any enactment mentioned in the schedule to this Act may be called as a witness either for the prosecution or defence and without the consent of the person charged. [The enactments so scheduled relate to punishment under the Vagrancy Act for desertion of wife or family; sect. 80 of the Poor Law (Scotland) Act, '45; certain sections of the Offences against the Person Act and of the Married Women's Property Act, and any section of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, '85, and of the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, '94.] Nothing in the Act is to affect a case where the wife or husband of a person charged with an offence may at common law be called as a witness without the consent of that person.

[50] \*East India Loan Act, '98 (61. & 62 Vict., ch. 13—r.a. July 1st), authorises the Secretary of State in Council of India, at any time or times, to raise in the United Kingdom, for the service of the Government of India, any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole £10,000,000 sterling. On the money resolution on which the measure is based Lord George Hamilton (June 7th) made an interesting financial statement (see headed article INDIA), explaining, in regard to this particular proposal, that the money was required to redeem obligations then approaching maturity, to provide capital for railway extension, and to give a certain reserve resource to the Secretary of State, so that in the case of any exceptional disturbances in India, or in the event of a famine or war that would reduce the revenue, he would have something behind him to temporarily meet the difficulty. Three millions of 34 debenture stock would mature in August, and would be replaced by bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. The total amount required to replace existing obligations was £3,384,000; and £2,615,000 would be wanted to meet disbursements and for railway capital to be raised in this country for India.

[51] \*Elementary School Teachers (Superannuation) Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 57—r.a. Aug. 12th—commences on April 1st, '99, or on such day, not more than three months later, as may be fixed by her Majesty in Council—E. and S.). The measure applies (a) to elementary school teachers certificated after the commencement of the Act, and (b) to existing teachers; "certificated teacher" meaning a teacher who is recognised under the Education Code as a certificated teacher for public elementary schools.

A teacher certificated after the commencement of the Act is not to be recognised by the Department as a certificated teacher until the Department are satisfied, in the manner to be prescribed by rules, of his physical capacity. There is to be compulsory retirement at 65, subject to exceptional continuation of service, without option of retirement in good health at an earlier age. The teacher is, while serving in recorded service, to contribute to the deferred annuity fund at the rate, if a man, of £3, and, if a woman, of £2 a year, or at such increased rate as may for the time being be fixed by the Treasury in accordance with this Act. On retirement at or after 65 he is to be entitled, out of the deferred annuity fund, to such annuity for the remainder of his life in respect of his contributions to the fund as may be fixed by the tables to be proposed under the Act; but he is not to be entitled to any return

of contributions or to any benefits in respect of his contributions other than the annuity. His actual superannuation allowance will, however, be the annuity which the total amount of his own contributions will produce plus a State pension. If he has contributed to the deferred annuity fund in accordance with this Act, and his years of recorded service are not less than half the number of years which have elapsed since he became certificated, the Treasury grant will be an annual allowance calculated at the rate of 10s. for each complete year of recorded or actual service. There is a proviso for increasing the rate of contribution to the fund should the average salaries of the teachers exceed a certain sum, and of reducing it if the average emoluments have been so reduced as no longer to justify that increase. "Recorded service" for the purposes of this Act has a wide definition, though it does not include service in an evening school.

Where a teacher satisfies the Treasury in the prescribed manner that he has served a number of years of recorded service not less than 10 and not less than half the years which have elapsed since he became certificated; and has not at the date of the application been for more than the prescribed time unemployed in recorded service; and has become permanently incapable, owing to infirmity of mind or body, of being an efficient teacher in a public elementary school; and is not excluded by the prescribed disqualifications,—the Treasury may grant to such teacher out of moneys provided by Parliament a disablement allowance not exceeding, if the teacher is a man, £20 for 10 complete years of recorded service, with the addition of £1 for each complete additional year of recorded service; and if the teacher is a woman, £15 for 10 complete years of recorded service, with the addition of 13s. 4d. for each complete additional year of recorded service. But in no case is the pension to exceed the superannuation to which the teacher might have been entitled on serving to the age of 65, and such pension is to cease if at any time the conditions upon which it was originally awarded are no longer fulfilled, or on subsequent marriage of the pensioner, or if he become in such a position as not to be in pecuniary need of the allowance. The contributions under the Act from certificated teachers are to be paid to the Department by the teachers or their employers, and paid by the Department to the National Debt Commissioners and be invested by them so as to form the deferred annuity fund.

The Department is to give to each existing teacher the option, within the prescribed time, not being more than one year after the commencement of this Act, of accepting this Act. If an existing teacher does not so accept this Act, it shall not apply to him. If an existing teacher does so accept this Act, it shall apply to him with the modifications that the rate of 10s. upon which the State allowance is calculated may be augmented in the case of a man by 3d., and in the case of a woman by 2d., for each complete year of recorded service served before the commencement of this Act; that if the teacher has at the date of the acceptance attained the age of 65 years or any greater age, and has served in recorded service throughout the seven years next before the commencement of this Act, the provisions with respect to the expiration of the certificate shall apply as if the date of the acceptance were substituted for



the date at which the teacher attained the age of 65 years; and that if the teacher has not at the date of the acceptance attained the said age, he must serve in recorded service after the commencement of this Act, and where, during any part of the seven years next before the commencement of this Act, he was not in recorded service, the duration of the recorded service after the commencement of this Act must not be less than the said part of the seven years. Nothing in this section is to authorise the grant of any allowance to any teacher who at the commencement of this Act is in receipt of a pension out of moneys provided by Parliament for the service of education. The Treasury and the Education Department may make rules for carrying into effect this Act, and shall provide thereby, amongst other things, for permitting certificated teachers to pay contributions to the deferred annuity fund during any interval not exceeding six months in which they are not employed in recorded service, and for reckoning the time in respect of which such contributions were made, as if it were recorded service. Provision is made for forfeiture, in case of misconduct, of any disablement allowance or superannuation allowance. Every assignment of or charge on, and every agreement to assign or charge any annuity or allowance to a teacher under this Act, whether payable presently or at some future date, shall be void; and provision is made for the case of bankruptcy.

[52] \*Education (Board of) Bill. The Duke of Devonshire presented (Aug. 1st) "a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Board of Education for England and Wales, and for matters connected therewith," and "a Bill for the registration of teachers," though not with a view of asking their lordships to make any progress with them this session, even to the extent of giving them a second reading. The first of these measures did not aim at the present creation of local educational authorities, although the Government were perfectly well aware that the establishment of such authorities must come, and before long. It proposed to establish a central educational authority; to bring the Education Department and Science and Art Department together, and to make them divisions of one office, and probably under the control of one permanent secretary; to put an end to the Committee of Council and to the office of Vice-President of the Committee of Council, and to create a Board of Education on the model of the Board of Trade, the Local Government Board, and the Board of Agriculture. If the Education Minister should be in the House of Lords, the President of the Council would be President of the Board, and the Department would be represented by the Vice-President of the Board in the House of Commons; but if the Minister of Education should be in the Commons, he would have the office of President, and there would be no Vice-President, though the Department would be represented in the Lords by some such arrangement as had been found practicable in the case of other departments. The new central responsible Department would be charged with the supervision of secondary as well as elementary education, and of all the agencies appertaining to both. It would be entirely a mistake to suppose that there was any intention of simply merging the Department of Science and Art into that of Education. The Education

Department itself might probably under the Government plan require some reorganisation. Some of the duties performed by it—such as those in relation to training colleges, to training pupil teachers, to the higher-grade schools—pertain rather to secondary than to elementary education; and it might be that it would be found expedient to group those functions which are now discharged by the Department with others which are now discharged by the Science and Art Department under a Secondary Education Department proper; while a third division might possibly be charged with the supervision of the more technical branches of science and art instruction, and at the same time the control and management of the science and art museums which exist both in the Metropolis and the provinces. So far as administration was concerned, he saw no reason why the Government plan should lead to any increased expenditure; he rather thought it would tend towards economy. The administration of charitable trusts and the framing of schemes under the Endowed Schools Acts by the Charity Commissioners would remain untouched, except that an instruction would be given to the Commissioners to frame schemes, so far as they were educational, in consultation with the Education Board, and the Education Board would have power to move the Charity Commissioners to promote or alter schemes where such promotion or alteration was necessary. The educational examination of these endowed schools, which was provided for in all schemes, and their administrative inspection, so far as it relates to educational matters, would be transferred to the new Department. As to the registration of teachers, for the purpose of forming and maintaining a registry, the second Bill proposed to provide a separate council, though for this purpose only. Some of the members of this council would be nominated by the Crown and some by the Universities, though ultimately it would contain members directly representative of the registered teachers themselves. But the Government had not seen their way to give to this council or to any other council wide statutory powers. They recognised, however, that the advice of educational experts might be of great value to the Board of Education, and they had taken power to authorise the President of the Board of Education to appoint an educational committee to advise the Board on such matters as might be referred to it. Such a committee in all probability would be largely founded on the registration council. The Earl of Kimberley expressed regret that so small a change was to be made as to the powers of the Charity Commissioners, but added that his satisfaction would be great if it should be found that there was a general approval of the scope of the measures which the noble duke had proposed. Bills read a first time (=).

Evidence in Criminal Cases Bill (see sect. 49).

[53] \*Ex-officio Justices of the Peace (Scotland) Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 29—r.a. July 25th), enacts that any ex-officio justice of the peace in Scotland who has been re-elected to the office in respect of which he became a justice of the peace on the expiration or other determination of a previous term of office, and who has taken the oaths required by law to be taken by a justice of the peace, may continue to act as a justice of the peace without again taking such oaths.



[54] \*Factories and Workshops Emergency Processes Bill. The object of this measure was explained to be to meet the difficulties which have arisen in connection with exemptions granted by the Factory and Workshop Acts to trades which deal with perishable goods. These difficulties have arisen chiefly in the fish-curing trade and in creameries. It was proposed by the Bill to repeal all the existing exemptions, and to enable the Secretary of State to grant, subject to certain provisos, such exemptions as seemed necessary from the provisions of the Factories and Workshops Acts with respect to the times of employment of women and young persons. The measure was introduced June 20th, but indications of rather strong opposition were manifested to it, and later on the Home Secretary stated that he had no intention of pressing the Bill unduly on the House, though he hoped it would be regarded as a non-contentious measure. Withdrawn July 15th.

[55] \*Finance Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 10—r.a. July 1st), gives effect to the reduction of the tobacco duty and the alteration in the standard of moisture proposed in his Budget (see article FINANCE, NATIONAL) by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, continues the tea duty at 4d. per lb., and enacts that a person shall not subject any cask to any process for the purpose of extracting any spirits absorbed in the wood thereof ["grogging"], or have on his premises any cask which is being subjected to any such process, or any spirits extracted from the wood of any cask. The provisions of the Stamp Act in reference to the composition for stamp duty chargeable on transfers of certain colonial stocks are extended to the stock of any British protectorate or protected state to which the Colonial Stock Acts are applied. Though continuing the income tax at 8d., the Act gives relief by a new graduation where the income does not exceed £700, and exempts from land tax an owner in possession who has been allowed a total exemption from income tax by reason of his income not exceeding £160, remitting one-half of the amount of the land tax where an abatement of income tax has been allowed by reason of the income not exceeding £400. With regard to estate duties, an addition is made to sect. 5, sub-sect. 2, of the Finance Act, '94, and it is also enacted that, where in the case of a death occurring after the commencement of this Act settlement estate duty is paid in respect of any property contingently settled, and it is thereafter shown that the contingency has not arisen and cannot arise, the said duty paid in respect of such property shall be repaid. When the Bill was before the Commons, Col. Milward, on second reading, moved an amendment declaring that any readjustment of taxation should include a remission in favour of clergymen whose income is wholly or in part derived from tithe, and in whose case it should be shown that they are contributing more than their due share to local taxation. This was seconded by Viscount Cranborne, and supported by Major Rasch, among others. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that the matter so raised formed part of the great question of local taxation now before the Royal Commission; and if any proposal were made by the commission which might alleviate the position of the clergy, the Government would give it their best attention. Leave to withdraw it having been refused, the amend-

ment was negatived by 215 to 27. In course of further proceedings on the Bill, Sir William Harcourt approved on the whole of the proposal regarding the income tax, but thought that with the present administration there had been too little remission of taxation and too great an increase of expenditure. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, admitted that the expenditure on the Army and Navy was very large, but maintained that the increase was due, not to the Government, but to the practically unanimous demand of the people. The motion for second reading was agreed to. In committee Mr. J. A. Pease (June 13th) moved the omission of the clause for the reduction of the duty on tobacco, expressing himself in favour alternatively of a reduction of the duty on tea; but after some conversation the clause was agreed to. Mr. Pease later on proposed to reduce the tea duty from 4d. to 2d.; but this amendment was negatived by 239 to 103. Third reading of the Bill was (June 20th) carried by 159 to 39.

[56] \*Greek Loan Act, '98 (61 Vict., ch. 4—r.a. April 1st), enables her Majesty to carry into effect a convention entered into with the Governments of France, Russia, and Greece containing articles guaranteeing a loan of £6,800,000 to be issued by the Government of Greece. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in moving (March 24th) the financial resolution on which the Bill was based, said Greece was unable to pay the war indemnity to Turkey without a loan, and this the Powers had guaranteed, recognising the importance of the evacuation of Thessaly by Turkey. Of the total amount of the loan £3,800,000 would be required for the indemnity and for compensation to persons injured during the war by Greek troops, and £1,200,000 was needed to meet the deficit for '97-8; £1,000,000 would be appropriated in converting the floating debt of Greece, and £800,000 would be issued as might be necessary for deficits expected to arise subsequently to '98. For the first five years Greece will pay an annuity of 2½ per cent. of the nominal amount of the loan issued, and thereafter will pay a fixed annuity of 3½ per cent. of the nominal capital, the balance between interest and annuity providing for the gradual amortisation of the loan.

[57] Industries (Ireland) Bill. The Earl of Mayo moved (June 21st) second reading of a Bill the object of which was to facilitate the establishment of electrical industries in Ireland by the employment of unused water-power in that country. After a discussion the measure was withdrawn, Lord Mayo agreeing to a suggestion of Lord Cranbrook that the question involved in the Bill should be investigated by a select committee.

[58] Inebriates. Mr. Knowles moved (March 8th), and it was resolved, "That, inasmuch as the present condition of the law relating to habitual inebriates, both criminal and non-criminal, is unsatisfactory, it is desirable that the Government should introduce legislation dealing with the subject, and amend and extend in particular the Habitual Drunkards Act, '89, and the Inebriates Act, '88." The Home Secretary stated in course of the evening that he proposed to introduce a measure before very long. Bill brought in, and duly became law.—\*Inebriates Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 60—r.a. Aug. 12th, commences Jan. 1st, '99). Where a person is convicted on indictment of

an offence punishable with imprisonment or penal servitude, if the court is satisfied from the evidence that the offence was committed under the influence of drink or that drunkenness was a contributing cause of the offence, and the offender admits that he is or is found by the jury to be a habitual drunkard, the court may, in addition to or in substitution for any other sentence, order that he be detained for a term not exceeding three years in any State inebriate reformatory or in any certified inebriate reformatory the managers of which are willing to receive him. Any person who commits any of certain offences specified in the Act, and who within the twelve months preceding the date of the commission of the offence has been convicted summarily at least three times of any offences so mentioned, and who is a habitual drunkard, shall be liable upon conviction on indictment, or if he consents to be dealt with summarily on summary conviction, to be detained for a term not exceeding three years in any certified inebriate reformatory the managers of which are willing to receive him. The offences in question include being found drunk in a highway or other public place, whether a building or not, or on licensed premises; being drunk while in charge, in any public place, of any carriage, horse, cattle, or steam engine; being drunk while in possession of any loaded firearms; refusing or failing when drunk to quit licensed premises when requested, etc., etc.

The Secretary of State may establish State inebriate reformatories, and may make regulations for their rule and management, and, subject to any adaptations, alterations, and exceptions made by such regulations, the Prison Acts (including the penal provisions thereof) are to apply to every such reformatory; but no regulation shall authorise the infliction of corporal punishment in any such State establishment. The Secretary of State, on the application of the council of any county or borough or of any persons desirous of establishing an inebriate reformatory, may, if satisfied as to the fitness of the reformatory and of the persons proposing to maintain it, certify it as an inebriate reformatory; he may make regulations as to the establishment, management, maintenance, and inspection of such institutions, the classification, treatment, etc., of the inmates, and the application of their earnings, and the transfer of inmates from one reformatory, State or otherwise, to another. A county or borough council may contribute such sums as they may think fit towards or may themselves undertake the establishment of a reformatory certified or intended to be certified under the Act. Officers of these establishments are to have all the powers, protection, and privileges of a constable; and persons escaping from the reformatories may be arrested without warrant and brought back. Power is given to recover expenses against an inebriate's estate if he has property more than sufficient to maintain his family, if any. Licensing powers under the Inebriates Acts, as amended by this Act, are transferred to the borough council in boroughs, and elsewhere to the county council; and any such council may contribute towards the establishment or maintenance of a retreat under these Acts. In sect. 10 of the Habitual Drunkards Act, '79, a term not exceeding two years is substituted for a term not exceeding twelve months, and one justice shall be

substituted for two justices as the attesting authority to the signature of an applicant; and a person who is or has at any time been detained in a retreat may have his term of detention extended, or be readmitted. Regulations made under the Act are not to come into effect until they have lain before each House of Parliament. The Act is adapted to Scotland and Ireland.

[59] **Irish Surnames.** Mr. MacAleese introduced a Bill to enable any person of Irish birth or extraction to adopt and use the prefix "O" or "Mac" before their surnames. It consisted of three clauses: (1) permitting such use of the prefix on the person making known in writing his intention in Great Britain to the Home Secretary and in Ireland to the Chief Secretary; (2) enacting that proof that such intention was duly communicated should be held to satisfy revising barristers, registrars, and all others that the prefix was a legal portion of the surname; and (3) repealing all ancient statutes prohibiting the use of either prefix. The Attorney-General for Ireland (March 30th) moved to omit clause 1 on the ground that, as there was really no law to prevent the use of either prefix, the clause was unnecessary. The clause was struck out, and clause 2 was on the motion of the right hon. and learned gentleman also omitted. The Attorney-General for Ireland next moved to omit clause 3, and to insert, "So much of any statute as prohibits the use of 'O' or 'Mac' before any surname is hereby repealed." Mr. MacAleese asked whether, if there was no law against the use of "O's" and "Mac's," it was necessary to propose the clause at all. He complained of the attitude of the Attorney-General, and moved to report progress. **Dropped.**

[60] **\*Land Charges.** A Bill of the Lord Chancellor to amend the law relating to charges on land, by the substitution of a charging order for a writ of elegit, and to matters connected therewith, passed the first House, but was withdrawn in the Commons.

[61] **Land Law (Ireland) Acts Amendment.** Mr. Flavin (March 30th) moved second reading of a Bill to amend the Irish Land Acts in certain important respects, including a reduction of the statutory term of a judicial rent from 15 to 10 years, and a provision for the restoration of evicted tenants in Ireland to their holdings. Mr. Dillon, Mr. W. Redmond, and other Irish representatives supported the Bill. Mr. Johnston, Conservative member for South Belfast, proposed the rejection of the measure, and the Chief Secretary for Ireland, in also opposing, said the land law in Ireland was more favourable to the tenant than the land law in any other country in the world. Bill rejected by 243 to 128.

[62] **Libraries Offences Act, '98** (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 53—r.a. Aug. 12th—E.), renders any person who in any public library or reading-room, to the annoyance or disturbance of any person using the same, behaves in a disorderly manner, uses violent, abusive, or obscene language, bets or gambles, or who after proper warning persists in remaining after closing hours, liable on summary conviction to a penalty. Was introduced by Mr. Harwood.

**\*LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACT, '98.**

[63] (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 37—r.a. Aug. 12th), is, in each administrative county, to come into



operation as to rural district councils and guardians on March 25th, '99, and as to county councils and urban districts April 1st, '99, and as to all other matters on April 1st, '99, or on such other day, not more than twelve months earlier or later, as in any case the Local Government Board (but after the election of county councillors for such county and on the application of the county council) may appoint, either generally or with reference to any particular provision of the Act; and different days may be appointed for different purposes and different provisions of the Act, but the enactments relating to the registration of local government electors, or to the elections, or to any matter required to be done for the purpose of bringing the Act into operation on the appointed day, came into effect on the passing of the Act. This measure, to quote Lord Ashbourne (the Lord Chancellor of Ireland), follows the main lines of the legislation adopted for England and Scotland, accompanied only by such variations as are necessary owing to the special circumstances of Ireland. Up to the passing of this Act there was, as the term is understood in Great Britain, practically no system of free local self-government in Ireland. Counties were ruled by a grand jury, a county-at-large presentment sessions, and baronial presentment sessions. Each county was divided into baronies, which was the smallest existing unit for administrative purposes. The grand jurors were selected by the High Sheriff mostly from among the larger landholders; the baronial sessions was composed of the local grand juror, the local magistracy and a number of selected local cess (or rate) payers. For poor-law purposes the country was divided into unions, each board of guardians being composed, one half of magistrates, the other half being elected on a system which included the cumulative vote. The occupier paid the whole of the county rate or cess, and half the poor rate, the landlord paying the other moiety; but in the case of tenements valued at under £4 per annum the landlord paid the whole of the poor rate.

The new Act, as in England and Scotland, casts the duties of local government upon bodies popularly elected, but it does not provide for the establishment of parish councils, because never in that country has the parish been made the area of local administration. Henceforth the local administration will be in the hands of four bodies—(a) county councils, (b) urban district councils, (c) rural district councils, and (d) boards of guardians; but these may be narrowed down to three in the majority of cases, because members of the rural district councils will also represent the area for which they are elected as guardians; and where the union is within an administrative county the union will be coincident with the rural district, so that the boards of guardians will be really, as in England, the district councils acting under another name.

The franchise in every case is the parliamentary franchise with the addition of peers and ratepaying women, which follows the Scotch precedent and also, as far as district councils and parish councils are concerned, the English precedent. The qualifications are the same as in England, save that ministers of any religious denomination are not entitled to sit on any of the bodies created under the Act. Baronies in Ireland will no longer be centres

of government. Although, as in Scotland, there are no alderman members of the county councils, each council may choose from persons qualified to be councillors one or two persons who are to be additional councillors during the term of office of the first council. To the county councils are transferred the financial and administrative powers and duties at present enjoyed by the grand juries, and also those exercised by the county-at-large presentment sessions, also the business of the guardians as to making and levying the poor rate in so much of the county as is not comprised in an urban county district, and as to cattle diseases and explosives. The grand jury business respecting compensation for malicious injuries is transferred to the county court, who may either refuse any application or make a decree against the county council, an appeal being given in certain cases to a judge of assize. To the rural district councils are handed over the duties at present discharged by the baronial presentment sessions and the powers of rural sanitary authorities. Expenditure on roads and other public works payable by the rural district councils will be proposed by those councils, but will be subject to the veto of the county council; while as a further check upon extravagant expenditure, without the express consent of the Local Government Board no expenditure on roads in a rural district may receive the sanction of the county council, if it exceed by 25 per cent. the expenditure during the three years before the standard year. The expression "standard year" means the twelve months ending, as regards the poor rate Sept. 29th, '97, and as regards the county cess June 30th, '97. Chairmen of county and district councils and of town commissioners are to be *ex-officio* justices of the peace. The chairman of every rural district council will be an additional member of the county council, so that there will be a close connection between the two bodies. The county council will now provide and maintain sufficient accommodation for the lunatic poor and manage by a committee their asylums, though certain powers of control are reserved to the Lord Lieutenant, and he also retains the power of approving the appointments or dismissals made by the county council of resident superintendent and assistant medical officers. With regard to exceptional distress the county council may on the representation of the guardians of any union authorise the guardians, subject to certain conditions, to administer out-relief for any time not exceeding two months; and one-half of any expenditure incurred in pursuance of this provision is to be levied on the county at large, provided that the total amount so levied in any one year shall not exceed 3d. in the pound on the ratable value of the county; and the guardians may with the consent of the Local Government Board obtain temporary advances for the purposes of this enactment. This provision was framed with a view of obviating the necessity for special acts of parliament whenever there is a recurrence of exceptional distress; but it was stated both by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland and Mr. G. Balfour that it is possible there may be occasions when the powers of Parliament may have to be invoked. The county councils are also to appoint coroners, and have powers as to infirmaries and fever hospitals, and to oppose bills in parliament. The tenure of office of county councillors is three years, and they are to retire



all together. The county electoral divisions are to be fixed by the Local Government Board, but the district electoral divisions will be the present poor-law divisions. Each rural electoral division will elect two councillors to the district council, who will also be the guardians for that division. Rural district councils may choose not more than three persons as additional members, and who are to be also additional guardians. The six cities of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry, and Waterford are each made administrative counties called county boroughs, but no substantial change has been made in the government or status of these towns, although the wider franchise set up by the Act is extended to them. The urban district councils become the road authorities, and levy all the rates. In rural areas the duty of collecting and levying the poor rate is transferred to the county council, and in urban areas to the urban council. The occupier is to be liable for both the county cess and the poor rate in both the rural districts and the towns, and they will both be collected in one consolidated rate. If any decrease of the rate accrues, it will go to the benefit of the occupiers, and any increase will of course equally be paid by them. The agricultural rating grant is made on the same principle as in England (though there is no limit to its duration, as there is in the case of the English and Scottish grants), and is estimated to amount to £730,000, being a sum equal to half the county cess and half the poor rate, taken for the purposes of the Act to have been paid in respect of agricultural land in the standard year. The benefit of the grant is intended for the rural occupier as regards the county cess, and for the owner as regards poor rate. The owner thus becomes relieved of his share of the poor rate, the State paying his half, while the other moiety, subject to any decrease by economy or increase by additional expenditure, is to be paid by the occupier. The first payments under this provision to the Local Taxation Account are to be made during the six months ending March 31st, '99, so as to meet the half-yearly payments on account of the six months next ensuing. There are included in the Act provisions for the temporary adjustment of rent by the Land Commission arising out of these changes. The charges for extra police, compensation for malicious injuries, railways, harbours, navigation, and public health are excluded from the calculation of the standard rate. In addition to the £730,000 Exchequer grant, the proceeds of the Local Taxation licence duties collected in Ireland, and amounting to £200,000, are to be handed over to the local authorities; and as certain grants in aid are to be abolished when the duties are handed over, an additional sum of £79,000 is given in lieu thereof. These grants in aid were mainly grants for lunatics and exceptional grants for poor-law charges which are now thrown on the new governing bodies. Half the cost of a trained nurse in every union in Ireland is to be defrayed by the Government. The first election under the Act of county and rural district councillors and guardians is to be held on March 25th, '99, or on such day fourteen days before or after that day as the Local Government Board may appoint. The first elections under the Act of aldermen and councillors in county boroughs and urban districts are to take place on Jan. 15th, '99. Provision

was duly made with respect to the registration of electors for the purposes of the above Act by the \*Registration Ireland Act, '98 (61 Vict. ch. 2—r.a. March 29th).

The provisions of the Bill were explained by the Chief Secretary for Ireland and it was read a first time (Feb. 1st). On the motion for second reading (March 21st) Mr. Lambert moved an amendment disapproving any scheme of Irish local government "which necessarily involves a large permanent grant out of the Imperial funds for the relief of one class alone." This was seconded by Mr. Logan, but rejected by 167 to 20. Second reading was agreed to. The clauses of the Bill were under consideration at sixteen sittings of the House, and in course of the proceedings Mr. Dillon (May 4th) took objection to the clause giving county councils certain powers as to exceptional distress, contending that its effect would be to transfer the responsibility of relieving such distress from the British Government to the Irish ratepayers. The Chief Secretary said it might be an incidental consequence of the proposal that some expenditure now defrayed by the taxpayers of the United Kingdom would be thrown on the county council, but it was not intended to exempt the Treasury in bearing its share where exceptional relief appeared necessary. He agreed to limit the amount the county council might contribute in any one year. The clause was carried by 179 to 104. Mr. Strachey moved an amendment limiting the duration of the agricultural rating grant to five years, but this was (May 16th) negatived by 258 to 107. An amendment by Mr. Lambert for the omission of the provision for the payment of the landlord's share of the poor-rate was defeated by 235 to 70; an amendment by Mr. McKenna allocating the relief from the poor-rate to the occupier instead of to the landlord was rejected by 251 to 78; and an amendment by Sir C. Dilke for the omission of the provision disabling clergymen from serving as county or district councillors was (May 23rd) negatived by 146 to 68. Among the amendments brought forward on the report stage was one by Sir J. Willox (July 6th) proposing that at all meetings, other than committee meetings, of county or district councils, accredited representatives of the newspaper press should be permitted to attend, and should receive reasonable facilities for obtaining reports of the proceedings; but this was rejected by 288 to 77. An amendment by Mr. H. Plunkett, providing that two councillors instead of one should be returned for each county electoral division, was negatived; though the Chief Secretary said that if the question were raised in another place, and a very strong opinion was expressed by those who were specially entitled to be heard on the matter, the Government would not resist the change. Bill reported July 14th; third reading agreed to July 18th. Read a first time in the Lords (July 19th), and discussed on second reading (July 21st), when Earl Spencer remarked that, although he would have preferred another line of action in regard to Irish local government, he hailed with pleasure and satisfaction the broad and liberal lines on which this Bill had been drawn. Considered in committee (July 25th) and amendments made. An amendment of Lord Morris for including Galway City in the list of county boroughs was objected to by the Government, but carried by 67 to 62; an amendment of Lord Clonbrock, by which each

electoral division in a rural district would return two members instead of one, was reluctantly assented to by Lord Salisbury, and carried by 78 to 15; but a proposal of the Earl of Dunraven, to omit the provision disabling clergymen from being eligible as members of county or district councils, was defeated by 62 to 26. On the Bill being returned to the Commons, the Galway amendment was disallowed by the Speaker on the ground that its insertion by the Lords infringed the privileges of the Commons, and the double-member constituency amendment was agreed to by 116 to 64.

[64] **\*Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, '98** (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 56—r.a. Aug. 12th). The additional sums granted under this Act, in consideration of the large grant made to Ireland under the Local Government Act, are to be applied—in distributing £20,000 among county councils and parish councils in Scotland as an addition to, and in the same proportion as, the amounts distributed to them under the principal Act of '96; £25,000 among the police authorities for pay and clothing, in addition to the amount already distributed; £15,000 for providing and maintaining vessels for marine superintendence and otherwise for the enforcement of the Sea Fisheries laws; the balance to be applied for purposes of secondary or technical (including agricultural) education.

[65] **Locomotives Act, '98** (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 29—r.a. Aug. 2nd—commences Jan. 1st, '99—E.), introduced by Mr. Griffith-Boscawen, amends the law with respect to the use of locomotives on highways, and with respect to extraordinary traffic. The Bill was based on the report of the Select Committee on Traction Engines on Roads, '96, and its object is to remove vexatious restrictions on the use of traction engines; while at the same time giving ample protection to the ratepayers and others interested in the maintenance and use of public highways. It is concerned with heavy engines only, and does not affect in any way light locomotives known as motor cars.

[66] **London Bills.** The London Municipalities Bill promised in the Queen's Speech was never introduced, but Mr. Balfour assured Mr. W. F. D. Smith (June 10th) that it should be brought in at the earliest possible date next session. The Commons discussed (May 4th) a Bill of the L.C.C. for making a tramway over Westminster Bridge and along the Victoria Embankment to Blackfriars Bridge, it being stated in the discussion that it would be left to the committee to which the Bill might be referred to say how far the line should be actually carried. The measure was thrown out by 248 to 129. The General Powers Act of the Council enables them to make a new street in continuation of Rotherhithe Street, Westminster; a widening of York Road (Battersea and Wandsworth); a widening of the Albert Embankment (Vauxhall); and to reconstruct Rosemary Branch Bridge (Hoxton) over the Regent's Canal. Another Act of the Council has reference to the reception of sewage into the main drainage system from Acton, and provides for payments therefore by the Acton Council in respect of such future use. A third statute amends the Building Act in various respects, including the service of summonses and orders relating to dangerous or neglected structures. The Money Act of the Council enables them to raise on capital account during the financial period April 1st, '98, to Sept. 30th, '99, the sum of £9,427,750, but

in this total there are included re-grants of borrowing powers previously granted to the amount of £5,034,328, so that the net aggregate new borrowing powers amount to £4,393,422, of which £2,364,507 are for the purposes of the Council, and £2,028,915 for loans to other bodies. The Council were empowered to increase the possible outlay on the Greenwich tunnel to £155,150 in accordance with amended estimates, A Bill was brought forward by private undertakers for extending the Thames Embankment from the Victoria Tower Gardens to Lambeth Bridge, and giving powers to acquire property and largely reconstruct the neighbourhood westward; but the measure was rejected (April 25th) by 336 to 84. It was stated that when the new Vauxhall and Lambeth Bridges were completed the County Council itself would be prepared to extend the Embankment. A Bill for the erection of a new bridge at Kew, in lieu of the existing structure, with approaches, became law. A measure for authorising the erection of buildings in extension of King's Bench Walk upon a portion of the land which had been reclaimed from the foreshore of the Thames and thrown into the Temple Gardens was strongly opposed and thrown out by a Lords' Committee. A private Act, which became law, authorises the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Co. to acquire lands, construct additional works, take additional water from the Thames, and raise additional capital; but if the undertaking be purchased within ten years of the passing of the Act by any public body, no additional value shall be deemed to be given to the undertaking by the powers conferred by the measure other than actual expenditure. The Middlesex County Council obtained further powers for improving the condition of the Brent and other streams. Second reading of a Bill providing for the conversion of the stock of the Gaslight and Coke Co. was carried by 171 to 89 (March 10th), and duly considered by a committee. Mr. Pickersgill, on the consideration of the Bill, moved (June 9th) a new clause providing that the conversions of stock authorised by the measure should not take effect until the Company had reduced the price of their gas to 2s. 6d. per thousand cubic feet, and that it should not be lawful for the Company to raise the price so reduced except by order of the Board of Trade. Mr. Johnson-Ferguson, who was chairman of the committee which considered the Bill, opposed the clause, which was, in the result, negatived by 214 to 109 (see sect. 104). Among other measures which also became law was one for the reconstruction of the capital of the Crystal Palace Co.

**London University Commission Bill** (see sect. 96).

[67] **\*Lunacy Bill**, introduced by the Lord Chancellor, the object of the measure being mainly to safeguard the urgency-order part of the lunacy system. Withdrawn in Commons.

[68] **Marriage Act, '98** (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 58—r.a. Aug. 12th—commences April 1st, '99—E.), was introduced by Mr. Perks. The object of this measure is to enable marriages to be solemnised in Nonconformist places of worship without the attendance of the registrar, should the persons intending to be married so desire. There are provisions in the Act enabling parties who prefer a registrar to attend to require such attendance. The Attorney-General, in assenting to the second reading (March 23rd), observed that there were matters of principle



involved which must require consideration later on. The hon. and learned gentleman afterwards proposed amendments, which were duly made in the measure before it became law; and the Government afforded it facilities for passing through the Commons. Where a marriage is solemnised under this Act, each of the parties contracting the marriage is required in some part of the ceremony to make the following declarations, in the presence of the clergyman authorised to solemnise the marriage and of two or more witnesses: "I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A.B., may not be joined in matrimony to C.D." And each of the parties shall say to the other the words following: "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A.B., do take thee, C.D., to be my lawful wedded wife (or husband)," or in lieu thereof the words following: "I, A.B., do take thee, C.D., to be my wedded wife (or husband)."

[69] **Merchant Shipping (Liability of Ship-owners) Act, '98** (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 14—r.a. July 25th), introduced by Mr. W. Allan. The Merchant Shipping Act, '94, limits the liability of the owners of a ship, British or foreign, in respect of damages and occurrences happening or taking place without their actual fault or privity in the manner and to the extent set forth in the Act. A ship owned by British subjects is, however, not recognised under the Act as a British ship until registration, and the owners thereof cannot therefore claim the benefit of the limitation of liability in respect of anything happening previous to registration. This Act extends the limitation of liability from and including launching of a ship until the registration thereof, provided that the owners, builders, or others interested are not to benefit for more than three months after the launching.

[70] **\*Merchant Shipping (Mercantile Marine Fund) Act, '98** (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 44—r.a. Aug. 12th—commences April 1st, '99); abolishes the Mercantile Marine Fund and constitutes a General Lighthouse Fund to which is transferred certain light dues and charges. Such fees are to be paid in respect of the registration, transfer, and mortgage of British ships as the Board of Trade, with the consent of the Treasury, determine, not exceeding those specified in the Act. The general lighthouse authorities are to levy light dues with respect to the voyages made by ships or by way of periodical payment, and not with respect to the lights which a ship passes or from which it derives benefit, and the dues so levied are to take the place of the dues now levied by those authorities. A scale of light dues is set out in the Act. On proof that the vessel has carried, in accordance with the scale and regulations to be made by the Board of Trade, boys between the ages of fifteen and nineteen, there shall be paid to the owner out of moneys to be provided by Parliament, an allowance not exceeding one-fifth of the light dues paid during the year in respect of the ship; but no such payment is to be made in respect of any boy unless he have enrolled himself in the Royal Naval Reserve and agreed to present himself for service when called upon. Mr. Ritchie (March 17th) explained on second reading that the complaint of the shipping industry, that money which was collected for the purpose of lights had been applied to the payment of certain establishment charges

having nothing to do with lights, would be removed by the passing of the measure. It was impossible altogether to abolish the light dues. Mr. G. Bowles moved an amendment declaring that no measure dealing with lights would be satisfactory to this House which did not provide that the expenses of maintaining lights, buoys, and beacons on the coasts of the United Kingdom should be defrayed out of public revenue. This was opposed by Mr. Ritchie, and rejected by 184 to 35. The new clause relative to allowances for boys was inserted at the instance of Mr. Ritchie (July 27th), who then stated that no less than 30 per cent. of the petty officers and seamen serving on British merchant vessels were foreigners. The Government allowance would be equal to 20 per cent. of the light dues in each year in respect of a vessel carrying boy sailors on the following scale:—Under 500 tons, one boy; between 500 and 1000, two; up to 2000, three; and an additional boy for every 1000 tons. The scale may be modified from time to time. The clause was carried by 189 to 37.

[71] **Militia Ballot Law Amendment Bill**, was introduced by the Earl of Wemyss. The clauses of the Bill were, he said, taken verbatim from those relating to the militia ballot that formed an integral part of Mr. Cardwell's "Army Regulation Bill" as introduced in '71, though they were afterwards dropped out of that measure. They were made to apply to the whole male population from the age of 18 to 35, but Lord Wemyss, in moving second reading of his Bill (July 1st), said he would propose in committee, should the Bill reach that stage, to limit its operation to males of the age of 20 years only who are not at the time serving voluntarily in some other force than the militia. The Marquis of Lansdowne, who had on a previous occasion described the machinery for setting the ballot in motion "as somewhat ancient," and as in all probability requiring revision," undertook to examine the machinery of the ballot during the autumn. The Government saw no reason for introducing compulsion in any shape, but they recognised that the power of enforcing service in the militia at a time of emergency, when the security of the country was threatened, was a valuable one. Withdrawn.

**Nonconformist Marriages (Attendance of Registers)** (see sect. 67).

[72] **\*Outdoor Relief (Ireland) Act, '98** (61 and 62 Vict., ch. 57—r.a. Aug. 12th), makes temporary provision for relief of distress in Ireland by extending the power to grant outdoor relief in food and fuel, confirming expenditure previously incurred by the guardians, and indemnifying them.

[73] **\*Parish Churches (Scotland) Bill**. The principal object of this measure was to adapt the ecclesiastical arrangements of parishes in Scotland to the changes which have taken, and are still taking, place from time to time owing to the large extension of towns, and to the migration of the population from one portion of a town or district to another. Introduced by Lord Balfour; passed Lords, with amendments; opposed on second reading in Commons, but second reading carried by 90 to 28. Withdrawn July 28th.

[74] **\*Parish Fire Engines Act, '98** (61 and 62 Vict., ch. 38—r.a. Aug. 12th), enables a parish council to agree with the council of any neighbouring borough or district that any fire engines with their appurtenances and firemen



provided by such borough or district council shall be used for 'extinguishing fires in the parish.

[75] **Pharmacy Acts Amendment Act, '98** (61 and 62 Vict., ch. 25—r.a. July 25th—E. and S.). Introduced by Mr. W. F. D. Smith, the object of the measure being, among other things, to render every person whose name appears on the Register of Chemists and Druggists eligible to be elected a "member" of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

[76] **\*Poisons Bill**, to regulate the sale of certain poisonous substances such as butter of antimony, carbolic acid, chloride of zinc and its solutions, hydrochloric, nitric and sulphuric acid, unless diluted in manner prescribed by the Pharmacopœia, and substances sold for poisoning insects or vermin. Introduced by the Duke of Devonshire, passed Lords, dropped in Commons.

[77] **\*Poor Law (Scotland) Act, '98** (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 21—r.a. July 25th—commenced Oct. 1st, '98). The objects are to reduce in Scotland the period for acquiring a residential settlement to three years; and to make English and Irish born paupers irremovable from Scotland after five years of residence, and in the case of other English and Irish paupers and all Scottish paupers to give an appeal against removal to the Local Government Board for Scotland.

[78] **Poor Law Unions Association (Expenses) Act, '98** (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 10—r.a. July 25th), was introduced by Mr. W. F. Lawrence. It provides for the establishment of a Poor Law Unions Association in England and Wales for the purposes of consultation as to their common interests, and the discussion of matters relating to the poor law and otherwise to their powers and duties, and enables boards of guardians to contribute to the expenses of the Association. The guardians of any union may, when empowered by, and subject to any regulations made by the Local Government Board, pay any sum not exceeding £5 in any year as a subscription to the Association, as well as the reasonable expenses of the attendance of not more than two representatives at meetings of the Association.

[79] **\*Post Office Guarantee Acts, '98** (61 and 62 Vict. ch. 18 and 59—r.a. July 25th and August 12th—E.). The first of these measures extends the exercise of the powers previously conferred upon a rural district council, parish council, and parish meeting respectively of undertaking to pay any loss out of the provision of additional postal or other facilities provided by the Postmaster General within their own area to facilities provided outside their boundary if such council or meeting shall be of opinion that the additional facilities are for the benefit of the contributory place; while the other act extends to borough and urban district councils the guaranteeing powers already possessed by rural councils.

[80] **\*Prisons Bill**. Sir M. W. Ridley, in moving second reading (March 24th), adverted to what had been done by the Prisons Commissioners on the recommendation of the committee of which Mr. H. Gladstone was chairman (whose services and those of the committee he on behalf of the Government cordially acknowledged). The Bill was designed to make certain amendments in the laws relating to prisons. As a preliminary to the general consideration, and as a first step towards consolidation, it was

proposed to give statutory recognition to the virtual amalgamation of the administration of convict prisons and local prisons. The principal amendment proposed concerned local or short-sentence prisons only. It was proposed that the Secretary of State should be invested in the case of local prisons, as he was already in the case of convict prisons, with the power of making the code of rules, subject only to the veto of Parliament. This power would include the regulation of the nature of the hard labour, with some regard to the varying characteristics and circumstances of prisoners. Proposals were also included for a better classification of prisoners, remission of sentences by way of reward for good behaviour, and allowing part payment of a fine to be equivalent to serving a proportionate part of the sentence of imprisonment in default. Mr. Atherley Jones moved the rejection of the measure, and Sir C. Cameron seconded the amendment. Mr. H. Gladstone welcomed the Bill as an instalment. Mr. Dillon, Mr. Davitt and others (March 28th) criticised the measure. Mr. T. P. O'Connor (April 4th) condemned what he described as the starvation diet given in prisons. Mr. Asquith approved the clause of the Bill which enabled the principle of discrimination in the treatment of prisoners to be applied with far greater flexibility than at present, and suggested that the Home Secretary should make a special inquiry into the subject of starvation diet and into the allegations as to sleeplessness. The Home Secretary in reply said the Committee appointed by the last Government suggested many sweeping changes, and he thought he might fairly claim that a great proportion of them had been carried out. He could not admit that there was starvation diet, but thought some dietary improvements might be made, and promised that an inquiry into the subject should be instituted. He also undertook to consider various other questions, including the diminution of the period of solitary confinement. The Bill was read a second time, and afterwards referred to the Standing Committee on Law. In the Grand Committee an amendment of Mr. Davitt proposing that one of the Prisons Commissioners should be a medical man skilled in mental diseases was carried against the Government by 25 to 8. The Home Secretary in course of the proceedings made concessions on the question of the administration of corporal punishment. On the report stage the Home Secretary moved to omit the words requiring that one of the Prisons Commissioners should be a medical man skilled in mental diseases, and the omission was carried by 178 to 81. As the **\*Prison Act, '98** (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 41, the measure received r.a. Aug. 12th; it commences Jan. 1st, '99, though sects. 6 and 9 begin to operate on the date when the first rules made under the Act come into force—E.). Makes the Prison Commissioners directors of convict prisons; enables the Secretary of State to make prison rules for the government of local prisons as well as of convict prisons, which are to be laid on the table and are subject to the veto of either House; provides for the appointment of boards of visitors for convict prisons; and enacts that the mode in which sentences of penal servitude or imprisonment with or without hard labour are to be carried out in prison may be regulated by prison rules, and that in making such rules regard shall be had to the

sex, age, health, industry, and conduct of the prisoners.

Prison rules shall not authorise the infliction of corporal punishment—(a) except in the case of a prisoner under sentence of penal servitude, or convicted of felony, or sentenced to hard labour; nor (b) except for mutiny or incitement to mutiny, or gross personal violence to an officer or servant of the prison; nor (c) except by order of the board of visitors or visiting committee of the prison, after inquiry on oath held by them at a meeting specially summoned for the purpose, and consisting of not less than three persons, two of them being justices of the peace: provided that the Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, appoint a metropolitan police magistrate or stipendiary magistrate to take the place of the board or committee, and the magistrate shall in any such case have the same powers as the board or committee. An order under this section shall not be carried into effect until it has been confirmed by the Secretary of State, to whom a copy of the notes of evidence and a report of the sentence, and of the grounds on which it was passed shall forthwith be furnished. Such report shall be embodied in the annual report of the Prisons Commissioners.

Prisoners not sentenced to penal servitude or hard labour are to be divided into three divisions. Where a person is sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour, the court may, if it thinks fit, having regard to the nature of the offence and the antecedents of the offender, direct that he be treated as an offender of the first division or as an offender of the second division, though if no direction is given the offender is to be treated as an offender of the third division. But any person imprisoned for default in payment of a debt, including a civil debt recoverable summarily, or in default or in lieu of distress to satisfy a sum of money adjudged to be paid by order of a court of summary jurisdiction, when the imprisonment is to be without hard labour, is to be placed in a separate division and treated under special prison rules, and is not to be placed in association with criminal prisoners, nor to be compelled to wear prison dress unless his own clothing is unfit for use. Any person imprisoned for default of entering into a recognisance or finding sureties for keeping the peace, or for being of good behaviour, is to be treated under the same rules as an offender of the second division, unless he is a convicted prisoner, or unless the court direct that he be treated under the same rules as an offender of the first division. Provision may be made by prison rules for enabling a prisoner sentenced to imprisonment, whether by one sentence or cumulative sentences for a period prescribed by the rules, to earn by special industry and good conduct a remission of a portion of his imprisonment, and on his discharge his sentence shall be deemed to have expired. Under sect. 9, where a person is committed to prison for non-payment of a sum adjudged to be paid by the conviction of any court of summary jurisdiction, then, on payment to the governor of the prison, under conditions prescribed by prison rules, of any sum in part satisfaction of the sum so adjudged to be paid, and of any charges for which the prisoner is liable, the term of imprisonment shall be reduced by a number of days bearing as nearly as possible the same proportion to the total number of days for

which the prisoner is sentenced as the sum so paid bears to the sum for which he is so liable.

[81] \***Private Bill Procedure (Scotland) Bill.** The object of the measure was to provide for improving and extending the procedure for obtaining parliamentary powers by way of provisional orders in matters relating to Scotland. Discussed on second reading (March 31st and April 4th), much sympathy being expressed with the object in view, but objection being taken to the method by which it was proposed to attain it. Bill referred to a select committee, who reported the Bill with amendments, and made a special report in course of which they stated that, apart from matters of detail, there remained only one question of difficulty and importance—viz., the constitution of the tribunal which was to conduct the local inquiry provided under the Bill. A substantial minority was of opinion that the tribunal should be composed of members of the two Houses, but various objections to this were put forward, and the disadvantages in the view of the majority made it expedient to prefer a tribunal composed of persons who are not necessarily members of either House.

[82] \***Public Buildings Expenses Act, '98** (61 Vict. ch. 5—r.a. April 1st), provides for the application out of the realised surplus of the financial year 1897-98 (see article FINANCE, NATIONAL) of the sum of £2,550,000 towards defraying the expenses of the purchase of land and buildings, and the construction of buildings and works in connection with certain public departments, as follows:—

	Estimated Cost.
Public offices (Whitehall site), completion of purchase of site, and erection of buildings and works connected therewith . . . . .	£475,000
Public offices (Westminster site), completion of purchase of site, and erection of buildings and works connected therewith . . . . .	700,000*
Science and Art Buildings at South Kensington . . . . .	800,000
Completion of Admiralty, including extension . . . . .	275,000
Post Office buildings (Queen Victoria Street and West Kensington), purchase of buildings, erection of buildings, and works connected therewith . . . . .	300,000
	<hr/> £2,550,000

\* This sum includes a sum of £100,000 for the purchase of the Westminster site, which is in addition to the sum of £450,000 authorised to be borrowed for the purchase of that site by the Public Offices (Acquisition of Site) Act, 1895. The War Office is to be erected on the Whitehall or Carrington House site, and the Board of Trade, Education Office, and Extension of the Local Government Board are to be housed on the Parliament Street site, as recommended by the select committee (see SESSION, sect. 131, '98 ed.). The buildings in Queen Victoria Street now owned by the Post Office Savings Bank are to be appropriated to postal purposes, and a new Savings Bank erected at West Kensington. There will ultimately be a very considerable set-off to the expenditure of £2,550,000 by the release and disposal of buildings and sites the estimated value of which, together with the capitalisation of rent now paid for temporary offices, will amount to over one million.

[83] \*Public Works Loans Act '98 (61 and 62 Vict. ch. 54—r.a. Aug. 12th) authorises the issue by the National Debt Commissioners (a) for the purpose of loans by the Public Works Loan Commissioners, of any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole £5,000,000; (b) for the purpose of loans by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole £800,000. Also authorises the Public Works Loans Commissioners to lend in Great Britain in respect of any work for which the managers of asylum districts or of school districts are respectively authorised to borrow under the Acts relating to the relief of the poor.

Registration (Ireland) Act (see sect. 63).

[84] \*Reserve Forces and Militia Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict. ch. 9—r.a. July 1st) enacts that any man belonging to the first class of the army reserve, whose character on transfer to the army reserve is good, shall, if he so agrees in writing, be liable during the first twelve months of his service in that reserve to be called out on permanent service without such proclamation or communication to or meeting of Parliament as is mentioned in and required by the Reserve Forces Act; but the number of the men so liable is not at any one time to exceed five thousand, and the power of so calling out men is not to be exercised except when they are required for service outside the United Kingdom when warlike operations are in preparation or in progress; a man so called out is not to be liable to serve for more than twelve months; any agreement under the section may be revoked by three months' notice in writing; and any exercise of the power of calling out the men is to be reported to Parliament as soon as may be. The Act also authorises the employment of any member of the militia volunteering to serve in any place outside the United Kingdom for a period not exceeding one year whether an order embodying the militia is in force or not at the time.

[85] \*Revenue Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 46—r.a. Aug. 12th), makes numerous detailed amendments in the laws relating to customs and inland revenue: it, for instance, adds to the customs table of prohibitions and restrictions, fictitious stamps and instruments or materials for marking them, and advertisements or notices of foreign lotteries; and provides for the forfeiture of used stamps denoting the payment of Inland Revenue which are in the possession of any person who is a maker or seller of any dutiable article, and who might thus use them again.

[86] \*Seed Supply and Potato Spraying (Ireland) Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 50—r.a. Aug. 12th), provides for the supply of seed potatoes, seed oats, and spraying machines and material to occupiers and cultivators of land in Ireland, and for the employment of instructors in the use of such machines and material.

[87] Service Franchise Bill. Mr. Marks introduced this Bill, the object being explained to be to prevent large classes of persons, such as constables and shop assistants, being deprived of the franchise by reason of the restricted interpretation put on certain provisions of the Representation of the People Acts in some recent decisions. Discussed on second reading, March 2nd, when Mr. Knox, Sir C. Dilke, Mr. W. Allen, and Mr. McKenna opposed it, and Sir J. B. Maple and the Solicitor-General

expressed approval of it. Debate adjourned. Dropped.

[88] \*Sheriff's Tenure of Office (Scotland) Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 8—r.a. July 1st), provides for the removal of a sheriff by order of the Secretary for Scotland upon a report prepared at his instance by the Lord President of the Court of Session and the Lord Justice Clerk declaring that the sheriff is by reason of inability or misbehaviour unfit for his office, such order to be laid before Parliament and to be subject to veto by either House. If the sheriff is removed before he has completed ten years' service on ground of inability, an annuity may be granted him by the Treasury.

[89] Societies' Borrowing Powers Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 15—r.a. July 25th), was introduced by Mr. Horace Plunkett, and empowers a society, as defined by this Act, by rule duly registered, to provide that it may receive deposits and borrow money at interest from its members, or from other persons. "Society" means a specially authorised society registered, or seeking registration, under the Friendly Societies Act, 1896, having for its object the creation of funds to be lent out to the members of the society or for their benefit, and having in its rules provisions that no part of its funds shall be divided by way of profit, bonus, dividend, or otherwise among its members; and that all money lent to members shall be applied to such purpose as the society or its committee of management may approve.

[90] Solicitors (Ireland) Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 17—r.a. July 15th), was introduced by Mr. Hemphill, and amends and consolidates the laws relating to solicitors and to the services of indentured apprentices in Ireland. The measure seeks to place Irish solicitors and their apprentices and clerks in the same position as their English brethren.

[91] Special Juries Act, '98, was introduced by Mr. Warr (61 Vict., ch. 6—r.a. May 23rd), repeals the provisions of a section of the Common Law Procedure Act, 1852, requiring the sheriff to summon a sufficient number of special jurors "not exceeding forty-eight in all," and enables the High Court to make rules with respect to special juries, and thereby to repeal or alter any rules made under any previous act with respect to special juries.

[92] \*Suffragan Bishops Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 11—r.a. July 1st), by explanation of the Act of Henry VIII. makes it lawful to appoint as suffragan bishop a person already consecrated as a bishop, in which case the letters patent presenting him shall not require his consecration.

Teachers' Registration (see sect. 52).

Teachers' Superannuation (see sect. 51).

[93] \*Telegraph (Money) Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 33—r.a. Aug. 2nd), provides for a grant of £1,000,000 (making £2,300,000 in all) for the development of the telephonic system.

[94] \*Union of Benefices Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 23—r.a. July 25th), enacts that a scheme for the removal of a church or parsonage under the Union of Benefices Act, 1860, may be made if it provides for the erection of another church or parsonage for a benefice within or partly within the Metropolitan Police District.

[95] \*Universities and College Estates Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 55—r.a. Aug. 12th—commenced Oct. 12th, '98), extends the powers of sale, leasing, etc., exercisable by universities and colleges, though certain of these powers are



not to be exercised without the consent of the Board of Agriculture; makes provision for the application of capital money; and in other respects amends the Universities and College Estates Acts, 1858 to 1880.

[96] \*University of London Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 62—r.a. Aug. 12th), makes provision for the reconstitution of the University of London as a teaching as well as an examining body, and for the appointment of a statutory commission for the purpose. These commissioners are to consist in the first instance of Lord Davey (chairman), the Bishop of London (Dr. Creighton), Sir William Roberts, M.D., Fellow Univ. Lond., Sir Owen Roberts, D.C.L., Richard Claverhouse Jebb, Regius Professor of Greek, Univ. Camb., Michael Foster, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Physiology, Univ. Camb., and Edward Henry Busk, M.A., LL.B., Chairman of the Convocation, Univ. Lond. Her Majesty may appoint a secretary to the Commissioners, and may appoint a person to fill any vacancy occurring among the Commissioners, but the name of every person so appointed a Commissioner is to be laid before Parliament. The Commissioners may, with the consent of the Treasury as to number, appoint or employ such persons as they may think necessary for the execution of their duties under this Act; and there shall be paid to the secretary and to any persons appointed or employed by the Commissioners such remuneration as the Treasury may assign, which remuneration and all expenses of the Commissioners incurred with the sanction of the Treasury are to be paid by Parliament. The powers of the Commissioners are to continue until the end of the year 1899, but may be continued, though not beyond the year 1900. The Commissioners are to make statutes and regulations for the University in general accordance with the scheme of the report of the Commissioners appointed to consider the draft charter for the proposed Gresham University, but subject to certain modifications specified or indicated in the schedule to this Act, and to any other modifications which may appear to them expedient after considering the changes which have taken place in London education of a university type since the date of that report, and any representations made to them by or on behalf of the Senate or Convocation or any fifty graduates of the University, or by or on behalf of any body or person directly affected. When any statute or regulation has been made by the Commissioners, a notice of its having been made, and of the place where copies of it can be obtained, is to be published in the *London Gazette*, and the statute or regulation is to be laid before Parliament; it is not to be valid until it has been approved by Her Majesty in Council, and if either House present an address praying the Queen to withhold her assent from the statute or regulation, or any part thereof, no further proceedings shall be taken on it, or on the opposed part of it, though this shall be without prejudice to the making of a new statute or regulation. The Senate or Convocation of the University, or any other person or body directly affected by such statute or regulation, may petition Her Majesty in Council to withhold her approval, and Her Majesty in Council may refer any such petition to the Privy Council, a committee of which may hear the petitioner personally or by counsel and report on the matter. After the

expiration of the powers of the Commissioners the Senate of the University may make statutes and regulations for altering or supplementing any of the statutes or regulations made by the Commissioners, but this power is subject to the foregoing provisions, and any statute must be communicated in draft to Convocation, whose opinion thereon is to be taken into consideration. For the purposes of this Act the South-Eastern Agricultural College at Wye is to have such privileges as it would have had if situated within the administrative county of London; nothing in the Act is to affect the rights or privileges of any of the Inns of Court or of the Incorporated Law Society; and existing fellows, though retaining their fellowship for life, are no longer to be, as such, members of the Senate. The provisions of the schedule to the Act to which effect is to be given by the Commissioners in framing statutes and regulations have reference to, among other things, the constitution of the Senate, and are against the adoption or imposition of a religious test, or the imposition of disability on ground of sex.

[97] \*Vaccination Bill. Mr. Chaplin, in asking leave to introduce this measure (March 15th), remarked that one of the recommendations of the Vaccination Commission related to the kind of lymph which ought to be used in future. There had been some remarkable discoveries in recent years in regard to the results which it was proved were obtained by the preservation of lymph taken from the calf in glycerine, and if they took advantage of them they would go far to revolutionise the whole of the present system of public vaccination. The inquiries of the Royal Commission had been strengthened and confirmed by further investigations conducted by Sir Richard Thorne and Dr. Copeman, on behalf of the Local Government Board, into the system in practice abroad. Those gentlemen found in the first place that when the lymph was mixed with glycerine all extraneous organisms were destroyed: such as the microbes of tubercle, erysipelas, and diphtheria; secondly, that the lymph could be kept for long periods, and upon an emergency large quantities could with facility be supplied; and thirdly—which was a matter of the first importance—the necessity of arm-to-arm vaccination, and consequently all risk and possibility of inoculation with syphilis, whatever it may have been heretofore, wholly disappeared. While the Bill provided that vaccination would continue, as at present, to be obligatory, vaccination by anything but calf lymph would cease to be obligatory. And, as vaccination from arm to arm would cease to be compulsory, there would be no necessity for the attendance of children at the stations to provide the required lymph for others. On this point the Government adopted another recommendation of the Commission—viz. that vaccination should be domiciliary, and accordingly the Bill provided that the vaccinator would be required to attend at the house of the child. In this way they would assimilate as nearly as possible the law and practice in England to what it is in Scotland, where vaccination has never been the difficulty that it is sometimes with us. In addition to this it was proposed that where children must now be vaccinated within three months after birth, that period should be extended to twelve, on the ground that all authorities agree that there is greater immunity from any risk of undesirable consequences from vacci-

nation at twelve months than at three. He had been unable to accept the recommendation that any one objecting to vaccination might escape obligation by simply making a statutory declaration to that effect. It seemed to him that this would make vaccination a dead-letter, and nothing could be more unfortunate or injurious to the community. He observed that the Commissioners themselves were not united on that point. Where they were agreed, and where the Government were disposed to meet them, was in the recommendation that where people conscientiously objected they might be relieved from the imposition of repeated penalties. Bill duly introduced. On second reading (April 19th) Sir W. Foster said he regarded the proposed extension of the age limit, the regulation as to where vaccination was to be performed, and the use of a new form of lymph as valuable provisions, but he thought it would be advisable to abolish compulsion altogether and allow parents with conscientious scruples to escape from penalties on making a formal declaration before a court that they objected to vaccination. Mr. T. Bayley, in moving the rejection of the measure, expressed the belief that sanitation, isolation, and cleanliness would do more to prevent disease than vaccination. Mr. Steadman seconded the amendment. The debate was resumed on May 9th, when Mr. Hazell said public opinion against compulsory vaccination in his constituency of Leicester was as strong as it had ever been. In course of further discussion Mr. Channing, Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Ascroft also expressed themselves as adverse to compulsion. The motion for second reading was carried by 237 to 23; and a further motion to refer the Bill to the Standing Committee on Law was adopted by 201 to 50. In Grand Committee the period within which the child was to be vaccinated was, on the motion of Mr. Carlile, shortened from the twelve months proposed in the Bill to six months. Considerable discussion arose at more than one sitting of the Committee on an amendment of Sir W. Foster similar in effect to that which he afterwards proposed in the House, only that it met the case of the conscientious objector by enabling him to merely make a statutory declaration and deliver it to the local registrar of births. Several amendments to this amendment were moved. One of them, proposing that a declaration should be made before not less than two magistrates in petty sessions, or before any of the persons authorised by Act to administer oaths, was rejected by 28 to 15; and Sir W. Foster's proposal itself was defeated by 26 to 24 (June 21st). The sub-section relative to children in any infirmary or institution was inserted at the instance of Mr. Channing; and words were put in providing that the vaccinator should offer to vaccinate the child with glycerinated calf lymph, "or such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board." The new clause as to the treatment of prisoners as first-class misdemeanants was added on the motion of Mr. Channing (July 1st). Sir Wm. Priestley moved (July 5th) that no proceedings should be taken against any parent or person who had been convicted on account of the same child until after it had reached the age of five years, and no such parent or person should be liable to a penalty under the section if he satisfied the court that he conscientiously believed vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child. Mr. Chaplin opposed

the clause, but it was carried against him by 20 to 11, the age of "four" being then substituted for "five." The clause as amended was added to the Bill. Bill considered by the Commons as amended July 19th, when Sir W. Foster moved the insertion of the following clause:—"Where a child is by this Act required to be vaccinated within six months from the birth of the child, the parent or person having the custody of the child may, not less than two months before the expiration of the six months from the birth of the child, make a statutory declaration and conscientious objection to the vaccination of the child before not less than two magistrates in petty sessions, and if the statutory declaration is, within seven days after its date, delivered to the vaccination officer for the district in which the child resides, the vaccination officer shall register the same, and shall, if required, deliver to the parent or other person making the declaration a certificate of such registration, and thereupon an order shall not be made or proceedings taken with reference to the non-vaccination of the child mentioned in the certificate."

Mr. Chaplin felt unable to accept this, but it was supported from his own side by Capt. Chaloner, Mr. Wharton, Mr. Carlile, and others; and Mr. Balfour at length suggested a compromise (offering at the same time to limit the operation of the Bill to five years), which Mr. Chaplin on the next day moved as follows:—"No parent or other person shall be liable to any penalty under sect. 29 or sect. 31 of the Vaccination Act of 1867 if within four months from the birth of the child he satisfies two justices in petty sessions that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, and within seven days thereafter delivers to the vaccination officer for the district a certificate by such justices of such conscientious objection. Sir W. Foster proposed to substitute for the words "satisfies two justices," "makes a statutory declaration before two justices," but this was rejected by 158 to 101, the ministerial clause being then agreed to. (It was subsequently slightly amended.) Mr. Balfour, in course of the proceedings on the clause, said it would not be the duty of the magistrate to cross-examine the parent as to the grounds of his objection to vaccination. The magistrate would have to be convinced, not whether a man's belief was well or ill founded, but whether as a matter of fact the belief existed and was a genuine one. All the words of Sir Wm. Priestley's clause after "four years" were omitted, on the motion of the Solicitor-General, by 247 to 61. Mr. Chaplin, replying to Mr. Labouchere (July 25th), stated that the obligation to satisfy two magistrates of conscientious objection to vaccination must be undertaken by the person in custody of the child, and if the father was prevented by unavoidable causes from performing the duty, its performance would naturally fall entirely on the mother. Mr. James Lowther, on third reading (July 30th), moved to re-commit the Bill in respect of clause 1 (vaccination within six months after birth), clause 2 (provision against repeated penalties), and Mr. Chaplin's conscience clause. Mr. Vicary Gibbs seconded the motion, which was opposed by the Government and rejected by 133 to 29. The minority of 31, including tellers, consisted of 25 Conservatives, 4 Liberals, and 2 Nationalists. Second reading of the Bill



was agreed to in the House of Lords Aug. 2nd. On the order for committee (Aug. 4th) the Marquis of Ailesbury proposed the rejection of the measure. Lord Lister contended generally that it would be better to pass the Bill as sent to them from the Commons than to have no Bill at all. He, however, regarded the failure to deal in the measure with revaccination as a serious omission. Lord Harris said during the recess the Government would consider whether they were in a position to bring in a Bill next year on the subject of revaccination. The amendment for the rejection of the Bill being negatived, the House went into committee, whereupon the Earl of Feversham moved to omit the conscience clause. After a debate, in which the Prime Minister spoke in defence of the course taken by the Government, the committee divided and struck out the clause by 40 votes to 38. Third reading was (Aug. 5th) agreed to, after Lord Feversham had observed that he still thought it a pity that some compromise could not be come to with respect to the conscience clause. Late in the same evening, on the Bill being returned to the Commons, Mr. Chaplin moved in effect to reinstate the conscience clause, and in the result the motion was carried by 129 to 34. On the Bill being again before the Peers (Aug. 8th), Lord Harris moved that their lordships should not insist upon their amendment striking out the clause. Lord Rookwood, Viscount Galway, Lord Zouche of Haryngworth, Lord Stanmore, Lord Glenesk, the Earl of Feversham, Lord Aldenham, and the Earl of Portsmouth, who are all in the ordinary way supporters of the Government, successively joined in opposing the reinstatement of the clause. The Marquis of Salisbury strongly urged their lordships to agree with the Commons, and in the result the motion for reinstating the clause was carried by 55 to 45.

[98] As the **\*Vaccination Act, '98** (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 49), the Bill received r.a. Aug. 12th, and it commences, except as specially provided, Jan. 1st, '99, and remains in force until Jan. 1st, 1904—E. The period within which the child is to be vaccinated is extended from three months to six months from birth; the requirement to take the child to a public vaccinator is repealed; and the public vaccinator shall, if the parent or other person having charge of the child so require, visit the home of the child for the purpose of vaccinating the child. If the child is not vaccinated within four months after birth, the public vaccinator, after at least 24 hours' notice to the parent, shall visit the home of the child, and shall offer to vaccinate the child with glycerinated calf lymph, or such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board. The public vaccinator shall not vaccinate a child if, in his opinion, the condition of the house in which it resides is such, or there is or has been such a recent prevalence of infectious disease in the district, that it cannot be safely vaccinated, and in that case shall give a certificate of postponement of vaccination, and shall forthwith give notice of any such certificate to the medical officer of health for the district. No regulation of any infirmary or institution shall compel a parent to cause or permit the vaccination of a child at any time earlier than six months from birth.

"No parent or other person shall be liable to any penalty under sect. 29 or sect. 31 of the

Vaccination Act of '67, if within four months from the birth of the child he satisfies two justices, or a stipendiary or metropolitan police magistrate, in petty sessions, that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, and within seven days thereafter delivers to the vaccination officer for the district a certificate by such justices or magistrate of such conscientious objection. This section shall come into operation on the passing of this Act, but in its application to a child born before the passing of this Act there shall be substituted for the period of four months from the birth of the child the period of four months from the passing of this Act." An order directing that a child be vaccinated shall not be made on any person who has previously been convicted of non-compliance with a similar order relating to the same child. No proceedings shall be taken against any parent or person who has been convicted on account of the same child, until it has reached the age of four years. Persons committed to prison on account of non-compliance with any order or non-payment of fines or costs under the Vaccination Acts shall be treated in the same way as first-class misdemeanants. The Local Government Board may by order, in exceptional circumstances, require the guardians to provide vaccination stations for the vaccination of children with glycerinated calf lymph or such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board, and modify as respects the area to which the order applies, and during the period for which it is in force, the provisions of this Act requiring the public vaccinator to visit the home of the child otherwise than on request of the parent. The clerk of any sanitary authority which shall maintain a hospital for the treatment of small-pox patients shall keep a list of the names, addresses, ages, and condition as to vaccination of all small-pox patients treated in the hospital, and shall at all reasonable times allow searches to be made therein, and upon demand give a copy of every entry in the same on payment of a fee of 6d. for each search and 3d. for each copy.

[99] **\*Vagrancy Act, '98** (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 39—r.a. Aug. 12th—commenced Oct. 12th, '98: E), enacts that every male person who (a) knowingly lives wholly or in part on the earnings of prostitution; or (b) in any public place persistently solicits or importunes for immoral purposes, shall be deemed a rogue and vagabond within the meaning of the Vagrancy Act, '24, and may be dealt with accordingly. If it is made to appear to a court of summary jurisdiction by information on oath that there is reason to suspect that any house or any part of a house is used by a female for purposes of prostitution, and that any male person residing in or frequenting the house is living wholly or in part on the earnings of the prostitute, the court may issue a warrant authorising any constable to enter and search the house and to arrest that male person. Where a male person is proved to live with or to be habitually in the company of a prostitute, and has no visible means of subsistence, he shall, unless he can satisfy the court to the contrary, be deemed to be knowingly living on the earnings of prostitution. In committee on the Bill a new clause was added, on the motion of Mr. Pickersgill, repealing so much of sect. 10 of the Vagrancy Act as authorises the punishment of whipping. This clause



was struck out by the Lords, and on the return of the Bill to the Commons a motion of the Home Secretary agreeing with the action of the Lords was carried by 117 to 40.

Colonel Dalbiac introduced (Feb. 11th) a Criminal Law Amendment Bill whose object was to punish *souteneurs* and *souteneuses*, and there was a short discussion on it (March 11th).  
Dropped.

[100] **Working Men's Dwellings Bill**, brought in by Sir A. Hickman "to provide facilities for the acquisition by working men of their own dwellings." Sir H. Vincent having proposed second reading (June 8th), Mr. McKenna moved an amendment declaring that in any measure for facilitating the acquisition of dwellings for the working class by the use of public money, the freehold should be vested in public bodies and not in the individual. After speeches by Mr. Burns, Mr. T. W. Russell (who on behalf of the Government agreed to the second reading with a view to the measure being sent to a Select Committee), Mr. Asquith, and others, the amendment was negatived by 181 to 82. Second reading was then agreed to, but, on objection being taken to the proposed reference to a select committee, the further proceedings stood adjourned. Dropped.

# REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

[101] **Burial Grounds.**—A committee on this subject which sat in the session of '97 and took evidence was reappointed March 14th, '98, the terms of reference being "to inquire into the subject of burial grounds provided by local authorities, under the Public Health (Interments) Act, '79, and other Acts; to inquire whether any alterations in the existing law are necessary, especially in regard to the consecration of the ground, the provision of chapels, the allocation of fees, and the appointment of chaplain, and to report thereon." Mr. Jebb was reappointed chairman. The committee in their report (July 27th) state that they have taken evidence from 28 witnesses, including official representatives of the Local Government Board and the Home Office, ministers of religion, members of local authorities, and other persons. The committee give an outline of the provisions of the existing law so far as they relate to the subject of this inquiry, and in course of their report set forth that the objection of Nonconformists to the consecration of burial grounds is to certain legal consequences which consecration carries with it. "If a Nonconformist is buried by a Nonconformist minister in the consecrated part of a cemetery (under the Burial Acts), his friends must pay the fees to the incumbent, although the latter is not present, and renders no service of any kind. Before a Nonconformist burial can take place in the consecrated part, forty-eight hours' notice must be given to the incumbent. These seem to be in practice the matters which cause most complaint." The committee express the opinion that the existing laws relating to burial should be consolidated, simplified, and amended, and that their administration should be concentrated in a single Government department, which should be the Local Government Board. The committee suggest, among other things, that the local authority should have discretionary power to apply for the consecration of part of a cemetery, and that if the local authority should decline

to apply for the consecration of any part of a cemetery, and if a demand for consecrated ground should be made by a reasonable number of parishioners, then the Local Government Board should intervene, and apply for consecration. There should also be a right of appeal to the Local Government Board as to the extent and situation of the ground to be consecrated. In such cases the legal fees for consecration should be paid by those who have demanded it. Consecration should not prevent the performance in the consecrated ground of such Christian and orderly services, other than the service of the Church of England, as may be desired by the relatives of the deceased, in accordance with the Burial Laws Amendment Act of '80. Having regard to the proposals which the committee make in the interests of those who desire consecrated ground, they recommend, on the other hand, that in the unconsecrated ground the system of allotments under the Burial Acts should be continued. Under this enactment portions of the unconsecrated ground of cemeteries have frequently been allotted to a particular religious body, and the Home Office holds that such allotment confers an exclusive right on the religious body to which it is granted. In every cemetery the chapel or chapels which may hereafter be erected at the cost of the ratepayers should be unconsecrated, and be open to all. A religious body should have power, with the consent of the local authority, to erect at its own cost a chapel for services according to the rites of that body; and if the local authority should refuse consent, there should be an appeal to the Local Government Board. "All ecclesiastical fees, other than fees for services rendered, should be abolished in cemeteries which may hereafter be provided by local authorities. With regard to existing cemeteries, we recommend that the present fees should be continued until the next vacancy, or for fifteen years, whichever period should be the longer; but if there should be a desire sooner to commute such fees by local agreement under proper safeguards, facilities to effect that object should be afforded. The fees chargeable should be of the same amount in the consecrated and the unconsecrated parts of a cemetery. The scale of fees to be paid for services rendered should be fixed by the local authority, subject to an appeal to the Government Department, and such fees should be paid to the ministers of all religious bodies alike. Fees to clerks and other ecclesiastical officers should be abolished, but equitable compensation should be given to existing holders of those offices." The parochial clergy should be bound to officiate in consecrated ground where the service of the Church of England is required, subject to their statutory right to appoint a duly qualified substitute. The local authority should have no power to appoint a chaplain. The forty-eight hours' notice to incumbents, at present required under the Burial Laws (Amendment) Act, '80, should be abolished, and the local authority should have power to determine what notice shall be given in respect both to consecrated and to unconsecrated ground. Subject to the foregoing provisions, the existing power of the bishop in consecrated ground should be retained. The existing law, which secures consecrated ground against being converted to profane uses, should be retained; and

equal protection should be given to unconsecrated as to consecrated ground. The existing inequalities in parochial rating for the provision of parochial cemeteries should be considered. Further provision should be made for the compulsory acquisition, when necessary, of land for parochial cemeteries, and the existing law should be simplified. In discussing the draft report in committee Viscount Cranborne proposed the insertion of the words which appear in the report, recommending, with regard to existing cemeteries, that the present fees should be continued until the next vacancy, "or for fifteen years, whichever period should be the longer," etc., whereupon Mr. Carvell Williams moved the omission of the words quoted, but was defeated by 5 to 4.

[102] **Election Petitions.** A select committee was (March 22nd) appointed to inquire into the procedure and practice on Parliamentary election petitions, and to report if any changes were desirable therein. The Solicitor-General was called to the chair, and the committee examined ten witnesses. In their report (Aug. 2nd) the committee make a series of detailed recommendations and suggestions. They think that in England, at all events, the rota of judges for the trial of petitions should be rather differently constituted, that all proceedings on a petition should be taken only before a judge or judges on the rota, and as far as possible before the same two of the rota judges. The committee do not recommend that any alteration should be made in the amount required to be deposited or secured when a petition is presented—viz., £1000. This sum should be deposited before the petition is allowed to be filed. All sums required for security should be provided in cash and not by recognisances, but power should be given to order the release of part of the original deposit if only a recourt is claimed, or a short and inexpensive case is made, or whenever it appears that that sum is likely to be more than sufficient to cover those entitled to the benefit of it. Both in releasing part of the deposit and in ordering further security the possibility of securing the respondent should not be the only consequence to be regarded. Consideration should also be given to the desirability in the public interest of encouraging attempts to secure purity of election, even at the occasional risk of individual loss. The sitting member should be at liberty to attend the inquiry without being made liable for costs, unless the conduct of himself or his agent forms part of the subject-matter of the inquiry. Some doubt having arisen as to whether persons are entitled to be heard by counsel before they are reported as being guilty of corrupt or illegal practices, the committee think that, if fresh legislation is deemed desirable, the Act should be so amended as to enable them to be heard either by themselves or by counsel, and to call evidence. **The position of the Public Prosecutor** is, in the opinion of the committee, at present unsatisfactory, as he has not sufficient power to fulfil the functions he was intended to discharge, and the committee make suggestions on this point. The respondent or any person who may be entitled to be paid costs, charges, and expenses by the petitioner, should be entitled from time to time, until the trial has actually begun, to apply to the judge who has control of the case, to order such further sum to be deposited in court as he may think right, in

order to secure the costs of such person; and it should be the duty of the judge, so far as he can, to order that adequate provision is made to secure payment of all costs likely to be awarded. In case of non-compliance with an order to further deposit cash as a security, not being the result of a corrupt or collusive arrangement, the judge should be enabled to order the petition to be removed from the file and proceedings to cease, and all money previously deposited to be applied to the payment of the respondent's costs already incurred or to be incurred, unless—(1) some other person who might have been a petitioner in respect of the election to which the petition relates, and who is able to find further security, applies to become substituted as a petitioner; or (2) the Public Prosecutor elects to continue the petition with all the liabilities of a petitioner as to costs, etc. In either of these cases the sum in court held as security should be applicable to secure the costs of the respondent. Recriminatory charges should be placed exactly on the same footing for all purposes as original charges, but the time for delivering particulars of them according to the present practice being only six days before trial, the committee think it should be extended. Under sect. 44 (1) of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, '83, if it appears that the respondent was not personally cognisant of corrupt practices, and took care to prevent them, but that corrupt practices extensively prevailed, the county or borough may be ordered to pay the costs, in whole or in part. It is conceived that such orders might be made more freely, and the power might be extended to cases where illegal practices extensively prevailed. The relief obtainable under sect. 22 of the 46 & 47 Vict., ch. 51, instead of being limited as at present to treating and undue influence, might be extended to the cases of all corrupt and illegal practices committed without the cognisance of the candidate or his election agent. Finally the committee suggest a codification of the various statutes which relate to Parliamentary elections and corrupt practices and election petitions.

[103] **Electrical Energy (Generating Stations and Supply).** A joint committee of Peers and Commons, appointed in March, considered several specified matters submitted to them in connection with this subject, and reported in May. Viscount Cross was chairman of the committee. There were several Bills pending in Parliament in which effect was proposed to be given to new developments of the electrical industry, and these measures were brought to the notice of the committee, but the committee did not consider them in detail nor take any evidence upon them. The committee consider that the proved public advantages of electrical energy in the generation of light and power warrant the granting to undertakers of compulsory powers for acquiring sites for generating stations and lands or easements for pipes and mains therefrom, and other works. They also think that compulsory powers for the acquisition of land for a generating station, and lands or easements for pipes and mains and other works to the area of supply, may also properly be given where the proposed site is not within the area of supply. In the case of powers being given for the erection of a generating station outside the area of supply, powers may properly be given



for laying the mains in streets leading from the generating station to the boundaries of the area of supply. In such case the local authority liable to maintain these streets should have the same option of themselves breaking up and reinstating the streets at the undertaker's expense as is now given within the area of supply. While it may be advisable to maintain the veto of local authorities as to the erection of overhead wires, now given by law in respect of other electric wires, it is not advisable that in the case of overhead wires for traction purposes the local authority, other than the London County Council and county boroughs, should have an absolute veto. Where sufficient public advantage is shown, powers may be given for the supply of electrical energy over an area including districts of numerous local authorities, and involving plant of exceptional dimensions and high voltage. Such undertakings may properly be authorised on conditions differing in some respects from those imposed under existing Acts.

The committee think the provisions of the Electric Lighting Act, '88, enabling the local authority to purchase an undertaking after a term of years, inapplicable, as a general rule, to the case of an undertaker supplying energy in bulk at high voltage, but there may be special cases where it is desirable that the local authorities should have the right to purchase reserved to them. Exemption from liability to compulsory purchase would not prevent local authorities from applying for powers to purchase. In cases of the exemption from liability to purchase, it would be specially expedient in the interest of the consumers that some kind of sliding scale, as in the case of gas undertakings, should be imposed. In connection with this question of purchase under sect. 2 of the Act of '88, evidence was given to the effect that, with a view to secure in London one and the same time for the execution of the powers, the Board of Trade have in some cases imposed upon undertakers a less term than 42 years within which they are liable to be purchased. The committee suggest that if the full period of 42 years is not granted, and if a substantially shorter period is imposed by the Board of Trade, the terms of purchase should in each case be reconsidered. The committee consider that the provisions of the Electric Lighting Act, '88, which require the consent of the local authority as a condition precedent to the granting of a Provisional Order, should be amended. In their opinion the local authority should be entitled to be heard before the Board of Trade, but should not have, so to speak, a provisional veto, only to be dispensed with in special cases by the Board of Trade.

[104] **Gas Companies (Metropolitan Charges).** On June 21st it was ordered that a select committee be appointed "to inquire into the powers of charge conferred by Parliament on the Metropolitan gas companies, and to report as to the method in which those powers have been exercised, having regard to the differences of price charged by the various companies." The committee was nominated Aug. 1st. At a formal meeting on Aug. 4th Sir John Dorington was chosen chairman, and the committee on the same day reported that it was not possible to commence the inquiry at that period of the session, and recommended that the investigation be resumed at the com-

mencement of the next session. (See also sect. 66.)

[105] **Money-lending.**—This committee, which first sat in '97, was reappointed Feb. 16th, '98, though with a slightly different and wider order of reference. In '97 it was directed "to inquire into the alleged evils attending money-lending transactions at high rates of interest, or under oppressive conditions as to repayment, between the poorer classes and professional money-lenders"; in '98 the order was "to inquire into the alleged evils attendant upon the system of money-lending by professional money-lenders, at high rates of interest, or under oppressive conditions as to repayment," and to report thereon. The members of the committee were—Messrs. Ascroft, Thomas Bayley, Caldwell, Captain Chaloner, Messrs. Garfit, Hazell, Jeffreys, Lloyd-George, A. K. Loyd, Dr. M'Donnell, Price, T. W. Russell, Warr, George Whiteley, and Yerburgh. On the reassembling of the committee Mr. T. W. Russell was re-elected chairman. In course of the inquiry upwards of forty witnesses were examined. The evidence shows, the committee say, in their report (June 29th), that money-lending transactions frequently owe their inception to misrepresentation of a fraudulent character; they advert to well-known facts in this connection, give cases of high rates of interest, and allude to the steps taken to enforce the fulfilment of "unconscionable bargains." In course of further observations the committee say: "After carefully considering the evidence which has been given in regard to particular transactions and the general expressions of opinion of persons so well qualified to form a judgment as Sir Henry Hawkins, Sir James Charles Mathew, Sir George Lewis, the Inspector-General in Bankruptcy, and the county court judges, your committee have unhesitatingly come to the conclusion that the system of money-lending by professional money-lenders at high rates of interest is productive of crime, bankruptcy, unfair advantage over other creditors of the borrower, extortion from the borrower's family and friends, and other serious injuries to the community. And although your committee are satisfied that the system is sometimes honestly conducted, they are of opinion that only in rare cases is a person benefited by a loan obtained from a professional money-lender, and that the evil attendant upon the system far outweighs the good. They therefore consider that there is urgent need for the interposition of the Legislature with a view to removing the evil. Turning to the question of remedies, the committee regard it as of the utmost importance that no legislation should interfere with legitimate trading, and it has therefore been necessary for them to consider in what way transactions of professional money-lenders may be distinguished from ordinary commercial transactions. Their conclusion on this point is that the transactions will be sufficiently distinguished by the expression "transactions with persons carrying on the business of a money-lender in the course of such business." The two fundamental proposals which were made to the committee are: (1) that Parliament should enact that any interest above a certain rate on loans advanced by professional money-lenders should be irrecoverable at law; or (2) that the courts should have power to go behind any contract with a money-lender, to



inquire into all the circumstances of the original loan and of the subsequent transactions, and to make such order as may be considered reasonable. As regards the first suggestion the committee consider that a high rate of interest is not in itself incompatible with fair-dealing, and that no limit of interest could be prescribed which would be adapted to the widely different conditions under which these loans are contracted. For these and other reasons they do not recommend any statutory limitation of interest. "After carefully considering the whole of the evidence and opinions, your committee have arrived at the conclusion that **the only effective remedy** for the evils attendant upon the system of money-lending by professional money-lenders is to give the court absolute and unfettered discretion in dealing with these transactions. They therefore recommend that all transactions, by whatever name they may be called, or whatever their form may be, which are, in substance, transactions with persons carrying on the business of a money-lender, in the course of such business should be open to complete judicial review. That in all legal proceedings to enforce, or for any relief in respect of, a claim arising out of such transactions the court should have power to inquire into all the circumstances of such transactions, from the first transaction up to the time of the judicial inquiry. That in such proceedings the court should have power to reopen any account stated in the course of such transactions, to direct that an account be taken upon the basis of allowance of such a rate of interest as shall appear to be reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances, and to make such order as the court may think fit. That, having regard especially to the fact that money-lenders frequently take from borrowers promissory notes or bills of exchange, which are negotiable, and to which, consequently, the borrower will have no defence against the claims of a holder in due course, as well as to other considerations, it is necessary to provide, in order to do complete justice between the parties, that the court should have power to direct repayment by the money-lender to the borrower of any amount which, upon taking the account, may appear to have been paid by the borrower to such holder over and above the amount which the court may direct to be reasonably due to the money-lender under all the circumstances. That a borrower from a money-lender should be enabled, notwithstanding any provision or agreement to the contrary, to apply to the court at any time to redeem any security, or for relief on the part of himself and any other person who acts as surety, or otherwise, upon payment of the principal sum advanced and such interest as the court may consider reasonable. That the discretion suggested should be exercisable by any judge of the High Court or any judge of a county court. That from any decision given under these powers, by the judicial authority, there should be no right of appeal by either party except by leave of the court. That no transaction between a judgment debtor and a judgment creditor by way of a renewal of the loan should be valid so long as the judgment remains unsatisfied. Your committee are satisfied that money-lenders often take into consideration, as part of their security for payment for unjust claims, the dread of the consequences to the

borrower of any publicity of the transactions with them, into which his misfortunes have led him. They are satisfied that borrowers will often submit to almost any degree of oppression in order to hide the consequences of their folly or misfortunes. The committee therefore consider that, to render the remedies proposed really effective, it is essential that wherever it may appear to the court desirable the court should have power to hear any money-lending case in private." In addition to the two fundamental remedies already dealt with, the committee had under their consideration proposals for the alteration of the law in regard to **bills of sale, bankruptcy proceedings, and other matters** connected with money-lending, and also certain suggestions as to the registration and licensing of money-lenders, and the desirability of establishing co-operative banks. Among the recommendations of the committee with regard to the first point are that goods assigned under a bill of sale, made or given by way of security for the payment of money advanced by or through a person carrying on the business of a money-lender, should not be removed by the grantee without a county court judge's order; that every bill of sale should be attested, and fully explained by the registrar of the county court or the district in which the borrower resides, and that the money should be handed over to the grantor in the presence of the registrar, or proof otherwise given to the satisfaction of the registrar that the whole amount secured by the bill of sale has been *bonâ fide* paid over to or on account of the grantor; that every bill of sale made or given in consideration of any sum under £50 should be void, and that the instrument should also be void if the borrower does not actually receive and enjoy the use of the full sum stated to have been advanced. The evidence shows that money-lending transactions are conducted by means of absolute bills of sale, accompanied by a hire-purchase agreement. In such cases the money-lender is in possession of the goods, and is enabled to seize them immediately default is made in the payment of any of the instalments under the hire-purchase agreement. The committee consider that, in the event of the system not being illegal, it should either be declared so, or the hire-purchase agreement should be registered with the bill of sale. Warrants of attorney and cognovits have been and still may be instruments of oppression, and the committee recommend that the use of such documents should be abolished in connection with all loans advanced by persons carrying on the business of a money-lender in the course of such business. As to **procedure**, in all cases where proceedings are taken in the county court, the money-lender should sue only in the county court or the district where the borrower resides. Statutory declarations in connection with money-lending transactions should in future be made only before the registrar of the county court, who should be required to fully explain their purport to those making them. In bankruptcy proceedings the committee would give full power to review the whole transaction with the money-lender. In regard to **Scottish procedure** under summary diligence, they think this process should not be applicable in connection with any transactions with a person carrying on the business of a money-lender in the course of such business unless the borrower has a domicile in Scotland.

Evidence was submitted to the committee showing that the garnishee summons may be and is used by some money-lenders as an instrument of oppression against clerks and persons in similar positions; and the committee recommend that the protection granted by the Act of '70 to the wages of servants, labourers, and workmen should be extended to any person whose wages or salary, together with any other income, does not exceed the sum of £200 per annum. The committee make a series of recommendations regarding the registration of money-lenders, suggesting among other things that it should be declared an offence for any money-lender, individually or in partnership, to carry on the business of a money-lender under the name of "bank," "trust," "corporation," or other misleading title, or to issue or publish any false or misleading prospectus, circular, or advertisement, and that it should be the duty of the registrar of each county court to report to the Public Prosecutor any such offence which may be brought to his knowledge or of which he may become cognisant; that on conviction for any of these offences it should be competent to the court to strike the name of such money-lender off the register for any period, and to impose a penalty to be prescribed by statute; that no money-lender should be capable of recovering any debts incurred in connection with money-lending transactions during the period for which he has been struck off the register. Any money-lender carrying on such business without being registered should be incapable of recovering any debt incurred in connection with money-lending transactions. A further safeguard to which the committee attach some importance is that every person or company carrying on the business of a money-lender should be required to keep regular and strictly accurate accounts of each transaction, and to furnish to the borrower, on every date when an instalment falls due, a clear statement of his account up to date. The money-lender should be required to furnish to the borrowers and to the sureties, if any, at the time each transaction is entered into, copies of every document signed by him or them, and any failure to do this should render the money-lender liable to lose his right of recovery of any money lent. The committee received important evidence as to the operation of co-operative banks on the Continent and in some parts of the United Kingdom. It appears, they say, that the establishment of such banks has been of great use in abolishing or largely diminishing the trade of lending money at exorbitant rates of interest to the poorer classes. The committee were impressed with the extreme usefulness of these institutions, and are of opinion that they meet a real want, especially in agricultural districts. They do not, however, recommend any State intervention in connection with them at the present time.

[106] **Museums of the Science and Art Department.** The committee which sat in '97 to inquire into and report upon the administration and cost of these museums, and presented reports with special reference to the protection of the South Kensington collections from fire, was re-appointed March 2nd, and presented a first report on April 26th. They were unanimously of opinion that the whole area on the east side of Exhibition Road (except that occupied by the Royal College of Science, which cannot be sacrificed except at great cost) should be exclusively

devoted to the Art Museum and the Art Library, with provision for the conduct of the business connected with loans of art objects and the art schools, and that provision for the whole of the Science Collection, the Science Library, for loans of scientific objects, and for the science schools, should be made on the west side of the Exhibition Road. They also unanimously recommended that the Geological Museum in Jermyn Street be no longer occupied for the same purposes as now; and that the collections there exhibited be removed to the west side of Exhibition Road and made part of the Science Collections. The second report of the committee, which was presented on July 29th, appears to have been the subject of much detailed controversy. A draft report of Lord Balcarras was brought forward, but the motion that the draft of the chairman (Sir F. Powell) be read a second time was agreed to. The final question that the report as amended be the report of the committee to the House was carried by 7 to 3, Sir J. Gorst being one of the minority. As regards the Bethnal Green Museum, the committee cannot say that as it stands it is of adequate use to the community. Properly organised it would become an effective agency for the improvement of technical instruction in the East End. The Edinburgh Museum suffers from the centralising tendency of South Kensington, and the head of the Edinburgh department should be allowed greater initiative. The same remarks apply equally to the Dublin director. Without making any definite recommendation, the committee are of opinion that a good case has been made out for extending the advantages of science and art collections in the Principality; and in the event of the Bethnal Green Museum being removed from the control of the Department, the money so saved might be devoted advantageously to museum purposes in Wales. With a view to the efficient and economical management of the museums in London, to say nothing of other educational advantages not within the order of reference, the committee deem it of paramount importance that there be an Education Minister of Cabinet rank, having a seat in the Legislature, aided by a Parliamentary secretary. They recommend that the Secretary for the Science and Art Department, like the Secretary of the Education Department, have his office at Whitehall; that there be advisers or visitors who would assist the Department by suggestions or information in matters affecting the museums, but would not lessen the responsibility to Parliament of the Parliamentary chiefs; that admission to all the museums be always free; that negotiations be carried forward with a view to transferring to some local authority the site and structure of the Bethnal Green Museum, the Dixon collection of pictures, and any other objects specially dedicated by donors under their wills or otherwise. They are of opinion that meanwhile more changes in the objects exhibited might be made with advantage to the district. The committee, however, call attention to the evidence of the difficulty, if not impossibility, of obtaining subscriptions from the ground landlords and industrial capitalists. They are of opinion that further gifts of public money should only be given to meet corresponding contributions from local sources, by way either of rates or of private subscriptions.

[107] **Petroleum.** The protracted inquiry into



the sufficiency of the law relating to the keeping, selling, using, and conveying of petroleum and other inflammable liquids, and the precautions to be adopted for the prevention of accidents with petroleum lamps, was brought to a close, and the report of the committee presented on July 13th, the investigation having extended over four sessions, in course of which the committee held 53 sittings and examined 85 witnesses. The late Mr. Mundella was chairman of the committee in three sessions. Mr. Jesse Collings, Under-Secretary for the Home Department, succeeded him when the committee reassembled in March '98. After the evidence had been concluded, the chairman in the ordinary course presented, on June 17th, a draft report, which was duly read a first time. After this a draft report proposed by Mr. Ure was also read a first time. The Chairman's draft of 174 paragraphs contained a paragraph recommending that a Bill be brought in to remedy the defects in the existing law, and expressing an opinion in favour of the adoption of the present flash point—viz., 73° (Abel)—as the dividing line between petroleum oil and petroleum spirit. The draft also dealt with many other points, including the manufacture of lamps. Mr. Ure's set forth, among other things, that, practically, complete immunity from lamp accidents would be attained if only oil with a flash point above 100° Fahr. were in common use as an illuminant. The question that the draft report proposed by the chairman be read a second time paragraph by paragraph was carried by 8 to 5, Mr. Ure's draft being accordingly set aside. Twenty paragraphs regarding "past legislation and Parliamentary inquiries" were omitted from the chairman's draft by 7 to 6. On June 24th Mr. Ure moved to leave out "73°" from the paragraph in the chairman's draft relative to the flash point, and to insert "100°," and this was carried by 8 to 6 against the chairman. Certain changes were also made as regards the proposed exemptions. On a subsequent occasion Mr. Fortescue Flannery proposed to add a provision under which, subject to the exemptions which had been adopted, petroleum spirit flashing above 73° and below 100° might be kept on registered premises and otherwise specially regulated; but after the committee had struck out 73° from and declined to insert 85° in the amendment, the proviso was withdrawn, so that the previous decision of the committee in favour of raising the flash point to 100° was upheld. A series of modifications was afterwards made in the report. This document as presented sets forth the conclusion of the committee that in the interests of public safety legislation is necessary for the control and regulation of petroleum oil as far as storage, transport, and sale are concerned, and that, with regard to petroleum spirit, the present law is not adequate for the public safety, and should be amended. The committee therefore recommend that a Bill be brought in to remedy the defects in the existing law. In order to carry out this recommendation, the committee are of opinion that it will be necessary to make the following provisions with respect to petroleum:—(1) To secure legislative control for petroleum generally, and admixtures of the same with other substances, certain heavy oils being exempted. (2) To adopt a flash point—viz., 100° (Abel close test)

—as the dividing line between petroleum oil and petroleum spirit. (3) To provide that, with the following exemptions, petroleum oil shall be kept only on premises registered or licensed under the Act, and petroleum spirit only on premises licensed under the Act: Spirit not exceeding 5 gallons; when oil and spirit kept together and not exceeding 5 gallons of spirit and 40 gallons of oil; oil (for private use only) not exceeding 130 gallons. The committee think it will be also necessary to make provisions that registered premises should be at a safe and suitable distance from "protected works"; to limit the amount of oil (subject as above) on registered premises, and generally to make regulations for registered premises; to establish a system of licensing for the storage of petroleum spirit (subject as above) in all cases, and for the storage of petroleum oil in cases where it cannot be conveniently kept under registration, and generally to regulate licensed places; to make regulations as to conveyance or hawking of such oil and spirit; to regulate the keeping and use of petroleum for the purpose of motive power; to provide for an efficient system of testing, for adequate supervision and administration by local authorities; and that official inquiries be made into the causes of accidents arising from the storage, transport, or use of inflammable liquids. The committee find that there is a consensus of opinion, among nearly all the witnesses who gave evidence on the subject, that lamp accidents are mainly due to gross carelessness and recklessness on the part of a certain class of users of lamps, and ignorance as to the character of petroleum oil, and they are persuaded that no legislation is possible which can effectively guard against accidents which result from such careless and wilful acts as they describe. The committee came to the conclusions that the number of lamp accidents has not increased out of proportion to the vast increase in the number of lamps in use, and on account of the volatile character of petroleum it is necessary, in order to prevent accidents, that ordinary care should be taken in the use of it, whether the flash point be 73° or 100°; that to place such legislative restrictions on petroleum oil below 100° (Abel close test) as are placed on petroleum spirit would have the effect of preventing the use of such oil for domestic and trade purposes. [This paragraph was inserted by the casting vote of the chairman]; that it is in accordance with the evidence that if immunity from accidents is to be secured it will be necessary to prevent the use of all petroleum below 120° flash point (Abel close test); and that the effect of such legislation would be to materially increase the cost of petroleum to the consumer. The committee cannot, therefore, recommend legislation of this kind, but are of opinion that an effective remedy might be found in another direction. All or nearly all of the witnesses were agreed that in order to secure safety certain principles should be adopted and certain defects avoided in the manufacture of lamps. Mr. Wright, president of the Lamp and Stove Trades Association of the United Kingdom, placed before the committee a list of the regulations considered to be necessary in connection with the manufacture of lamps; these recommendations include all the principal improvements suggested by other witnesses; and the committee recommend that



statutory power should be given to the Secretary of State to issue an order for their enforcement, with power to vary the order from time to time, if found necessary, such order to affect the importation of lamps and parts of lamps. They also think that the dissemination of information as to the nature of petroleum generally, and as to the filling, cleaning, and management of lamps, through the local authorities and school managers would tend to remove the ignorance which is the cause of so many accidents.

[108] **Shop Clubs, Compulsory.** The Home Secretary placed on the paper, towards the end of the session, a notice for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into and report upon the alleged grievance of the Friendly Societies in regard to the action of employers of labour in compelling their workpeople, as a condition of hiring, to join benefit clubs or societies established by the employers, and to cease their membership with any friendly society to which they may belong. Objections were taken to the points in the terms of reference. He afterwards announced that, having seen the representatives of the Friendly Societies and clearly ascertained their wishes, he proposed, especially in view of the late period of the session, not to proceed with his motion then; but, meanwhile he would do his best, by way of forming a departmental committee or otherwise, to make careful inquiry into the matter during the recess.

[109] **Telephones.** Mr. Caldwell (April 1st) called attention to the position of the Post Office with regard to telephone licences, and moved, "That the continued refusal of the Post Office to grant licences to and allow municipal corporations and other responsible bodies to compete with the National Telephone Company is contrary to the Treasury Minute of May 23rd, 1892; is inconsistent with the letter and spirit of the agreement entered into with the telephone companies when the Post Office took over the trunk lines; and is calculated to prevent the establishment of a cheap, adequate, and efficient telephone service in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to increase the difficulties and costliness of any arrangement for the assumption by the State of the whole telephone systems, should that step ultimately be considered desirable." Mr. Hanbury, as representing the Post Office, disavowed any idea of buying out the company at its present market price, but stated that the company's licence would expire in 1911, and that in the meantime the Department was entitled to compete, with the same opportunity of canvassing for subscribers as was open to its rivals. On the question of municipal competition he promised a select committee. It was duly ordered (May 9th) that a select committee be appointed "to inquire and report whether the telephone service is or is calculated to become of such general benefit as to justify its being undertaken by municipal and other local authorities, regard being had to local finance; and if so, whether such local authorities should have power to undertake such service in the districts of other local authorities outside the area of their own jurisdiction, but comprised wholly or partially in the same telephone area, and what powers, duties, and obligations ought to be conferred or imposed upon such local authorities." The committee met on May 12th; Mr. Hanbury was called to the chair; and before

they presented their report on Aug. 9th the committee had held twenty sittings and taken much evidence. In the opinion of the committee the telephone service "is not at present of general benefit, either in the United Kingdom at large, or even in those limited portions of it where exchanges exist; is not likely to become of general benefit, either in the country as a whole, or in existing or future exchange areas, so long as the present practical monopoly in the hands of a private company shall continue; and as it has already become of much more general benefit in other countries, affording less scope for its development than is afforded by the greater density of population and the greater wealth and commercial activity of the United Kingdom, so it is fitted to become in this country, if worked solely or mainly with a view to the public interest, a valuable instrument in further developing the trade and social life of the nation, towards which new means of communication have always hitherto so largely contributed." They think "that a service already so essential to commercial men, and so well calculated under other conditions to benefit directly or indirectly all classes of the community, ought no longer to be treated as the practical monopoly of a private company, a course for which no legal or moral necessity appears to exist, and especially ought not to be worked on a system and under conditions which confine its benefits to a limited class in selected areas, permit preferential rates to be charged, and allow a private licensee of a public monopoly to refuse the use of a business necessity to one tradesman and grant it to his competitor under similar circumstances, impose no limitation of charges, and leave the public at large dependent on a service which is in its turn wholly dependent upon innumerable way-leaves held upon very precarious tenure, and nearly all liable to be terminated after six or twelve months' notice." The committee had next to consider whether municipal and other local authorities should have power to undertake a telephone service, regard being had to local finance. They, however, felt bound, before dealing with this question, to fully satisfy themselves that the Post Office is not prevented either by legal agreement or by good faith from limiting or ending the monopoly of the company. On the right of the Post Office to compete in any area, either itself or by means of licensees, the written agreement between the Post Office and the company is distinct and unmistakable; and documents laid before the committee, in their view, placed beyond doubt the entire absence of any limitation, whether by verbal understanding or otherwise, upon the unrestricted right of the Post Office to allow the fullest competition. The right to compete being thus made clear, the committee had next to consider whether competition was expedient, and if so, whether local authorities should be empowered to undertake a telephone service. Competition appears to be both expedient and necessary, but competition by a local authority must differ in many ways from competition by a private company; it requires special provision to meet the special conditions of the case; and a local authority must also submit to conditions to which the company is not subjected. From the point of view of local finance, the committee are of an opinion that a telephone service would be as successful as has been the supply of gas, water, tramways, and electric light by

local authorities. So far, therefore, as the legal or equitable rights of the company, or the financial or other interests of the locality, are concerned, the committee see no reason why licences should not be granted to local authorities. On reviewing the whole of the evidence, the committee is strongly of opinion that general, immediate, and effective competition by either the Post Office or the local authority is necessary, and consider that a really efficient Post Office service affords the best means for securing such competition. They further consider that when in an existing area in which there is an exchange the local authority demands a competing service, the Post Office ought either to start an efficient telephone system itself, or grant a licence to the local authority to do so. With regard to areas in which there is no exchange and districts which are not areas, they think some provision should be made beyond what is now offered by the National Telephone Company for giving a service when there is a reasonable local demand. In such cases the Post Office should either start a service of its own, or should grant licences to the local authorities to do so, subject to proper regulations. The committee in thus recommending a Post Office service assume that it will constitute a real and active competition, and that concessions to the company not required by the agreement will cease. Such a competition should, in their opinion, be carried on by a distinct and separate branch of the Department, and in future be conducted under strictly businesslike conditions, and by a staff specially qualified for such a duty.

### ROYAL COMMISSIONS.

The following Royal Commissions have been appointed, and had not (Nov. 21st) presented reports:—

**Indian Finance:** see separate article INDIAN FINANCE.

**Licensing Laws:** see separate article LICENSING LAWS.

**Local Taxation:** see separate article LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

**London University Commission.** For names of the commissioners appointed under the Act of '98 see sect. 96 (*supra*). Since the passing of the Act Mr. T. Bailey Saunders, barrister-at-law, has been appointed secretary to the Commissioners.

**London Water Supply:** see separate article LONDON WATER SUPPLY.

**Sewage Disposal:** see next article.

**Sewage Disposal of '98.** A Royal Commission was appointed during '98 to inquire and report on—(1) What method or methods of treating and disposing of sewage (including any liquid from any factory, or manufacturing process) may properly be adopted consistently with due regard for the requirements of the existing law, for the protection of the public health, and for the economical and efficient discharge of the duties of local authorities; and (2) if more than one method may be so adopted, by what rules, in relation to the nature of the volume of the sewage or the population to be served, or other varying circumstances or requirements, should the particular method of treatment and disposal to be adopted be determined; and (3) to make any recommendations which may be

deemed desirable with reference to the treatment and disposal of sewage. Earl of Iddesleigh, C.B., Sir Richard Thorne Thorne, K.C.B., Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, Major-General C. P. Carey, C. P. Cotton, Esq., Michael Foster, Esq., M.A., Professor of Physiology, Cambridge, Col. T. W. Harding, T. W. Killick, Esq., W. Ramsey, Esq., Professor of Chemistry, University College, London, J. B. Russell, Esq., M.D., and Frederick J. Willis, Esq., Secretary.

**Seychelles Islands,** or Mahé Archipelago are situated in the Indian Ocean, about 950 miles north of Mauritius, of which British colony they are politically a part. Pop. 16,500. The chief and largest island is Mahé, upon which is Port Victoria, the capital, harbour, and headquarters of H.M. East African squadron. Government is administered by a Chief Civil Commissioner and a Board, subordinate to the Governor of Mauritius. Exports: coconuts, cocoanut oil, sperm, vanilla, coffee, and cloves. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

**Shah of Persia.** See MUZAFFER-ED-DIN.

**Sherborne School,** Dorsetshire. Refounded by Edward VI. (the earliest school founded by that monarch), 1550, reorganised 1870. Accommodation for 350 pupils. An Exhibition to either Univ. of £40 for four years falls vacant every year; pupils may also compete for **Huish Exhibitions** of £50 for four years; this privilege is allowed to three other public schools only. There are also numerous Foundation, House, and other Scholarships and Prizes. **Head Master,** Rev. F. B. Westcott, M.A., late Fellow Trin. Coll. Camb. **Clerk to Governors,** Mr. James Douglas. **Motto** (royal arms of Ed. VI.), *Honi soit qui mal y pense*. **Some Alumni,** Vice-Chancellor Knight-Bruce, Rt. Hon. Montague Bernard, Sir Lewis Morris, Dr. J. M. Neale, Sir D. Forsyth, Wm. Forsyth, Q.C., etc.

**Shipbuilding.** See TRADE, '98.

**Shipping.** See MERCANTILE MARINE, and TRADE, '98.

**Shipping of the United Kingdom, The Chamber of.** This consists of twenty-five Shipowners' Associations, located in London and the chief ports of the United Kingdom. Its work is largely parliamentary, and consists in watching bills affecting shipping. The affairs of the Chamber are managed by an **executive council**, to which each affiliated association elects one member. This Council is presided over by a **president** and **vice-president**, annually elected at a meeting held in London in February. **President,** Mr. Edward Pembroke, London; **Vice-President,** the Hon. James C. Burns, Glasgow; **Secretary,** Mr. W. H. Cooke. **Offices,** 5, Whittington Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

**Shorthand.** Recent educational legislation has given a remarkable impetus to shorthand teaching, especially in evening continuation schools. In many higher grade schools and colleges there are facilities for learning, and shorthand schools meet the needs of different classes of students. Shorthand is included in the subjects for both Oxford and Cambridge Junior Local Examinations, and for the College of Preceptors' certificate examinations. The system almost universally taught is Pitman's shorthand, in which about 95,000 students receive instruction annually. The system is



employed for nearly the whole of newspaper reporting—4300 reporters in the United Kingdom using Pitman's system, and 190 twenty-three other systems—for the bulk of legal and commercial work, and by 34 of the shorthand writers in the law courts, Taylor's, Gurney's, Mavor's, Purton's, and Lewis's systems being employed by a total of 36 writers; while the system used by the historic house of Gurney is employed for official note-taking in parliamentary committees. In the autumn of '97 the Sexagenary of Phonography was celebrated in London, the system identified with his name having been introduced by the late Sir Isaac Pitman in '37. Of periodicals published in the interests of shorthand, the oldest extant is the weekly *Phonetic Journal*, established in '42. Throughout the country about 100 associations exist for the practice and propagation of Pitman's system, and shorthand writers are represented by the following societies:—The *Incorporated Phonographic Society*, established '90, of which Mr. Alfred Pitman is president, has established districts in many large towns, and has examined and granted diplomas to 517 shorthand teachers. The secretary is Mr. H. W. Harris, 100, Mattison Road, Finsbury Park, N. The *Institute of Shorthand Writers*, practising in the Supreme Court of Judicature (registered), established '82, has for its object the promotion of efficiency in note-taking in connection with legal proceedings, and admits members by examination. The hon. secretary is Mr. M. Levy, and the office 4, Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

**Shrewsbury School.** Founded by King Edward VI. in 1551, augmented by Queen Elizabeth in 1571. One of the seven schools reorganised by the Public Schools Act in '68. The school was moved to a new site (covering an area of 50 acres) in '82. Since '82 its numbers have increased from 170 to 300. **Head Master**, Rev. H. Whitehead Moss, M.A. *Motto*, *Intus si recte, ne labora*. Distinguished alumni include, among others: Sir Philip Sidney, Lord Brooke, Marquis of Halifax, and, in the present century, Charles Darwin, Dr. Fraser (Bishop of Manchester), Professor B. H. Kennedy, Dr. Scott (Dean of Rochester), Dr. Thomson (Archbishop of York), the late Bishop of Wakefield, Sir D. Lysons, Lord Thring, Sir C. T. Newton, Earl Cranbrook, and many others.

## SIAM.

Siam is a kingdom embracing part of the Indo-Chinese and part of the Malay peninsula. Its territories have dwindled very much in recent years, through the action of France. Agreements made between Siam and France in '93, and between Great Britain and France in '96, recognised as belonging to Siam all the region lying between Burma and Tenasserim on the west and the Mekong on the east, roughly speaking. Kiang Sen, on the Mekong, marks the northernmost point of Siamese territory, and from a point just below Stung-Treng the boundary leaves the river and passes in a S.W. direction to the coast. The two Powers agreed not to operate by their military or naval forces, except in concert for the maintenance of the independence of Siam, within that portion of Siam which is comprised within the drainage basin of the Menam, and of the coast streams of a corresponding longitude. They also undertook not to acquire

within that area any privilege or commercial facilities which would not be extended to both of them. It was expressly stated that, though this portion of Siam was marked out for special treatment, no doubt was thrown upon the complete title and rights of the Siamese to the remainder of their kingdom. **Area** about 200,000 sq. miles; **pop.** estimated at 12,000,000, including Siamese 2,000,000, and Chinese and Malays about 3,000,000. **Capital**, Bangkok, **pop.** about 200,000, situated on the delta of the river Menam, the great natural and economical centre of the kingdom. The royal dignity is nominally hereditary, but each sovereign appoints his own successor. The ruling sovereign is Chulalongkorn. **Executive power** is exercised by the King in conjunction with a Council of Ministers. The **Legislative Council** consists of the Ministers, certain members appointed by the King, and six princes of the royal house. There are forty-one provinces, each administered by a governor. The country is very inadequately developed, chiefly owing to the condition of the inhabitants, who are virtually serfs, and to a system of debt-slavery which obtains. Foreign trade centres at Bangkok, and is almost wholly in the hands of foreigners. The first railway in Siam—the Bangkok-Paknam line (narrow gauge), 25 miles long—was opened by the King in April '93. The Bangkok-Khorat railway, 163 miles in length, was inaugurated by the King, March 27th, '97, and is now making slow progress; the earth and rock work, it is hoped, will be finished by the end of '98. **Chief exports**: rice, teak-wood, pepper, and fish. The King's revenue amounts to about £2,000,000 a year. The standing army is small, but there is a general enrolment of males as militia. Buddhism is the prevailing religion. Western ideas of civilisation are spreading to some extent, and a few of the Siamese youths are sent to Europe for their education. **Imports**, '97, £2,485,807; **exports**, £3,203,218. See DIPLOMATIC, and INDO-CHINA.—**History**, '98. The King was received with an address of welcome on his return after his European tour, and replied (Jan. 3rd) that the development of the country would help to increase its prosperity, but that it would take time to get rid of existing abuses.

**Siberia.** A Russian province, larger than Europe, which is only separated from the rest of the empire by the low-lying Ural hills, a slender barrier which is now being broken down by the extension of the Russian railway system into Siberia, and by incorporating the West Siberian governments with the European Russian administrative system. A uniform system of public justice was instituted in July '97 by order of the Czar, in place of the existing arbitrary administration of autocratic officials. Trial by jury was not conceded, but justices of the peace are appointed by the Crown, and they also act as *juges d'instruction*. The higher tribunals consist of eight circuit Courts in the towns of Tomsk, Tobolsk, Chita, Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, Yakutsk, Blagovestchensk, and Vladivostock, and a Court of Appeal or Palace of Justice above these at Irkutsk. **Area**, 4,833,496; **population**, '95, 5,140,000 sq.m. Valuable gold-fields have been discovered in the Government of Yeniseisk, and in the basins of the Obi, Lena and Amur rivers, 50,000 men being employed in mining. Of recent years thousands of Russian peasants have emigrated hither, and nearly all the fertile soil free of forest



and outside the steppes has been occupied. A new sea route through the Kara Sea to Siberia has been lately opened up, chiefly by English enterprise, Captain J. Wiggins being the pioneer. The railway connection between Russia and Siberia forms the greatest railway scheme in the world. After considerable deliberation the Government Railway Commission decided in favour of a complete railway, the length of which will be over 4700 miles. The total cost, including rolling stock, etc., has been variously estimated between 53 and 55 millions sterling. The first sod was cut at Vladivostok, on May 24th, '91. To facilitate the work of construction, the line was divided into three parts. The first starts from the European frontier in the Ural, and runs eastward; the second from Vladivostok, on the Pacific, running west; while the third is the middle section, near Lake Baikal, and is to join the other two. The opening of the line from Tchelyabinsk to the river Obi (889 miles), and the branch from Tchelyabinsk northward to Ekaterinburg (158 miles), took place Oct. 27th, '96. A report of the United States Consul-General at St. Petersburg (reproduced in this country in the summer of '97) gave a summary of the report of the committee which manages the construction of the railway as to the work done in '96. The committee found it practicable to fix the cost of the Northern Ussuri line at £2,231,800; the second section of the Central Siberian line at £5,160,200; and the branch line to the city of Tomsk at £190,000. Details are given as to the exploration and improvement of the rivers Shilka, Ussuri, Amur and Angara, and the choice of the bay of Gold Horn on the Pacific for the establishment of a commercial port. Lieut.-General Duchoffskoi, on Oct. 14th, '97, laid the foundation stone of the commercial port which is to be built at Vladivostok. The *Pravitelstvenni Vestnik* of Feb. 24th, '98, reported that at a joint meeting of the Railway Committee and the Financial Department of the State Council, held on Dec. 10th, '97 (old style), the Tsar presiding, a detailed report of the Minister of Roads and Communications on the progress of the undertaking was presented, and concluded: "The general progress of the work for the three years '95-7 can be expressed as follows:—Earthwork executed, 100,000,000 cubic yards; rails laid, 2959 versts; ballast deposited, 3051 versts." On April 1st, the first Trans-Siberian express train left the Moscow station at St. Petersburg for Tomsk. The train, which is unique in its accommodation, was timed to run the six days' journey to Tomsk twice a month. A *Times* telegram from Vienna, June 8th, contained a report of an interview with M. de Walujeff, Director of the Siberian Railway, who said that on its completion in 1904 it would be possible for a traveller to go round the world in thirty days. By that time they were confident they could complete the line from Tchelyabinsk to Vladivostok; it was already practically finished as far as Krasnoyarskoi, on the Yenisei river, a distance of 2000 versts, a bridge of 1000 mètres was being built across the river, and on the other side about 650 versts were then complete. He spoke very hopefully of a large export of Siberian corn. A Reuter's telegram from Tomsk, published Sept. 15th, announced that a regular service of trains between that place and Irkutsk had been opened. As to the Manchurian deviation, we gave details in our last edition of the concession

granted by the Chinese Government (for 80 years) to the new concern, under Russian auspices, known as the Eastern Chinese Railway Co.; and the particulars were also contained in a despatch from the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, published early in '98. The Pekin correspondent of the *Times* on March 7th gave a long and elaborate description of the whole undertaking. Writing under date Dec. 20th, '97, he came to the conclusion that another season would be required before the final route could be decided upon. The short cut, which was the last proposed, was from Metrophanof (on the Trans-Siberian Railway, reached by steamer on the Amur from Stretensk), through Hailar, Petuna, Kirin, Ninguta, and Poltafka to Vladivostok; it was estimated at 1440 miles, of which 68 miles had been constructed. According to news to hand in the autumn the line was being pushed on vigorously. The Siberian railway, it appears, is expected to reach Stretensk by the middle of '99, and thus a combined steamboat and rail route from the Baltic to the Pacific may be opened in five years—cutting down the journey from London to Shanghai to not more than twenty days. The *Times* of Oct. 29th contained a long article by Mr. Arnot Reid, of the *Straits Times*, Singapore, describing a journey from Irkutsk to Moscow, which he carried out between Sept. 28th and Oct. 6th—three hours less than twelve days and nights of continuous travel for the 3700 miles. He journeyed from Pekin by the tea-caravan route, and struck the railway works at Masova, on the eastern side of Lake Baikal. On this side, he says, the alignment has been diverted. Although grading has been done for 800 miles to Strelinsk, it is now proposed to turn off at Chitai, 500 miles from the lake, to Port Arthur, and thus the railway to Vladivostok will be to all intents and purposes a branch line. Lietvenitchaia is the name of the station on the western side of the lake, and from here to Masova the ice-breaking ferry-boat will run; but a railway route round the head of the lake will be begun next spring, to be worked in addition to the ferry. Mr. Reid got on the line at the Irkutsk station, which is on the opposite side of the river from the city. To Krasnoyarsk, 660 miles from Irkutsk, there was no first-class travelling, and the trains were not equal to the traffic; from that point to Moscow, 2600 miles (*via* Tchelyabinsk), there was every comfort. For the former he paid, second-class fare, 30 roubles; and for the latter, first-class fare, 53 roubles. The rates come down to a fourth class. Within the last few months an order has been issued to lay a siding every seven versts, apparently to leave the main line clear for strategic purposes. Mr. Reid, who reached Moscow on the fiftieth day after leaving Pekin, observed a large influx of immigrants along the railway. See CHINA (map).

**Sierra Leone**, a British colony on the West African coast, founded in 1807. It includes two districts called British Quiaha and Sherbro, the Isles de Los and Mannah. Sierra Leone proper is a peninsula, containing about 300 square miles, but the colony has a coast-line of 180 miles in length. Area, 30,000 sq. m.; pop. about 350,000. It is bounded on the north by the Grand Scarcies river, which separates it from the French settlements, and on the south by Liberia. On the east the frontier was settled by an agreement made between Great

Britain and France in Jan. '95. All possibility of British extension to the east was by this agreement done away with; the colony relinquished all control of the head waters of the Niger, and became inclosed on every side. The interior is divided into 5 districts—Karene, Ronietto, Bandajuma, Koinadugu, Pangoma, each under a District Commissioner. The leading tribes are the Timmanis in the north, the Mendis in the south, and the Yonnis in the middle districts. In Nov. '95 a staff for the construction of a railway was sent out from England. Replying in the House of Commons on Feb. 1st, '97, Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary for the Colonies, said that the terminal depot at Freetown, with landing-pier, etc., had been completed, 21 miles of the line surveyed, the earthworks and bridges for a length of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles finished, and the permanent way put down for 3 miles. It was expected that a considerable section of the railway would be open for traffic in June '98. More recent reports show that the enterprise is being pushed on. The capital is Freetown, with a population of over 40,000. The chief exports are palm oil, palm kernels, hides, and rubber. The colony is administered by a Governor, an Executive Council of six members, and a Legislative Council consisting of the Executive and four nominated members. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table), and DIPLOMATIC.—**History**, '98. Serious disturbances in the *hinterland*, arising from the collection of a hut tax of five shillings imposed on the natives, which came into operation on Jan. 1st, were reported (Feb. 24th). It was alleged, however, that, beyond the objection to the tax, great discontent was caused by the resolute attempts made by the authorities to put down slavery and savage practices generally. The frontier police and the military force engaged in the repression of the disturbances were met with the stoutest resistance, especially by Bai Bureh, a chief in the Karene district, and reinforcements were ordered (March 8th). The disturbances spread southwards and coastwards; factories were burned, traders and others were murdered in large numbers, and matters seemed in April to have reached a critical stage. The Governor's Council ordered the establishment of a volunteer force to protect the capital, and H.M. ships and men of the West India Regiment were brought up to aid in the re-establishment of order. Sir David P. Chalmers was appointed by the Imperial Government as her Majesty's Commissioner to inquire into the insurrection and the general affairs of the colony and protectorate (June 20th). He was given full powers, and was directed to specially inquire into the allegations that the insurrection at its commencement was caused by the imposition of a hut tax, which was peculiarly obnoxious to the customs and feelings of the natives, and by the brutal and insulting way in which the collection of the tax was carried out by the native police. As in the later phases of the insurrection, which were accompanied by murder and outrage, and which extended into the colony as well as the protectorate, the question of the hut tax was not prominently raised, he was directed to seek for other explanations of the simultaneous outbreak of savage violence over a large tract of country, and to inquire into the operations of secret societies, both in the colony and in the pro-

tectorate. With regard to the colony and the protectorate, he was to inquire into the working of the scheme of administration which had been adopted, and especially the best methods of raising the revenue required for maintaining peace, order, and good government in the protectorate, and the manner in which the land should be dealt with so as to promote the development of the country while preserving the rights of the natives, and protecting them from being defrauded by speculators who have sought, or may seek, to acquire land from them on inequitable terms. The operations against the rebels were suspended during the rainy season, but were resumed in September, a West African Regiment having by this time been enrolled. The patrolling of the disturbed country soon had a good effect, and Bai Bureh was captured in the Karene district (Nov. 13th).

**Silver Question, The.** See BIMETALLISM.

**Skating.** The presiding body in this branch of sport is the **National Skating Association**, founded in 1879 at Cambridge, and transferred in '94 to London. The **Presidents** are the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Leicester, and the Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire; the **Acting President**, W. Hayes Fisher, Esq., M.P.; and the **Hon. Secretary and Treasurer**, Mr. H. Ellington, London Rowing Club, Putney, S.W.

**Sladen, Douglas**, the son of Mr. Douglas Brooke Sladen, was b. in London, Feb. 5th, 1856, and educated at Cheltenham College and Trinity College, Oxford, where he took a first-class in history. He also holds the degrees of B.A. and LL.B. from Melbourne University, and has held the Chair of History at the University of Sydney, N.S.W. He is well known as an author and reviewer, and in his literary work there are evidences of his extensive travels in Japan, China, Australia, Canada, the United States, and South Europe. He is a constant contributor to the *Queen*, the *Literary World*, and other papers, and amongst his books are "The Admiral," "On the Cars and Off," "The Japs at Home," "A Japanese Marriage," "Australian Lyrics," "A Poetry of Exiles," "Edward the Black Prince," "Lester the Loyalist," "The Admiral," etc. He has edited "Australian Ballads and Rhymes," "A Century of Australian Song," "Younger American Poets," etc. He is hon. secretary of the Authors' Club, joint hon. secretary of the New Vagabonds Club, and editor of "Who's Who." Address: 32 and 34, Addison Mansions, Kensington, W.

**Smith, Goldwin, D.C.L.**, was b. at Reading, Berks, 1823. Ed. at Eton and Oxford, graduating first class in classics '45; Fellow of Univ. Coll. Oxford '46. He was Assistant Sec. of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the condition of the Univ. of Oxford '50, Secretary to a subsequent Commission, under which important University reforms were introduced, and a member of the Education Commission in '58. **Regius Professor of History** ('58 to '66) at Oxford, and was brought prominently into notice by his lectures, which were characterised by great vigour and originality. He championed the cause of the North in the American Civil War, at the conclusion of which he visited the United States on a tour. In '68 he accepted an honorary Professorship of History at Cornell Univ., New York, of which University he is now an Emeritus Professor. Since '71 he has resided at Toronto, where he has led an active literary life. During '91 he published "Canada and the Canadian



Question," "A Trip to England" in '92, a "History of the United States" in '93, "Oxford and her Colleges," "Bay Leaves: Translations from Latin Poets," "Specimens of Greek Tragedy," "Essays on Questions of the Day," in '94, and "Guesses at the Riddle of Existence" ('96).

**Smith, Rev. Walter C., M.A., D.D., LL.D.,** was b. 1824 in Aberdeen. Educated at Aberdeen University and New College, Edinburgh, he was ordained in '50 minister of the English Presbyterian Church in Islington, London, and subsequently became minister of the Free Church of Scotland in Orwell (Kinross), Roxburgh (Edinburgh), Tron (Glasgow), '62, and High Church (Edinburgh), '76. In '67 he was tried for heresy, but the charge was dismissed by the General Assembly. The alleged heresy was contained in his lectures on "The Sermon on the Mount." In '93 he was appointed Moderator of the Assembly. He has now retired, and lives near Dunblane, Perthshire. Dr. Smith is best known as a devout and cultured poet. His chief works are "The Bishop's Walk" ('61), "Hymns of Christ and the Christian Life" ('67), "Olrig Grange" ('72), "Borland Hall" ('74), "Hilda" ('78), "Raban" ('81), "North-Country Folk" ('83), "Kildrostan" ('84), "Thoughts and Fancies for Sunday Evenings" ('87), and "A Heretic" ('91).

### SOCIALISM.

Socialism, primarily and broadly, is the name given to the doctrine which proclaims the equal right of all to the material conditions of existence—that is, to the enjoyment of the necessities, comforts, and luxuries of life—and at the same time the equal duty of all to labour in relatively equal proportion (so far as may be needful) for the maintenance of those material conditions. Socialism is thus, in its first intention, an economic doctrine. But by most schools of Socialists this has been, and is, regarded as the necessary foundation of a reconstruction of human life generally—*i.e.*, of a complete re-adjustment of political, religious, and domestic relations, involving the abolition of their present forms. In the following article the Socialist organisations in England and abroad are briefly reviewed.

**England.**—The English societies representative of Socialism are: the **Social Democratic Federation**, Sec., H. W. Lee, 337, Strand, W.C.; the **Fabian Society** (*q.v.*), Sec., E. R. Pease, 276, Strand, W.C.; and the **Independent Labour Party**, Sec. John Penny, 53, Fleet Street, E.C. The Social Democratic Federation had in '97 134 branches in existence, with a membership of 11,000. The Independent Labour Party was formed at a conference held in Bradford early in '93, and attended by delegates from various Independent Labour organisations already formed, from branches of the Social Democratic Federation, and from the Fabian Society. The object of the party is the realisation of an industrial commonwealth founded upon the socialisation of land and capital. "The true object of industry being the production of the requirements of life, the responsibility should rest with the community collectively. Therefore, the land, being the storehouse of all the necessities of life, should be declared and treated as public property; the capital necessary for industrial operations should be owned and used collectively. Work and the

wealth resulting therefrom should be equitably distributed over the population. As a means to this end, we demand the enactment of the following measures:—(1) A **maximum** eight-hour working-day and a six-day week, with the retention of all the existing holidays and Labour Day, May 1st, secured by law. (2) The provision of work to all capable adult applicants at recognised trade-union rates, with a statutory minimum of 6d. per hour. In order to remuneratively employ the applicants, parish, district, borough, and county councils to be invested with powers to (a) organise and undertake such industries as they may consider desirable; (b) compulsorily acquire land, purchase, erect, or manufacture buildings, machinery, stock, or other articles for carrying on such industries; (c) levy rates on the rental values of the district and borrow money on the security of such rates for any of the above purposes. (3) State pensions for every person over 50 years of age, and adequate provision for all widows, orphans, sick and disabled workers. (4) Free maintenance of children while at school or university; free primary, secondary, and university secular education. (5) The raising of the age of child labour with a view to its ultimate abolition. (6) Abolition of indirect taxation, and the gradual transference of all public burdens on to unearned incomes, with a view to their ultimate extinction; municipalisation and popular control of the liquor traffic. The Independent Labour party is in favour of every proposal for extending electoral rights to both men and women and democratising the system of government." The political creed of the party is summed up in the single sentence, "The Independent Labour Party is in favour of every proposal for extending electoral rights to both men and women and democratising the system of government." Stringent regulations have been drawn up for the guidance of candidates elected to the House of Commons, and also to guard the movement against being financed in the interests of any other party. Over the greater part of Lancashire and in other parts of the country branches have for part of their constitution a clause prohibiting members from voting for any candidate put forward by the Liberal, Liberal Unionist, or Conservative Parties. The organisation claims to have over 200 branches and 12,000 members. **Chairman**, Mr. Keir Hardie; **Treasurer**, Mr. France Littlewood; **General Secretary**, Mr. John Penny. The Federation have declared that there was no need for the separate existence of the Independent Labour Party, the proper place for conscientious Socialists being inside a revolutionary Socialist organisation like the Social Democratic Federation. Recent events seem to have brought both bodies more together, and the question of the fusion of the two organisations is now under discussion by their respective branches.

**Germany.**—The Socialists of Germany are known as the Social Democrats, and are led by Herren Liebknecht, Bebel, Vollmar, and Singer. They form the strongest political party in the empire, and their aim is avowedly to replace the existing capitalistic order of society by one in which land, capital, and all the means of production and distribution will be owned and worked by the community for the benefit of all its members. They polled 2,120,000 votes, 30 per cent. of the total votes recorded, at the '98



election, an advance of 334,000 since '93, and secured the return of 56 members to the Reichstag. The number of party organs is 76, 22 of which are dailies. They denounce the so-called State Socialism as a system of half-measures dictated by fear, and aimed merely at undermining the hold of the Social Democracy over the working classes by means of petty concessions and palliatives. State Socialism, they say, is Conservative; Social Democracy essentially revolutionary. Therefore the two are irreconcilably opposed. At the '97 Congress Herr Bebel carried a resolution repeating the party regulation which prohibited Social Democrats from taking part in elections for the Prussian Chamber, but it was plainly laid down that no compromise or alliance with any other party should be made. See GERMANY, POLITICAL PARTIES OF.

**France.**—French Socialists are organised into at least four distinct bodies. The first of these is called the Workmen's party, and is led by M. Jules Guesde, who is an ardent follower of Marxist and collectivist theories. It took its rise from the National Workmen's Congress at Marseilles in '79, and its programme is "the political and economical expropriation of the capitalist bourgeoisie and the socialisation of all the forces of production." In '96 at the Lille Congress this was put a little differently, thus: "The abolition of the capitalist system by means of the conquest of political power by the proletariat, the substitution of social for capitalist property, and the international agreement of working men." It recognises no national obligations that would interfere with its objects, and is at one with most of the Socialists on the Continent. It claims to include 450 associations, with about 300,000 members, and its strength has been proved in municipal and parliamentary elections. The Possibilist party derives its numbers almost entirely from Paris, and is practically a segment of the Workmen's party, from which it separated in '82. The Blanquist party is also a Parisian society, and derives its title from the old revolutionist Blanqui. It professes itself "atheist, materialist, transformist, republican, revolutionist, communist, and finally internationalist." Its organ is the *Parti Socialiste*, and its members call themselves Communists, as a distinctive title from the collectivist Workmen's party. There are about 10,000 members. The Socialist Republican party consists of Radicals who have evolved into Socialists. MM. Millerand and Goblet are its most prominent members, and its organ is the *Petite République*.

**Austria.**—In Austria the Socialist party is strongly organised. There is a powerful propaganda carried on through the Press, and the influence of the party is very marked in the elections. In Bohemia and Silesia the movement has made great way, but not so much in the Alpine districts, though in Feb. '98 it was reported that an anti-clerical and socialistic body, called the Styrian Peasants' League, had 10,000 members. The party is split up into two sections—one led by Dr. Adler, with the *Gleichheit* as its special organ, and the theories of Karl Marx as its creed; and the other led by Herr Hanser, with the *Volkspreste* as its organ. It should be said that a great incentive to the spread of Socialism is the determination to improve their material condition which exists amongst the working classes in all parts

of the empire. Therefore Socialism in Austria is very much of a political force, rather than a theoretical adherence to Communistic principles.

**Belgium.**—The grant of universal suffrage in Belgium brought the Socialists of the country into great and unexpected prominence at the general elections in Oct. '94. No less than 29 Socialist and Radical candidates were returned, and between them and the Clericals the moderate Liberals and the Progressists were almost annihilated. The Socialist victories were won chiefly amongst the Walloons. The Socialists have since well maintained their ground in spite of the efforts directed against them by the Clericals.

**Denmark.**—Socialism in Denmark is of the Marxist order; but here again, as in Austria, political discontent has driven many to join the Social Democratic Federation. These form the moderate section, and tend to join the Radicals, the extreme revolutionary section being very small in numbers.

**Sweden and Norway.**—The Socialist movement has made little impression on these countries, but the party in Norway numbers about 56 unions, with a total membership of 6000. Its avowed aims are to abolish the private ownership of land and of the instruments of production. In the towns of Sweden the movement has made some little headway, but it languishes for lack of funds. A tacit alliance exists between the Socialists and the Radicals of Norway.

**Netherlands.**—The Socialist Revolutionary party is the leading body in this country. By a decree of the Cour de Cassation the Socialist League was dissolved in '94 as an illegal association; but 52 branches of it united to form the new body. An official organ was established in '95, with M. Domela-Nieuwenhuis as editor.

Consult "Socialism: An Examination of its Nature, its Strength, and its Weakness," by Prof. Ely (Swan Sonnenschein & Co.); "The History of Socialism," by Thomas Kirkup; "Socialism, its Growth and Outcome," by W. Morris and E. Belfort Bax; "Fabian Essays in Socialism" (Fabian Society); Sidney Webb's "Socialism in England"; Karl Marx's "Capital"; Hyndman's "Historical Basis of Socialism in England"; Bax's "Religion of Socialism"; Prof. Graham's "Socialism, New and Old"; John Rae's "Contemporary Socialism," etc.

**Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.** This Society was founded in 1698, and has during the last 200 years originated and supported a number of agencies in this country and abroad for promoting Christian knowledge. The following are some of the chief departments of its work: the Society is the Bible and Prayer Book Society of the Church; it is a Church of England Tract and Pure Literature Society; a Home Church Mission and Education Society; a Foreign and Colonial Missionary Society; and an Emigrants' Spiritual Aid Society. The Society has founded a training college for one hundred school-mistresses, at Tottenham, and maintains a Training College for Lay Workers in the East of London. Nearly £7000 was voted last year for Home Education work. The Society has voted a portion of its funds to aid in the establishment and development of Medical Missions and for the training of medical missionaries, lay and clerical, in India and other

parts of the world. Secs., Revs. W. O. B. Allen, M.A., and E. McClure, M.A. **Organising Secs.**, (Northern Province) Rev. W. Robinson, 26, St. Andrew's Place, Bradford; (Southern Province) Rev. W. B. Taylor. **Office**, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.

**Society of Accountants and Auditors**, The, was incorporated in '85. Its objects are to provide a central organisation for accountants and auditors, and generally to do all such things as from time to time may be necessary to elevate the status and procure the advancement of the interests of the profession, and to provide for the better definition and protection of the profession by a system of examinations. Candidates for membership (unless they have been in public practice since '85) must pass the examinations prescribed by the Council. **President**: Andrew Wallace Barr, London; **Vice-President**: James William Bray Brown, Birmingham; **Secretary**: James Martin, 4, King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.; **Solicitors**: Norton, Rose, Norton, & Co., 57½, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

**Society of Oil Painters**, The, until '98 called the Institute of Painters in Oil Colours, has its headquarters in Piccadilly, W. Founded 1883. The Exhibitions, which are held annually, commencing in November, are open to all artists, and the principle of selection is the same as at the Royal Academy (*q.v.*). **President**, Frank Walton, R.I.; **Vice-President**, S. Melton Fisher; **Secretary**, W. T. Blackmore.

**Sociology**. This is the science of the origin, organisation and development of human society. Of individual workers in sociology Herbert Spencer undoubtedly stands first in this country. The completion of his great systematic work was accomplished during '96 by the publication of the third volume of "Principles of Sociology." In America Major Powell, Lester Ward, Professor Giddings, and the Rev. Samuel Dyke are active workers, and many of the American universities have organised separate schools or departments of sociology. Much valuable work on definite and specific problems (such as Railways, Trusts, Wages, etc.) is being done in the American schools, notably at Pennsylvania University, under Mayo Smith. Apart from individual workers and the teaching of the Positivist societies, respectively headed by Dr. Congreve and Mr. Frederic Harrison in this country, and the special societies concerned with anthropology and economics—apart from these there are as yet few successful attempts to found schools of sociology. The **Paris** and the **Edinburgh Schools** were fully described in the '94 ed. (*q.v.*), and the **American School** at Hartford in '95 ed. (*q.v.*). The **General Secretary** of the International Institute of Sociology is Dr. René Worms, 35, Rue Quincampoix, Paris. The third international congress of Sociology in connection with the Paris Institute was held at Paris in July '97, under the presidency of Paul Lilienfeld, Russian senator. An institution bearing the title of **The London School of Economics and Political Science** was started in Oct. '95, with the co-operation of a number of the leading English economists, and with the aid of the Society of Arts and the London Chamber of Commerce. As a further development of the school an attempt is now being made to establish a great central Library of Political Science and Bureau of Statistical Information in connection with the School of Economics and Political Science (see

**ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE**, LONDON SCHOOL OF). The proposal is to set up in London an institution somewhat similar to the *Musée Social* of Paris. The library will include a systematic collection of all available material bearing on the structure and function of public administration, central and local, in all parts of the world. All communications, either in regard to the library or to the school, should be addressed to the Director, 9, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C. A bibliography of contemporary productions in sociologic study and research is given each month in the *Revue Internationale de Sociologie* (price 20 fr. per annum), published in Paris (16, Rue Soufflot), and in the *American Journal of Sociology* (price 2s. 6d. per number), published by the University of Chicago Press.

**Socotra**. A large island lying 150 miles off Cape Guardafui, at the entrance of the Gulf of Aden. Area, 1382 sq. m.; pop. 12,000. Formally annexed by England ('76). Capital, **Tamarida**. Products: aloes, and also exports dragon's blood (a dye resin), dates, figs, etc. See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table).

**Sodor and Man, Bishop of**. See under **PEERS**.

**Solomon Islands**. The **British Islands** lie in the Western Pacific, between 7° 30' and 13° S. lat. and 150° and 163° E. long., and include Guadalcanar, San Christoval, Malaita, New Georgia, Gela and Tulage. British protection extends over all the islands between the Solomon and the Torres groups. Area about 8400 sq. m. The chief exports are copra, ivory nuts, pearl shells, etc. The sago palm grows in vast numbers. The **German Islands** are the northern islands, and include Isabel, Bougainville, and other islands. Area, 9000 sq. m.; pop. 90,000. Administered from Kaiser Wilhelm's land (*q.v.*).

**Somali Coast Protectorate**. The British sphere of interest in Somaliland and on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, which has existed since '84, is known by this name. It is administered under the Bombay Government by a Political Agent and Consul. It has about 400 miles of coast, and extends inland 200 miles, its total area being about 68,000 sq. miles. Within this territory lie the ports Zeila, Bulhar, and Berbera. The boundaries were fixed by agreements with Italy in '94, and with Abyssinia in '97. The chief town of the district is **Berbera**, which has about 30,000 inhabitants. The products are chiefly cattle, skins and hides, ostrich feathers, ivory, and gum. See **EGYPT** (map).

**Somaliland**. The country occupying the eastern horn or promontory of Africa. The bulk of it is under the protection of Italy, according to the Anglo-Italian agreement of '91, though there is a British Protectorate on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, and France has a footing at Obock. Italian Somaliland is separated by the river Juba from the East Africa Protectorate (British), and has a coastline extending from the Juba to Cape Guardafui, and then along the coast of the Gulf of Aden to the Somali Coast Protectorate (see article above), also British. Inland it extends for a uniform distance of 180 miles from the coast. The area of Italian Somaliland is 100,000 sq. miles, and the population about 400,000. As to the French settlement see **FRENCH SOMALILAND**. See also **COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS**, and **EGYPT** (map).



**Somerville Hall.** See WOMEN, HIGHER EDUCATION OF.

## SUDAN.

The Soudan is that section of Africa which lies immediately south of the Sahara. Its limits are variously defined. It may be said to be bounded by the Sahara on the N., by the Abyssinian highlands on the E., by the lands draining to the Congo basin on the S., and by French West Africa on the W. Within these limits it has an area of 2,000,000 sq. miles, and a pop. estimated at from 80 to 90 millions. Lying mainly between 5° and 18° N. lat., it is entirely within the tropics. Western and Central Soudan are divided into the states of Gando, Sokoto, Adamawa, Bornu, Baghirmi, Wadai and Kanem. These have mostly been absorbed into the provinces carved out by the European Powers. Gando, Sokoto, and part of Bornu are included in Nigeria, under British rule. Kuka, on the western shore of Lake Chad, is the capital of Bornu, and has a population of about 60,000. It is a great meeting-place of caravan routes. Adamawa falls in the Cameroons, a German territory; Baghirmi lies mostly within the limits of French Congo; but Wadai and Kanem are so far independent. Wadai extends from Darfur to Kanem, and from French Congo to the Sahara. It has an estimated area of about 150,000 sq. miles, and a pop. of about 1,000,000. The Mabas, a Mahomedan negro race, are the ruling tribe; but there are many Arabs also, and these carry on a wide commerce. Kanem is a vassal state lying between Wadai and Lake Chad, with an area of about 30,000 sq. m. and a pop. of about 100,000. Rabeh, a former slave of Zebehr Pasha, has established himself as supreme in part of Bornu and Baghirmi. His capital is Dikwa in Baghirmi.

Eastern Soudan comprises Darfur, Kordofan, Senaar, the Equatorial Province, and the rich Bahr-el-Ghazal Province. The whole territory, covering an area of 900,000 sq. miles, with a population of over 10,000,000, was under Egyptian rule more or less until '82, when the revolt of the Mahdi alienated it, and broke it up into various districts. After the death of the Mahdi, one of his lieutenants, known as the Khalifa, succeeded to his power, and with Omdurman as his capital, has since ruled over the revolted provinces, though Darfur and other districts have asserted their independence of him. The Bahr-el-Ghazal province consists of the entire district watered by the southern tributaries of the Bahr-el-Arab and Bahr-el-Ghazal. It was subjugated for Egypt by Gessi Pasha, one of Gordon's lieutenants, in '78, and ruled by him till '81, and by Lupton Bey from that time till the Mahdist rebellion cut off the province from Khartoum and Egypt. It is said to be the richest and most fertile province in the Soudan, ivory and rubber being abundant. Slatin Pasha has declared that the geographical and strategical position of the province renders its possession of the greatest importance. British influence, by agreements concluded with Germany and Italy in '90 and '91, and apart from her position in Egypt, extends over Darfur and the greater part of the Equatorial Province. Indeed, the Anglo-German agreement of '90 recognised the British sphere as extending from Uganda as far as the confines of Egypt. In '96 and '97 the preparations which had long been made

for the reconquest of the revolted provinces were in a sufficiently forward state to allow of expeditions into the districts under the Khalifa's power. The country as far as Berber was reoccupied, and Kassala was taken over from Italy by the end of '97, and in '98 the power of the Khalifa was utterly broken, and Khartoum and Omdurman were recaptured. France, however, has for some time been credited with a desire to establish herself in the Eastern Soudan, and rumours were prevalent during '95 that from her possessions in French Congo and in the French Soudan an expedition was being pushed forward by her into the Nile valley. Such an expedition, said Sir Edward Grey, in the House of Commons in March '95, England would regard as an unfriendly act. However, in '97, from the Ubangi province of French Congo again, and from Obok on the Red Sea, expeditions were despatched towards the Nile, and it was arranged that they should meet at Fashoda, the port of Southern Kordofan. The expedition from Obok failed, but the other, led by Major Marchand, succeeded; and when the British forces beat the Khalifa a gunboat expedition, which was sent down the river, found Major Marchand precariously established at Fashoda. His retreat was cut off by a British force, which was at once posted there, and the settlement of the matter was left to the Governments of France and Great Britain. For further details see EGYPT and FRANCE. A map showing the present state of affairs will be found on p. 218.

French Soudan includes the whole *hinterland* of Senegal, and the countries to the north of the Niger Territories; while by an agreement made with Germany in '94 a line of communication with French Congo has been secured. The Niger Convention, which was signed in '98, finally settled the boundaries between French territory and the Gold Coast, Lagos, and Nigeria. (For details see articles under those special headings.) The territory is by no means organised, and consists chiefly of protectorates, covering an area of about 300,000 sq. m., with a pop. of 5,000,000. In '94 the French reached Timbuctoo, and established themselves there. The administration is in the hands of a Military Commandant, who is under the control of the Governor of Senegal. See AFRICA, NIGER TERRITORIES, and FRENCH CONGO.

**South African Republic.** See TRANSVAAL.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

South Australia is a colony comprising the central section of Australia, and stretching across the entire continent from north to south. The older portion, South Australia proper, lies between 129° and 141° E. long., and from the sea to 26° S. lat. To this was added in 1863 the Northern Territory, lying between 129° and 138° E. long., stretching up to the Indian Ocean, and containing an area of 523,620 sq. m. The capital is Palmerston, on the noble harbour of Port Darwin. The Territory possesses a coast-line, counting the chief inlets, of 2000 miles. Mineral and agricultural resources considerable. The population is estimated at about 1600 Europeans, 3400 Chinese, and 20,000 aborigines. Local administration is in the hands of a Resident and officials appointed by Government of the mother colony. The whole



colony, thus constituted, contains 903,690 sq. m.; pop. 361,483. Capital, **Adelaide**; pop., with surrounding suburbs, 133,252. The settled part in the south of the colony is divided into 44 counties, and 3 pastoral districts. About 200 miles north of Adelaide begins a dry region separating the fertile south from the farther north, which is subject to tropical rains. Three considerable mountain chains traverse this part. There is much fair pasture-land; but the soil and climate of the south are chiefly adapted for the growth of wheat, which has already made the colony the "granary of Australasia," and for vine and olive, both of which are now extensively planted. The mulberry thrives, but sericulture has yet to be introduced. Climate of the south one of the most agreeable and healthy in Australia. The chief minerals are copper, gold, silver, and lead, copper being easily first. **Executive**, the Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of Legislative Council and House of Assembly. Council consists of twenty-four members, who sit for four electoral districts, and are elected for 9 years, two from each district retiring every 3 years. £50 freehold or £20 annual leaseholds, or £25 annual rent with a 6 months' registration qualifies for the franchise. The Assembly contains 54 members, representing 27 electoral districts, and is elected triennially by adult suffrage. Members of both Council and Assembly are paid £200 per annum. The colony is represented in the Federal Council of Australasia. The Church of England, the Roman Catholics, and Wesleyans, are the principal denominations. Education is secular, free and compulsory. Wool is the staple export. There are 1867 miles of railway and 14,280 miles of telegraph. **Revenue**, '97-8, £2,566,611; **expenditure**, £2,598,939; **imports**, '97-8, £6,444,238; **exports**, £6,513,347; **public debt**, £24,408,535. See **AUSTRALIA**, **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table), and **DIPLOMATIC**.

**History, '98.**—The popular vote on the Federation question showed 25,659 votes for the Bill, and 15,121 against (June 4th). The Budget statement (Aug. 18th) showed that the revenue for the year was £2,649,899, and the expenditure £2,619,220. The public works, including railways, which represented half the public debt, were returning satisfactory interest and the outlook was encouraging.

**Southwell, Bishop of.** See under **PEERAGE**.

## SPAIN.

**Alfonso XII.** of the House of Bourbon, the late monarch, died in '86, and his posthumous son, **Alfonso XIII.**, born May 17th, '86, will, when he comes of age, be King. Meanwhile the kingdom is under the Queen Regent **Maria Christina**, who governs during the minority of her son. By the constitution of 1876, Spain is declared a constitutional monarchy, with executive power vested in the King, and the legislative power in the Cortes with the King. Cortes consist of Senate and Congress. The Senate is composed of three classes: those who sit by right of birth or official position, members nominated by the Crown (these two classes not numbering more than 180 together), and 180 elected by the largest taxpayers of the kingdom and certain corporate bodies. The Congress contains 431 deputies, elected by citizens of 25 years of age who have enjoyed full civil rights in any municipality for 2 years.

Each province has its own parliament, and each commune its own elected ayuntamiento presided over by the alcalde, for municipal and provincial administration. Religion, Roman Catholic. Public worship of any other creed forbidden. Education is free but inefficient. The principal products are wine, cereals, minerals, and cotton textiles. **Area**, including the Balearic and Canary Isles, each considered a province, 197,670 sq. m.; estimated pop. 17,650,234. **Estimated revenue**, '97-8, £43,591,638; **expenditure**, £42,997,469; **public debt**, £309,678,700, including over £76,000,000 of Cuban debt; **imports**, '97, £31,733,644; **exports**, £36,997,441. See **COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS**, **CUBA**, **DIPLOMATIC**, **FOREIGN ARMIES**, **FOREIGN NAVIES**, and **PHILIPPINE ISLANDS**.

**Political Parties.**—Parties have been for years much broken up and intermingled. The Liberals under Señor Sagasta won the general election of '93, and held office for two years. Their adherents numbered 322. Opposed to them were 48 **Conservatives**, led by the late Señor Canovas del Castillo, 15 **dissident Conservatives**, 23 **extreme Republicans**, 16 moderate Republicans or **Possibilists**, led by Señor Castelar, and 6 **Carlists**. The **Possibilists** afterwards joined the Liberals, and soon after Señor Castelar gave up politics and retired into private life. Disagreements in Señor Sagasta's Cabinet led to the accession to office of Señor Canovas del Castillo in '95. At the General Election in April '96, about 300 **Conservatives**, 100 **Liberals**, 10 **Carlists**, 10 **Independents**, 8 **dissident Conservatives**, and 3 **Republicans**, were returned. Party distinctions were to a large extent obliterated afterwards by the difficulties in which the country found herself owing to events in Cuba and the Philippines. On the death by assassination of Señor Canovas del Castillo in '97, there was considerable disagreement among the **Conservative majority**, and a **Liberal Cabinet** under Señor Sagasta eventually took office. This Cabinet held office through the war, and conducted the peace negotiations, but was evidently weakened by the humiliations thus necessarily inflicted on the country. Señor Gamazo retired from the Cabinet in Oct. '98, and formed a new division of the Liberal party.

**History, '98.**—Much unrest was caused by the position of affairs in Cuba, and the possibility of American interference threatened by the Jingoism of the U.S.A. awoke great resentment. Matters, however, remained quiet till the Spanish ambassador at Washington, Señor Dupuy de Lôme, had to resign, owing to the publication of an indiscreet letter of his reflecting on the President. The Government officially disclaimed his letter, and he was succeeded by Señor Polo Bernabe (Feb. 14th). Immediately on this incident followed the disastrous explosion, which destroyed the U.S. ship *Maine*, lying in Havana harbour (15th), and the relations between the two countries distinctly worsened. The inquiry into the affair made by the Spanish Government resulted in a report that the cause of the explosion lay inside the ship; but the American report was in direct opposition to this, though the responsibility for the explosion was not actually attributed to Spain. In the articles on **CUBA** and the **UNITED STATES** a fuller account of the relations between the two countries at this time will be found. The Pope offered his mediation (April 4th) on condition that hostili-

ties should be suspended. The great Powers also intervened, recommending that hostilities in Cuba should cease (9th). To this the Government agreed, and telegraphed to General Blanco to proclaim a truce. Before anything effectual could be arranged, however, the President's message to Congress led to a demand from the United States Government that Spain should at once evacuate Cuba. The Spanish Government, before receiving this demand, which took the form of an ultimatum, broke off diplomatic relations, and a state of war forthwith existed (21st). The Budget for '98-9 showed an estimated revenue of 866,014,869 pesetas, and expenditure estimated at 865,508,774 pesetas. In view of the war the Government were empowered to issue new currency notes up to 250,000,000 pesetas, and to take other means of raising money. The first serious blow of the war fell at Manila, where the Spanish squadron, having only obsolete vessels and inefficient ordnance, was completely destroyed by Admiral Dewey. This caused much depression in the country and a Cabinet crisis, which ended (May 16th) in the reconstruction of his ministry by Señor Sagasta, who got rid of those of his colleagues who had desired peace, and replaced them by men who were professedly prepared to continue the war with energy. Spanish naval power in Cuban waters was crushed with the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet, which, after being shut up in Santiago for some time, made a gallant attempt to escape—only, however, to be sunk or captured (July 3rd). A second fleet, destined for the Philippines, had passed through the Suez Canal by this time, but on receipt of this news was recalled (8th). These disasters naturally suggested the wisdom of peace negotiations, but such differences of opinion prevailed in the Cabinet that Señor Sagasta and his colleagues presented their resignations (11th). They still continued, however, to exercise their functions, and a decree was published (15th) suspending the constitutional guarantees, and proclaiming military law. Meanwhile the invasion of Porto Rico by an American force under General Miles took place (25th). The landing was made at Guanica. Overtures for peace were then made at Washington by the Government through the French ambassador (26th), and were accepted. The American terms were that Spain should relinquish and evacuate Cuba, and cede Porto Rico and the other Spanish islands in the West Indies, and certain islands in the Ladrões, to the United States. The United States, moreover, were to hold Manila city and bay pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which should determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines (Aug. 2nd). The Government accepted these terms (10th), and a protocol embodying them was signed at Washington (12th). Hostilities were formally suspended by a proclamation from the President, but before this proclamation could reach Manila it was bombarded and captured by the joint action of the sea and land forces under Admiral Dewey and General Merritt (13th). The Cortes reassembled (Sept. 5th), and Señor Sagasta read a decree empowering the Government to bring in a Bill authorising the renunciation by Spain of her sovereignty over her colonial possessions in conformity with the terms arranged with the United States. The Republican party introduced a motion condemning the Government for its conduct of

the war, and declaring that the constitution had been infringed by the signing of the peace preliminaries without the previous consent of the Cortes (8th). This was discussed in secret session, and at the end of it the Republicans, Carlists, and followers of Señor Romero Robledo withdrew in a body as a protest against the action of the President of the Chamber. The Bill authorising the cession of territory was, however, passed by the Cortes (14th), and the session was then closed. The Peace Commissioners met at Paris early in October. The American Commissioners declared that the United States refused to assume either the sovereignty over Cuba, or responsibility for the Cuban debt in any form. They also demanded the absolute cession of the Philippine Archipelago. To the first declaration the Spanish Commissioners strongly demurred, but eventually accepted provisionally; and Jan. 1st, '99, was fixed as the limit of time for the evacuation of Cuba. They declined, however, to discuss the question of the cession of the Philippines, and, to avoid a rupture, suggested that the matter should be referred to arbitration (Nov. 16th). To this, however, the American Commissioners declined to agree (18th).

**Spanish Colonies.** See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

**Speaker.** The title of the presiding officer of a legislative assembly. The Speaker may hold office until a dissolution. Should the office become vacant during a session, the new Speaker then elected is presented for the royal approbation, but does not claim the privileges of the House. This great officer has a residence in the Palace of Westminster, and receives a salary of £5000 per annum; he ranks as first Commoner, and is usually awarded upon retirement a pension of £4000 and a peerage. There was no contested election for Speaker from 1839 to '95. The following have filled the office since the meeting of the first reformed Parliament: Sir C. Manners-Sutton (first elected '17), '33-5; Mr. J. Abercromby, '35-9; Mr. C. Shaw-Lefevre (the late Viscount Eversley), '39-57; Mr. J. E. Denison (afterwards Viscount Ossington, and since deceased), '57-72; Sir H. Brand (the late Viscount Hampden), '72-84; Mr. A. W. Peel, now Viscount Peel, '84-95; Mr. Gully since April '95. The Chairman of Ways and Means acts as deputy Speaker in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker. The Speaker of the House of Lords is the Lord Chancellor for the time being. The Chairman of Committees and several other peers are authorised by commission to act as deputy Speaker in the absence of the Lord Chancellor; and should none of these be present any lord may be chosen to act. See COMMONS, HOUSE OF, and PARLIAMENT AND PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

**Spencer, Herbert,** was b. at Derby 1820. Ed. by his father, a teacher of mathematics at Derby, and by his uncle, a clergyman. Became a civil engineer, subsequently devoting himself to literature and journalism. He was for five years sub-editor of the *Economist*. His first work of importance, "Social Statics, or the Conditions essential to Human Happiness Specified, and the first of them Developed," appeared in '51. In '55 appeared the "Principles of Psychology," afterwards enlarged into 2 vols., and in '61 "Education—Intellectual, Moral, and Physical," which has run through over forty editions and has been translated



into many languages. In '82 he visited the United States. Among his other important works are: "First Principles"; "Principles of Biology," 2 vols.; "Principles of Sociology," 3 vols.; "Principles of Ethics," 2 vols.; "The Study of Sociology"; "Essays," 3 vols.; "The Man *versus* The State." The third volume of the "Principles of Sociology," completing the scheme of the great philosophical work—a system of synthetic philosophy—which he had set himself, was published in Nov. '96; and a number of distinguished men of letters and of science combined to mark the occasion by requesting Mr. Spencer to sit for his portrait to Mr. Herkomer, with a view to its being placed in one of the national collections. Mr. Spencer consented to the request. The portrait was exhibited at the Academy exhibition '98. Despite chronic ill-health, Mr. Spencer is now devoting himself to the preparation of a revised and enlarged edition of his "Principles of Biology," of which the first volume has recently appeared. Mr. Spencer has always declined academic and other honours. Address: The Athenæum, S.W., and 5, Percival Terrace, Brighton.

**Spiritualism.** The London Spiritualist Alliance, Ltd., was founded in 1884, in succession to other societies of the same nature, which had preceded it; and was incorporated in '96. The chief work of the society has been to maintain and expound the principles of Spiritualism, viz., a belief in the existence and life of the spirit apart from, and independent of, the material organism, and in the reality and value of intelligent intercourse between spirits embodied and spirits disembodied. While it has listened to other investigators who expound other views, and has offered a free platform at its meetings to those whose opinions, however interesting, it does not feel able to accept, it has been the nucleus of old Spiritualists, who have proved their faith, and desire to maintain it. To their body has been added year by year a gradually increasing number of new inquirers. The Offices of the Alliance are at 110, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. The organ of the Society is *Light*, founded in 1881, the recognised exponent of educated thought in this country on the subjects of which it treats. Circulating in every country, the world through, it conveys an impression, which nothing else can, of the rise and progress of Spiritualism. The first President of the London Spiritualist Alliance and editor of *Light* was, until his decease, Mr. W. Stainton-Moses, M.A. (Oxon.), whose writings, "Psychography," "Spirit Identity," "Spirit Teachings," etc., etc., are well known. The present President of the Alliance, and editor of *Light*, is Mr. E. Dawson Rogers. A valuable library of works on psychic science is available at the offices at St. Martin's Lane. Meetings are held for the discussion of matters of interest to students of psychology, and information can always be obtained by inquirers. In the United States, according to a recent census report, the number of Spiritualists has increased till there are now 334 organisations in the States, with 30 regular church edifices and 45,030 members. It is impossible to say how many Spiritualists there are in Great Britain, but there are local organisations in almost all towns of any importance.

"S. P. G." (Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts). The oldest Missionary Society connected with the Church of

England, being incorporated by royal charter in 1701. On the Society's list there are 744 ordained missionaries, including 11 bishops; and of these 249 are labouring in Asia, 171 in Africa, 29 in Australasia and the Pacific, 209 in North America, 48 in the West Indies and South America, and 38 (chaplains) in Europe—the number of languages in which the Gospel is preached being 54. In the Society's colleges there are about 3200 students; and 2900 lay teachers are employed in the various Missions. Nearly 40,000 children are receiving instruction in the Mission Schools in Asia and Africa. The income for '97 was £317,512. Office, 19, Delahay St., Westminster. Secretary, Rev. H. W. Tucker, M.A.

**Sprigg, The Rt. Hon. Sir John Gordon, P.C., K.C.M.G., D.C.L. (Oxon.)**, is a son of the late Rev. James Sprigg, A.M., of Ipswich, and was born in 1830. After working in the House of Commons as a member of Messrs. Gurney's staff, he went for reasons of health to South Africa in '58 and settled there. Elected in '69 to represent East London in the Cape Parliament, he soon gained office, and has been three times Prime Minister of the colony. His second term of office closed in '90, when Mr. Rhodes succeeded him; but in '93 he became Finance Minister under Mr. Rhodes, on whose fall in Jan. '96 he became Prime Minister for the third time. He came to England as the representative of the Cape at the Jubilee festivities in '97. He resigned with his fellow-Ministers after a vote of want of confidence had been carried by a majority of 2 votes by the House on reassembling after the general election (Oct. 11th), '98.

**Stalker, Rev. James, D.D.**, was born in 1848 at Crieff, and educated at Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.A. His theological studies were carried on at the New College (Edin.), and at Berlin and Halle. In '74 he was ordained minister of St. Brycedale Free Church, Kirkcaldy, and after a very successful pastorate was translated to Free St. Matthew's, Glasgow, in '87. Dr. Stalker is one of the most popular religious writers of the day. His works are: "The New Song," "Life of Christ," "Life of St. Paul," "Imago Christi," "The Preacher and his Models" (being the Yale Lectures on Preaching), "The Four Men," "The Trial and Death of Jesus Christ," and "The Two St. Johns." Address: 6, Claremont Gardens, Glasgow.

**"Standard, The."** First published in 1827. It is in the front rank of the political journals that rose into importance almost immediately after the abolition of the Paper Duty ('61). Its political principles are Conservative; but it reserves, and often exercises, the right of sharply criticising the action of the Conservative party. During the American Civil War, the letters of its correspondent "Manhattan" were very popular. Among its war correspondents have been Mr. G. A. Henty and Mr. Cameron, the latter of whom was killed in the Bayouda desert. The present editor is Mr. W. H. Mudford. *The Evening Standard* (1857) is an evening edition of the morning paper.

**Standing Committee.** See PARLIAMENT AND PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

**Standing Orders.** This term was originally applied to certain Orders made by either house of parliament to regulate its own procedure. Orders made by either house may in respect of their time for remaining in force be classified under three heads. (1) Standing Orders, which



are permanent regulations, although liable to be suspended upon extraordinary occasions—*e.g.*, to secure the rapid passing of bills of a pressing nature. (2) Sessional Orders, which continue in force only during the session in which they were made, although they may be renewed from year to year. (3) Orders indefinite in their duration. Of these three classes the Standing Orders are the most important for purposes of procedure. The *Roll of Standing Orders of the House of Lords* has been regularly published at intervals. But until 1854 the Standing Orders of the House of Commons, with the exception of those relating to private bills, had never been published by authority. The Commons Standing Orders relative to public business were revised and reprinted in '88 (see *PARLIAMENT AND PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE*) and the Lords Standing Orders were considered and amended in '89.

**"Star, The."** A Radical evening paper, devoted to the interests of the advanced Democratic movement both in Great Britain and Ireland. It first appeared Jan. 17th, '88, and has attracted attention by its promptness in obtaining information, its outspoken articles, large size, and wide circulation. The daily sale was certified in June '96 to exceed 210,000 copies. Office, Stonecutter Street, E.C.

**State Children's Aid Association.** The object of this Association is to obtain individual treatment for children under the guardianship of the State. It therefore seeks to obtain the dissolution of large aggregated schools, so that the children may be brought up, where possible, in families; to dissociate the children from all connection with the workhouse and the officials who have to do with pauper cases; and to obtain for the State further powers of control over neglected children. The Chairman is Viscount Peel; the Hon. Sec., Mrs. Francis Rye; the Sec., Miss Pechey; and the Office, 61, Old Broad Street, E.C.

**State, Great Officers of.** (1) The Lord High Steward, (2) The Lord High Chancellor, (3) The Lord High Treasurer, (4) The Lord President of the Council, (5) Lord Privy Seal, (6) Lord Great Chamberlain, (7) Lord High Constable, (8) Earl Marshal, and (9) the Lord High Admiral. They are always of the Privy Council, and the first five take precedence of all dukes who are not of the blood royal, while the others have place of all peers of their own degree. Nos. 1 and 7 when existing, and Nos. 6 and 8, have no share in the government of the country, and the duties of Nos. 3 and 9 have long been performed by commission. See *CHANCELLOR, TREASURY*, and other articles.

**State Pensions.** For an exhaustive article on this subject, see eds. '93 and '94. See also *OLD AGE PENSIONS*.

**Stationery Office** (Princes St., Westminster) provides the public offices and Parliament with books, stationery, etc., and arranges for the greater part of the printing required by them. In Oct. '88 the Controller of the Stationery Office was appointed by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, to exercise all rights and privileges in connection with copyright, the property of Her Majesty. Controller, T. D. Pigott, C.B. (£1500); Assistant Controller, E. P. Plowman (£700).

**Stationery Office Publications.** The vast number of papers issued to the public under the superintendence of Her Majesty's Stationery Office renders it impossible to enter much

into detail; but they comprise books affecting the military, naval, and civil services, reports of the scientific results of the voyage of H.M.S. *Challenger*, calendars of State Papers, chronicles and memorials, and publications of the Record Commissioners, rules under the various Acts of Parliament, papers issued by, or affecting, the Board of Trade, the Education, and Science and Art Departments, and the Local Government Board, Explosive and Factory Books and Forms, Customs Forms, Survey publications, and numerous miscellaneous books. The following are a few of the most important books issued since our last edition: Vol. xiii. of *The Revised Statutes*, covering the years 1868 to 1871, and containing all the unrepealed Acts of that period; *Statutory Rules and Orders* of a public and general character issued during 1897; and the cheap edition of the *Public General Acts* passed in 1898. On *Geology* we have *Memoirs on Berwick-on-Tweed*, Bognor, Bournemouth, and on Soils and Subsoils from a Sanitary Point of View. Papers and books of passing and permanent interest, from all departments, have been constantly appearing. The *Board of Trade Journal* (monthly) contains useful information for merchants and others, while the *Kew Bulletin* (monthly) ought to interest a large circle, containing as it does such valuable notes on *Economic Produce and Plants*; and the *Journal of the Board of Agriculture* and the *Labour Gazette* appear regularly. Of the Record Office publications we have *Calendars of the Reign of William and Mary*, vol. ii.; *State Papers on Venice*, vol. ix.; *Treasury Papers*, vol. vii., and several vols. of *Patent and Close Rolls of Edward I.*, *Edward II.*, and *Edward III.*; and *Acts of the Privy Council of England*, vol. xvii. The publishers, who also supply all Parliamentary publications, including the Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, are Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, London, E.C., Messrs. Menzies & Co., 12, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and Messrs. Hodges, Figgis & Co., Ltd., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin. Free Public Libraries are supplied by these agents at a discount of 25 per cent. from published prices. The *Admiralty Charts* and other *Hydrographic Publications* are obtainable from Mr. J. D. Potter (sole agent for the sale of the Admiralty Charts), 31, Poultry, E.C. The *Geological Survey Maps* are published by Mr. E. Stanford, Charing Cross, London, S.W., Messrs. Menzies & Co., 12, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and Messrs. Hodges, Figgis, & Co., Ltd., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin. *Patent Specifications* are only to be obtained at the Patent Sale Office, Curator Street, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

**Stead, William Thomas**, is the son of Rev. W. Stead, Congregational minister, Howdon-on-Tyne, and was b. July 5th, 1849; married '73; ed. privately and at Silcoates; apprenticed ('63) to commercial house at Newcastle Quay. Appointed editor of the *Northern Echo* '71; and assistant-editor ('80) to Mr. John Morley (then editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*); succeeded him as editor-in-chief '83; interviewed Gordon at Southampton (Jan. '84); wrote "The Truth about the Navy" (Oct. '84), "The Maiden Tribute to Modern Babylon" (July '85), "No Reduction no Rent," a record of a visit to Ireland in the autumn of '86, "The Langworthy Case" ('87), "Truth about Russia," written after a visit to that country in May and June '88, and "A Guide to the Paris Exhi-

bition" ('89). Went in October to Rome, to gather material for a series of "Letters from the Vatican," published in book form under the title of "The Pope and the New Era." Resigned the editorship of the *Pall Mall Gazette* on his foundation of the *Review of Reviews*, of which he is the editor, and of which three independently edited editions are published in London, New York, and Melbourne. In July '93 he published a new periodical, *Borderland*, devoted to the subject of Psychical Research, but this was suspended in Oct. '97. In '95 he began the publication of the "Masterpiece" Library, with a weekly issue of the Penny Poets, of which in the first four months 2,000,000 copies were sold. The Penny Popular Novels, of which more than 9,000,000 have been sold, followed. His Christmas publications in '96 and '97 dealt with the Jameson Raid and the State of New York. In '98 he undertook the editing of "The Russian Library," No. 1 being a translation of Pobednostzeff's "Reflections of a Statesman," and in the autumn visited the capitals of Europe *en route* for Russia, and afterwards published a volume containing the results of his journey.

**Steel.** See TRADE, '98.

### STOCK EXCHANGE MOVEMENTS, '98.

The year was a very trying one for the Stock Exchange—wars, rumours of wars, and preparations for war, strikes, and monetary disturbances following one another in continual succession. In the very early part of the year events in the Far East gave rise to a fear of international complications. During February and March the relations between the United States and Spain became very strained, but it was not till April 21st that war was actually declared, and curiously enough this was the signal for a recovery in American railway shares, which had fallen heavily on the prospect of war. Nor was it Spanish and American stocks alone that were affected; for it was during April that Brazilian bonds, Mexicans, Italians, and indeed all classes of stocks, from consols downwards, were very much depressed, the Bank of England raising the minimum rate of discount on the 7th of the month from 3 per cent., at which it had stood since the previous October 14th, to 4 per cent., in order to check the drain of gold to America. Nearer home there were other troubles: such included the dispute with France about the delimitation of

frontier in West Africa—a trouble which was, however, got over through mutual concessions. This settlement, however, hardly improved the position of the markets, owing to the continuance of the struggle for supremacy in China; but some improvement occurred when the announcement was made that this Government had come to an understanding with Russia as to the part each was to play, and the markets further took courage when it became known that England and Germany had come to a friendly agreement on certain points in South Africa, and for a time the markets were almost buoyant, the Bank rate having in the meantime dropped to  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. on May 26th, to 3 per cent. on June 2nd, and to  $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. on June 30th. In September, however, the continued demand for gold from Berlin necessitated a fresh advance, and on Sept. 22nd the rate was again raised to 3 per cent., followed by a further move to 4 per cent. on Oct. 30th, the banks and discount houses responding by raising their allowance on deposits at short notice to  $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent., a figure which had not been reached for several years. All these causes, monetary and political, tended to check speculative business on the Stock Exchange; yet, comparatively speaking, the prices of the good class of stocks were fairly well maintained, the demand for dividend-paying investments being more prominent than ever.

Consols did not fluctuate more widely than usual, so far as regards the difference between the highest and the lowest points touched are concerned, but the changes were more sudden, though the tendency was downwards ever since the beginning of the year. During the depression of April the price went as low as 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ , but recovered to 112 during May, afterwards falling away again until the latter part of October, when, on the Fashoda incident reaching an acute stage, the price gave way from about 109 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ , the latter figure being reached on the 25th of the month. This was followed by an immediate rally to 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and in a few days the price was again 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and afterwards 110; for although the political situation had not cleared, money became much easier as soon as November turned. **India stocks and Colonial bonds** showed the same drooping tendency, for invariably the best prices were in January, when, as a rule, they were just quoted *ex div.*, and although there was a recovery from the worst, the prices of these, and indeed all first-class securities, were

### American Railroad Shares.

Company.	Price Jan. 1st, '98.	Price Nov. 18th, '98.	Highest price touched during the year.	Lowest price touched during the year.	Dividends.	
					2nd half '97.	1st half '98.
					Per cent.	Per cent.
Athlson Pref. Shares . . .	32	45 $\frac{3}{4}$	46	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Central Pacific . . . . .	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	28	11	1	1
Milwaukee . . . . .	98	116 $\frac{3}{4}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	—
Denver Preference . . .	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	63	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	—
Erie Preference . . . . .	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Louisville . . . . .	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
New York Central . . .	111	121	124	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 quar	terly
Norfolk and Western Pref.	49	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	4	4
Northern Pacific Pref. . .	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	4	4
Southern Pref. . . . .	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	—
Union New Shares . . .	—	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	—	—	—

## Home Railway Stocks.

Company.	Price Jan. 1st, '98.	Price Nov. 18th, '98.	Highest price touched during the year.	Lowest price touched during the year.	Dividends paid.	
					2nd half '97.	1st half '98.
Great Central Deferred	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	Per cent. 1 (on ord)	Per cent. $\frac{1}{2}$ (on ord)
" Eastern	123 $\frac{3}{4}$	120 $\frac{3}{4}$	124 $\frac{3}{4}$	114 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	2
" Northern Deferred	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	57	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	50 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	—
" Western	177	165 $\frac{3}{4}$	179	162 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
London and Brighton Def.	182	177 $\frac{3}{4}$	186 $\frac{1}{4}$	172 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 for '97	—
" " Chatham	19	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	18	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ for '97	on 2nd pf.
" " North-Western	204 $\frac{1}{2}$	199 $\frac{1}{2}$	205 $\frac{1}{2}$	195	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
" " South-Western						
Deferred	97	92	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	87	3 for '97	—
Metropolitan	134	128	137	123	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
" District	30	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	31	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ on pref	4 on pref.
Midland Deferred	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	96	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
North-Eastern	179	177 $\frac{3}{4}$	181 $\frac{3}{4}$	172	7	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
South-Eastern Deferred	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{4}$	117	101	3 $\frac{3}{8}$ for '97	—
Caledonian Deferred	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	2	2
North British Deferred	45	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$

## Consols and Government Securities.

Stock.	Price Jan. 1st, '98.	Price Nov. 18th, '98.	Highest price during the year.	Lowest price during the year.
Consols 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	113 $\frac{3}{8}$	110 $\frac{3}{8}$	113 $\frac{1}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{8}$
Local Loans 3 %	113	109	113 $\frac{1}{4}$	108 $\frac{1}{4}$
India 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 1931	117	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	117	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Rupee	61	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	61
Bank of England Stock	347	352	367	341
Canada 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	109	107	109	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cape of Good Hope 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
New South Wales 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	108	105	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	102
New Zealand 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{3}{4}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	103
Queensland 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	106	105	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
South Australia 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	110	107	111	105
Victoria 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	106	105	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
West Australia 4 % 1934	120	117	120 $\frac{1}{4}$	116

## Foreign Stocks.

Stock.	Price Jan. 1st, '98.	Price Nov. 18th, '98.	Highest price during the year.	Lowest price during the year.
Egyptian Unified 4 %	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{4}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
French 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	107	103
Greek Monopoly	34	44	44 $\frac{3}{4}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hungarian 4 %	101	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{3}{8}$	99
Italian 5 %	93	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	89
Portuguese 1 %	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Russian 4 %	103	102	105	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spanish 4 %	60	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{3}{8}$	29 $\frac{3}{8}$
Turkish "B" 1 %	44	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Argentine Funding 6 %	90	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{7}{8}$	81
Brazil 4 %	61	54	61 $\frac{1}{8}$	41
Chilian $\frac{1}{2}$ %	82	70	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	63
Costa Rica "A" 5 %	32	26	33	26
Mexican 6 %	96	99	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peru Debentures 6 %	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	44	37
Uruguay 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	42	42	46 $\frac{5}{8}$	40

\* Paying only 3 %.



## Colonial and Foreign Railways.

Company.	Price Jan. 1st, '98.	Price Nov. 18th, '98.	Highest price during the year.	Lowest price during the year.	Dividends paid.	
					2nd half '97.	1st half '98.
					Per cent.	Per cent.
Canadian Pacific . . . . .	84 $\frac{3}{4}$	86 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{7}{8}$	74	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
Grand Trunk Ordinary Stock . . . . .	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	—	—
" " 1st Preference . . . . .	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	—	—
Mexican (Vera Cruz) Ordinary . . . . .	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
" " 1st Preference . . . . .	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Buenos Ayres Great Southern . . . . .	150	140	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	134	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Central Argentine . . . . .	81	84	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Imperial Ottoman . . . . .	16	10	17	10	22s. for	'97

## Mines.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Price, Nov. 18th, '98.	Dividends, '98.
South African.				
De Beers Consolidated . . . . .	30 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	Mar. 20s., Sep. 20s.
British South African Chartered . . . . .	31 $\frac{7}{8}$	23 $\frac{3}{8}$	24 $\frac{3}{8}$	Rights April
Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa . . . . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nov. 5s.
City and Suburban (New) . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mar. 8s., Aug. 6s.
Crown Deep . . . . .	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
Crown Reef . . . . .	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	June 20s.
East Rand Prop. Mines . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{9}{16}$	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	—
Geldenhuis Estate . . . . .	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oct. 12s.
" Deep . . . . .	10	6	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mar. 6s., Aug. 6s.
Henry Nourse . . . . .	10 $\frac{7}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mar. 10s., Aug. 15s.
Jumpers . . . . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Mar. 7s., Aug. 5s.
May Consolidated . . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{5}{16}$	Jan. 2s.
Modderfontein (New) . . . . .	7	3 $\frac{1}{16}$	6 $\frac{5}{16}$	Rights Aug.
Nourse Deep . . . . .	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Transvaal Goldfields . . . . .	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	2 $\frac{3}{16}$	Oct. 2s.
Primrose (New) . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{16}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Feb. 6s., Aug. 5s.
Rand Mines . . . . .	35	25 $\frac{3}{8}$	31 $\frac{7}{8}$	—
Sheba . . . . .	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{7}{16}$	Jan. 1s., July 6d.
Village Main Reef . . . . .	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	7 $\frac{1}{16}$	Oct. 4s.
West Australian.				
Great Boulder Prop. . . . .	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	16	19 $\frac{3}{8}$	Mar. 6d., July 6d.
Hannan's Brownhill . . . . .	9 $\frac{1}{10}$	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	7 $\frac{3}{16}$	Jan. 5s.
L. and Globe Finance . . . . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{16}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	Jan. 2s., Oct. 1s.
W. A. Goldfields . . . . .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	—
Lake View . . . . .	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	April 10s.
Kalgurli . . . . .	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{16}$	—
Associated Gold Mines . . . . .	6	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{16}$	July 2s.

distinctly easier. Rupee paper was steady during the whole year, which is due to the fact that the fluctuations in the price of silver has been comparatively slight, while the measures adopted by the India Government tended to keep the rate of exchange at about 1s. 4d.

Foreign Government stocks moved a good deal so far as the lower-priced lot are concerned; but, considering the great interests involved, such stocks as Russians, French, Egyptians, Turkish, and Hungarian kept very steady, the changes representing little more than the periodical deduction of the interest. One feature to be noticed is the disappearance of the Turkish "A" bonds, the senior of the grouped stocks formed by the *irade* of '81, which arranged the Turkish debt and placed the control of the

assigned revenues in the hands of a European Commission, the disappearance of this stock from the official list marking a reduction by over £7,000,000 of the Turkish indebtedness. Naturally the movements in Spanish stock were very severe. Opening on Jan. 1st at 60 *ex div*, the price improved to nearly 63, owing to manipulations on the Paris Bourse; but the *Maine* disaster in February sent the price back to 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ , after which there was a slight recovery; but March saw the price down to 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and the actual outbreak of war in April sent it to 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ , the lowest quotation made being 29 $\frac{1}{8}$  in May. After that date there were many small fluctuations, but generally the price was maintained at from 40 to 42. The dividends were paid with regularity, but the Spanish Finance Minister made a distinction between bonds

actually held by foreigners and those held at home, the interest on the former only being paid in gold; and these bonds had to be stamped for verification, and these only could be dealt in on the London Exchange. **Portuguese**, although in no way affected by the war, fell to 16½ in April, but September saw them up to nearly 25 upon a rumour that England had acquired from Portugal the territory of Delagoa Bay, and in consideration thereof would guarantee the Portuguese debt; but, in the absence of confirmation, the price soon gave way again. **Greeks** were dull in the beginning of the year, but steadily improved, and touched the best on the successful issue of the new indemnity loan in May, the rise being pretty well maintained. **Italians** fell to 88½ in April, and were not strong at any time, and especially during the Milan riots in May; but throughout the market has been supported artificially. **Argentines** fluctuated a good deal, but recovered from the depression of the early part of the year, the gold premium falling to 138 in the beginning of November. **Chilians** went very flat in April, and were rather affected by the boundary dispute with Argentina, but improved in August. **Brazils**, after being flat with other stocks, improved on the publication of the funding scheme in June, and kept steady. The Chinese loan for £16,000,000 was very feebly subscribed, and the price went to a discount, but later on recovered to an extent; **Japan** loans also improving, after being easy.

In **Home railways** the year opened buoyantly, owing to the expectations formed from the large traffic increases during the second half of '97; but when it was found that these did little more than cover the extra cost of working prices began to give way, and although there was afterwards a recovery, in most instances the best prices were at the beginning of the year. The great feature was the announcement that the **South-Eastern** and the **Chatham** companies had agreed to work together, pooling the traffics from certain places, and arranging a joint service in others—in fact, an amalgamation in everything but name. This had the effect of sending **Chatham** ordinary stock up to 24, both the preference stocks also improving, the second especially, as the profit allowed a dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. The advance was, however, to some extent lost; and it was to be noted that **Dover "A"** stock, instead of improving with **Chathams**, began to recede, and after being 117, slowly fell away until it changed hands on Oct. 25th at 101½, though quickly recovering to 105. The coal strike in **South Wales** cost the **Great Western** over £200,000 in the first six months, and reduced the dividend to 2½ per cent.; and for the first four months of the second half-year there was a further loss of £146,000, the **Taff Vale** road also suffering so severely that it and the **Rhymney** had to pass their dividend entirely. The other stocks call for no special notice, although the fluctuations were rather wider than usual, especially when the fact is taken into account that there was very little speculation in those stocks. Traffic for coal on the **Great Central** was opened in July, and for passengers in the beginning of November, but it had but little effect on the price. The **City** and **Waterloo** electric railway was opened in August, but apparently it did not reduce the **South-Eastern** traffics. The dividend announcements for the first half of '98 were not at all satisfactory, the growth of the working cost

being even more marked than in the second half of '97. The demand, however, for railway stocks for investment was so well maintained that the quotations did not recede very far, and in the early part of November this was so marked that those sellers who could not deliver the stock sold had to pay for the delay.

The year opened very hopefully as regards both **Grand Trunk** stocks and **Canadian Pacific**; and although there was in the early months commenced a rate war, traffics increased to such an extent that great hopes were entertained that **Trunk** first preference stock would receive a dividend. This was, however, not the case, because expenses were greater than anticipated; and **Trunk** firsts, after advancing to 76½, fell away to a little over 60—from which, however, there was a quick recovery when traffics again began to show increases. **Canadian Pacific** had in the meantime, after rising to 93, fallen back to 74, in spite of a dividend of 2½ per cent.; but again recovered to 84, on the probability of an early settlement of the rate war. **Argentine** rails moved with the harvest prospects of the country, although political movements were not entirely absent from the calculations, quotations fluctuating with the changes in the gold premium at **Buenos Ayres**. **Ottoman** rails were very disappointing, the fall on the dividend announcement being very severe.

**American railway** shares to a great extent reflected the phases of the war with Spain. In the early part of the year the tendency was buoyant; but soon the Spanish, or rather the Cuban, question became active, and after a good deal of sensation war was declared on April 21st. But before this prices had fallen very severely, so that as soon as war was declared they began to recover, the improvement going on with slight interruptions until the final collapse of the Spanish fleet at **Santiago**, when prices were generally above the quotations on January 1st, although below the best of the year. Business was fairly brisk throughout, until in November the market was really buoyant, prices showing a decided disposition to advance when the tenor of the speech of the Prime Minister, **Lord Salisbury**, at the Mansion House banquet on Nov. 9th, was made known; and later on the result of the Congressional elections, which gave the Republicans a majority in both Houses.

**Mine shares** were not a prominent feature at any time during the year. There were the usual ups and downs, but at no time was there any real buoyancy. A good deal of interest centred in **Chartered** shares when the crushing results of one or two mines in **Rhodesia** were expected, but they did not, when known, have any effect on prices. Most mines advanced more or less, but on the whole the mining-market was very stagnant, nor do the alternations in prices call for much comment. Dealings in mine shares were not actually dead, but the public held aloof from the market, and indeed the stagnation was such as to prohibit fresh ventures to any extent.

**Miscellaneous** shares were very much prejudiced by the **Hooley** failure, because he had hitherto been regarded as only connected with the very best ventures; so that his failure depressed industrial ventures, and no doubt prevented the exploitation of many companies. **Liptons** and **Lyons** were very prominent features, but they failed to hold the best prices

reached. Cycles collapsed with Hooley, but afterwards recovered, though not to the extent of the collapse. Russian oil shares were a feature for a time, but failed to sustain interest. Altogether the stock markets were anything but active or good; but, considering all things, business was fairly active, and taking into account the adverse influences at work for nearly the whole of the year, prices sustained themselves remarkably well, for the extreme lowest prices were really more nominal than real.

**Stonyhurst College**, near Blackburn. Directed by the Jesuit Fathers. First founded in 1592 at St. Omers in Flanders; transferred to Stonyhurst in 1794. **Rector**, the Rev. J. Browne, S.J. The course of studies includes classics, mathematics, science, philosophy, modern languages, preparation for the Oxford and Cambridge Certificate Examinations, the London University degrees, and for the Army. **The Observatory** attached to the College turns out excellent solar and other work. The centenary of the College's existence at Stonyhurst was celebrated in July '94.

**Straits Settlements.** A British Crown colony in the Malay Peninsula, deriving its name from the Straits of Malacca, which separate the Malay Peninsula from Sumatra, and form the great trade route between India and China. **Area** about 1472 sq. m.; **pop.** 549,000. The capital of the colony and seat of government is Singapore. The Governor is assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils, the first consisting of nine official members, and the second, of these with seven non-official members, two of whom are nominated by the Chambers of Commerce of Singapore and Penang. The constituent parts are as follows:—**Singapore**, an island off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, area 266 sq. m., **pop.** 184,554. It is hilly and forested, fertile, and not unhealthy for Europeans. Chief local products, pepper and gambier. The city of Singapore is a great commercial centre for the East. It has a commodious harbour, protected by fortifications. It is the headquarters of H.M. military and naval forces in these regions. The usual garrison consists of a battalion of infantry and two batteries of artillery.—**Penang**, or **Prince of Wales' Island**, lies 360 miles north of Singapore, and about two miles off the coast of Province Wellesley. **Area** 107 sq. m., **pop.** 123,886. The port and capital is Georgetown, better known as Penang. A Resident Councillor controls the administration.—**Province Wellesley** is politically one with Penang. It stretches 45 miles along the coast of the mainland. **Area** 270 sq. m., **pop.** 103,117.—**The Dindings**, about 80 miles south of Penang, consist of the island of Pangkor and a small strip of territory on the mainland. Politically this settlement is a part of Penang.—**Malacca** is a town and territory 240 miles south of Penang. Its coast, rocky and barren, extends 42 miles. **Area** 659 sq. m., **pop.** 92,170. It is ruled by a Resident Councillor, subject to the Governor of the colony.—Included in the administration of the Straits Settlements are the **Cocos (or Keeling) Islands**, a small coral group lying some 700 miles south-west of Java (area 9 sq. m., **pop.** 560), and **Christmas Island**, which lies 200 miles S.W. of Java.—**The Protected States.** On the mainland there are several protected Malay States which, though not part of the colony, are subject to the supervision of the

Governor. These countries are rich in natural resources, and for several years Perak and Selangor have exported the greater part of the Straits tin. The soil is fertile, and there are vast areas of forest land available for conversion into plantations; but mining at present makes agriculture a secondary consideration. **Perak**, on the western coast of the peninsula; area 10,000 sq. m., **pop.** 214,254. **Capital** Taiping. The ports are Taluk Anson and Port Weld. **Selangor**; area 3500 sq. m., **pop.** 81,592. The capital is Kuala Lumpur. **Sungei Ujong** and **Jelebu**, together with **Negri Sembilan**, the name given to a federation of nine small states lying to the north and east of Malacca, are administered by one Resident. **Area** 3000 sq. m., **pop.** 68,000. Planting, especially of coffee, is progressing here. **Pahang**, the latest acquired of the Malay States, contains a lot of gold, but needs funds for its development. **Area** 10,000 sq. m., **pop.** 64,000. **Johore** is an independent Malay State under Sultan Ibrahim, at the southern extremity of the peninsula. **Area** 9000 sq. m., **pop.** about 200,000. **Capital** Johore Bharu. **Perak**, **Selangor**, **Pahang** and **Negri Sembilan** agreed to form one administrative federation under a British Resident-General in July '96. See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table) and **DIPLOMATIC**.

**Street Ambulance.** See **HOSPITALS ASSOCIATION**.

**Street Nuisances, Society for the Suppression of.** Secretary, H. J. Johnson; Office, 10, Basinghall Street, E.C.

**Stubbs, The Very Rev. C. W., D.D., Dean of Ely**, comes of the same Yorkshire stock as his kinsman Bishop Stubbs, and was born at Liverpool in '45. He was educated at the Liverpool Royal Institution School, and Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge, of which he was an exhibitioner. He took his degree in Mathematical Honours in '68. He also took the Le Bas University prize for an English essay. He was ordained in '68, and became a curate at St. Mary's Church, Sheffield. In '71 he was appointed vicar of Grandborough, Bucks, in '84 vicar of Stokenham, Devon, and in '88 rector of Wavertree, near Liverpool. He was select preacher at Cambridge in '81, '94, and '96, Lady Margaret Preacher '96, select preacher at Oxford in '83 and '98, and has attracted much attention by his sympathy with the workers of the country and his sermons on social subjects. He is a Broad Churchman and a well-known Liberal. His published works include "God and the People," a volume of selections from the writings of Mazzini, "Village Politics," "Land and the Labourers," "Christ and Democracy," "For Christ and City," "Christ and Economics," "Christus Imperator!" a "Creed for Christian Socialists," "Historical Memorials of Ely Cathedral," and "Charles Kingsley and the Christian Social Movement."

**Suez Canal.** (For history of the canal see previous eds.) The report presented to the annual meeting held at Paris on June 7th, '98, when the Prince d'Arenberg presided, showed that the total receipts were 75,607,000 fr. (or over 6,500,000 fr. less than in '96), and the total expenses 36,291,000 fr., leaving a surplus of 39,315,000 fr. The sum of 708,095 fr. was taken from the reserve, leaving the fund still 2,679,837 fr. above the statutory amount, and a dividend of 90 fr. was declared. During the year 2,986 vessels passed through the canal



with 191,215 passengers. Of these 2103 were merchant ships, 727 mail steamers, 31 vessels in ballast, 112 war vessels and military transports, 3 steam yachts, 8 tugs, and 2 dredgers; 1905 vessels were English, 325 German, 206 Dutch, 202 French, 78 Austrian, 71 Italian, 48 Spanish, 48 Norwegian, 44 Russian, 36 Japanese, 7 Turkish, 3 Chinese, 3 Egyptian, 3 American, 2 Danish, 2 Siamese, 1 Mexican, 1 Portuguese, and 1 Swedish. The aggregate net tonnage was 7,899,373,841. In '96 the number of vessels was 3499, and the tonnage 8,560,283,609. The decline was attributed to commercial depression. The average duration of the transit was given at 15 hours 36 minutes, or a further reduction of 17 minutes. On behalf of what is known as "the Defence Committee," Baron Delort de Gléon denounced the London programme for the reduction of the rates, pointing out that the dividend had fallen from 105½ fr. in '91 to 92 fr. 36 c. in '92, 90 fr. 37 c. in '93, 90 fr. in '94, 92½ fr. in '95 and '96, and now 90 fr. after drawing on the reserve. The chairman, after stating that the widening of the canal was being carried out, said that the present year's receipts promised to show an increase of 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 fr. The four retiring directors were re-elected.

**Suffragans.** See BISHOPS and CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

**Sugar.** See TRADE, '98, and WEST INDIES, SUGAR COMMISSION.

**Sullivan, Sir Arthur Seymour,** was b. in London, 1842. His father was a military bandmaster. As a choir-boy at the Chapel Royal he gained the "Mendelssohn Scholarship" at the Royal Academy of Music, in '56, and there continued his musical education. He went to Leipzig from '58 to '61. His music to Shakespeare's "Tempest" at once attracted public favour on his return in '62. Constantly writing cantatas ("Kenilworth," '64, etc.), oratorios ("Prodigal Son," '69; "Light of the World," '73), anthems, songs, etc., he yet remained without any specially extensive popularity, till he hit upon a vein of burlesque operetta, which he produced in conjunction with W. S. Gilbert, who wrote the librettos. The first of these was "Trial by Jury" ('75), followed by "The Sorcerer" ('77); "H.M.S. Pinafore" ('78), which ran for 700 consecutive nights, and was undoubtedly the greatest success in England and in the United States of any work of the kind; "Pirates of Penzance" ('80); "Patience" ('81); "Iolanthe" ('82); "Princess Ida" ('84); "Mikado" ('85), revived in '88; "Ruddigore" ('87); and "The Yeomen of the Guard" ('88). For the Leeds Festival, in Oct. '86, he wrote the "Golden Legend." "Ivanhoe" was produced in '91, and in Sept. '92 a new opera, "Haddon Hall," the libretto of which was written by Mr. S. Grundy, was brought out at the Savoy, and gained fresh distinction for the great composer. The association with Mr. Gilbert was resumed in '93 with "Utopia Limited," and in '96 with "The Grand Duke." In '95 "The Chieftain" was produced at the Savoy, the libretto being by Mr. F. C. Burnand, and in '98 "The Beauty Stone," the libretto by Messrs. Comyns Carr and A. W. Pinero. Sir Arthur was knighted in '83: he also possesses the Legion of Honour, the House of Coburg Royal Order, the Medjidieh, and the Royal Victorian Order. He received the honorary degree of Mus. Doc. of Cambridge in '76 and of Oxford in '79.

"Sun, The," originally started as a Radical evening paper, changed hands in the early days of '97, and is now independent in politics, with strong Unionist leanings. The Editor is Mr. A. Clifton Kelway. It devotes much attention to sport and finance, as well as to general and political news, and its cricket and football editions have achieved much popularity.

**Sunday School Association, The,** founded in 1833, exists in connection with the Unitarian and Free Christian Churches. Its objects are the publication of suitable books for Sunday-schools, and the promotion generally of Sunday-school education. It seeks to teach the young that the discoveries of modern science and the results of the best Biblical criticism are not foes to be resisted but friends to be welcomed. President, John Dendy; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Ion Pritchard; Business Manager, Mr. B. C. Hare. Office, Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

**Sunday School Union.** This Union was founded in 1803, and its objects are to stimulate and encourage Sunday-school teachers, at home and abroad, to greater exertions in the promotion of religious education; by mutual communication to improve the methods of instruction; to ascertain those situations where Sunday schools are most needed, and promote their establishment; to supply the books and stationery suited for Sunday schools at reduced prices. President for '99, Alexander J. Scrutton, Esq.; Chairman of Council, F. F. Belsey; Secretaries, W. H. Groser, B.Sc., J. Edmunds, C. Robottom, and J. Tillet. Treasurer, Mr. S. Hope Morley. Organ, *Sunday School Chronicle* (Benevolent Department), 56, Old Bailey, E.C.; (Publishing and Retail Departments), 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill.

**Sunday Society, The,** was founded in '75, to promote the opening of museums, art galleries, libraries, and gardens on Sundays. In '96 H.M. Government arranged for the Sunday opening of the great National Museums and Galleries in the Metropolis. These institutions continue to be opened on Sundays, and in addition there are now over a hundred museums, art galleries, libraries, and gardens opened every Sunday by the municipal authorities throughout the country. By the Sunday opening of the National Museums in London the first object of the Society has been secured, but as the Lord's Day Act of Geo. III. stands in the way of Science and Art collections being opened, or concerts being given, on Sundays by private enterprise, the Society is now advocating a repeal of this old statute, and the passing of a new Act that will give freedom for the enjoyment of literature, science and art, whilst safeguarding Sunday from becoming an ordinary working day. President, Rev. Canon Barnett, M.A. Hon. Secretary, Mark H. Judge, A.R.I.B.A., 7, Pall Mall, S.W.

**Supply.** The sums necessary to defray the charges for the Army, Navy, Civil Services, Customs, Post Office, etc., are voted annually by the House of Commons in Committee of Supply. The sums required are granted for the financial year ending on March 31st; and although a vote or votes on account are sometimes granted during the session for a part of the year, the whole sum voted during the session or in a case like that of '95 in the two consecutive sessions, for any service is for the full period of twelve months. The Estimates, framed by the respective departments and approved by the Treasury, are laid upon the

table soon after the commencement of each session, and any items which may be subsequently found insufficient, or any unforeseen charges, are provided by the Supplementary Estimates. Votes of credit for military and naval expenditure of an urgent character are also voted in Committee of Supply. On the resolution embodying the vote for the number of men for the army is founded the Army (Annual) Bill, which provides, during twelve months and no more, for the discipline and regulation of that force. The system of granting supplies for only twelve months involves a meeting of Parliament every year, and provides at once a safeguard against the permanence of the military establishment and a means of continuing it periodically in such strength as the House itself may deem to be necessary. A new rule for discussions in Committee of Supply was adopted in the Session of '96, and was again adopted in '97 and '98. Supply is made the first order of the day on Friday, unless the House order otherwise, directly the Committee of Supply is appointed. Twenty-three days are allotted for the business of Supply, and if these have all been given and occupied by Aug. 5th, all outstanding Votes are put forthwith by the Chairman on the morning of the twenty-second day, and on the twenty-third day the Speaker puts all the outstanding reports of Supply. The great merit of the scheme is that it gives private members an opportunity during the effective parliamentary months of bringing important questions forward and having them discussed. For the Civil Service estimates for '98-9 see FINANCE, NATIONAL.

**Supreme Court of Judicature.** The Supreme Court was formed by the consolidation of all the superior courts of the kingdom of England, excepting only the House of Lords and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It replaces (a) the Courts of Common Law, the Queen's Bench, Exchequer and Common Pleas, together with the Court of Appeal known as the Court of Exchequer Chamber; (b) the Court of Chancery and the Court of Appeal in Chancery; (c) the Court of Admiralty; (d) the Court of Probate and Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, which replaced the old ecclesiastical courts dealing with similar matters; (e) the London Court of Bankruptcy; (f) the Court of Common Pleas at Lancaster and the Court of Pleas at Durham. The Supreme Court replaces all these by a single court of first instance known as Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, and a single court of appeal known as Her Majesty's Court of Appeal. The High Court of Justice, again, is organised in three divisions—(a) the Queen's Bench Division, in which have been merged the Courts of Queen's Bench, Exchequer, and Common Pleas. It consists of the Lord Chief Justice of England, who is the president, and fifteen puisne judges; (b) the Chancery Division, under the presidency of the Lord Chancellor of England, and having five puisne judges; (c) the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, consisting of two judges, the senior acting as president, and the junior ranking as a puisne judge. All puisne judges appointed since the foundation of the Supreme Court bear the same title and receive the same salary. Her Majesty's Court of Appeal consists of the Lord Chancellor as president, the Lord Chief Justice, president of the Probate Division, and Master

of the Rolls, who are members *ex officio*, and of five ordinary members, known as the Lords Justices. As the three dignitaries first named are usually engaged elsewhere, the working Court of Appeal commonly consists of the Master of the Rolls and the five Lords Justices. The distribution of business between the several divisions of the High Court rests on the general principle that any action may be brought in any one of them. But this rule is modified by law and practice as follows:—

(a) The criminal jurisdiction of the Court is exercised solely by the judges of the Queen's Bench Division. (b) Jurisdiction over causes of the following classes is exercised solely by judges of the Chancery Division: (i.) actions for the administration of the estates of deceased persons; (ii.) actions for the dissolution of partnerships; (iii.) actions for redemption or foreclosure of mortgages; (iv.) actions for the raising of portions or other charges upon land, or the sale of land subject to any charge; (v.) actions to enforce execution of trusts; (vi.) actions for the rectification, setting aside or cancelling of written instruments; (vii.) actions to enforce specific performance of contracts; (viii.) actions for the partition or sale of real estates; (ix.) actions concerning infants and their estates. (c) Jurisdiction over all such causes as would have come before the old Courts of Admiralty, Probate, and Divorce is exclusively exercised by the judges of the Probate Division. To the above general rule there are other exceptions of less importance. The procedure of the High Court has been formed by a process of selection and improvement out of the different forms of procedure observed by the old Courts which have been merged in it. The only differences of procedure now to be observed in the different divisions are such as have a practical value in the despatch of their different business. In all divisions every cause is as far as possible dealt with by a single judge, in whom are vested all the ordinary powers of the Court. The same forms of pleading are prescribed by the rules, although not adopted in practice by all the divisions alike. In all the divisions evidence is given by word of mouth or by affidavits, as may be most expedient. Trial by jury is becoming infrequent in all civil causes, although still most infrequent in the Chancery Division. The Court of Appeal is the same for all causes, and observes an absolutely uniform procedure, although for the more rapid despatch of business it is divided into two courts, each commonly consisting of three members. The procedure of the High Court and Court of Appeal is set out at large in the Rules of 1883. These, although irregular in form and incomplete in substance, constitute our nearest approach to a code of civil procedure. In the year preceding, the various branches of the Supreme Court were for the first time housed in a single building. See also JUDGES, and LAW, '98.

**Surinam**, or Dutch Guiana, is a colony on the north coast of South America, bounded on the east by French Guiana, on the west by British Guiana, and on the south by the mountains which separate it from Brazil. It is governed by a governor and council of four members, all appointed by the sovereign. There is a representative body called the Colonial States, partly elected. A modification in the government and financial arrangements



was announced by Queen Wilhelmina in opening the States-general Sept. 20th, '98. The capital is Paramaribo. The chief products are sugar, cacao, fruits, coffee, rice, etc. Some gold mining is carried on also. **Area**, 46,060 sq. miles. **Pop.**, about 65,000. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

**Surveyors' Institution, The**, incorporated by royal charter to secure the advancement and facilitate the acquisition of that knowledge which constitutes the profession of a surveyor—viz., the art of determining the value of all descriptions of landed and house property, and of the various interests therein; the practice of managing and developing estates; and the science of admeasuring and delineating the physical features of the earth and of measuring and estimating artificers' work. The Institution has about 3000 members, and consists of fellows (F.S.I.), professional associates (P.A.S.I.), associates, honorary members, and Colonial fellows, with a class of students attached. The annual subscriptions are: Students, £1 is.; associates and professional associates, £2 2s.; and fellows, £3 3s. An entrance fee of £3 3s. is paid by both classes of associates, and one of £5 5s. by fellows. **President**, Mr. Robert Vigers; **Secretary**, Mr. Julian C. Rogers. **Offices**, 12, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W. **Temporary Offices** (during rebuilding), Savoy Street, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

**Swaziland**. A small native state in South Africa, almost surrounded by the Transvaal on the north, west, and south, but bounded on the east by the Delagoa Bay territory of Portuguese East Africa and Tongaland, which intervene between it and the coast. **Area**, 8,500 sq. m.; **pop.** 60,000. It is a mountainous tract stretching along the Limpopo range, with richly fertile valleys, and its mineral wealth is great, valuable fields of gold and coal being included in it, while its agricultural and pastoral resources are also great. The Swazi are a section of the Zulu race. At the conclusion of the war with the Transvaal Boers, their boundary was carefully delimited, and the independence of Swaziland agreed to. The Transvaal, however, claimed that the country was theirs by a convention made in '81, whereby it was ceded to them in consideration of their preventing all Boer *treks* into Mashonaland. Ultimately, by the convention of Dec. '94, the Transvaal Government was secured "in all rights and powers of protection, legislation, jurisdiction, and administration over Swaziland and the inhabitants thereof," and a Special Commissioner was appointed to superintend the administration. The young King Bunu, however, was recognised as paramount Chief, and it was agreed that the management of the internal affairs of the natives should be administered by the native chiefs in accordance with their own laws and customs, and the natives were guaranteed in their continued use and possession of their land and of all their grazing and agricultural rights. Provision was also made against the imposition of any excessive hut tax, and against the sale or supply of intoxicating liquors to the natives. The capital is Embekelwini. A proclamation was issued (Feb. 26th, '98) repealing all former laws with two small exceptions, and applying the Transvaal laws, except as to customs, to the country. See TRANSVAAL (map).

## SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Under Oscar II., of the house of Bernadotte, in 1815, the kingdom of Sweden was indissolubly united with the kingdom of Norway without prejudice to separate constitution, government, and the laws of either. If the throne become vacant, the Diets of both kingdoms elect, and in default of agreement an equal number of Swede and Norse deputies make an absolute nomination. Affairs common to both kingdoms are administered by a Council of State, on which both nations are represented.

—**Sweden**. Under the Swedish Constitution of 1809 the executive power is lodged in the king, who also possesses legislative power in matters of political administration; in other respects such power is exercised jointly by the Diet, which possesses a veto on all legislation, and the sole right of taxation. Diet consists of two chambers, the first of 150 members (elected by provinces and municipalities for nine years), the second of 230 members (150 representing rural and 80 urban constituencies), elected directly on a property qualification for three years. Local affairs are administered through representative bodies elected in the communes and in the 24 governments into which the country is divided. The State religion is Lutheran; all others, except the Jesuits, are tolerated. Elementary education is compulsory, free, and well organised. The chief exports are timber, cattle, minerals, and corn. **Area**, 172,876 sq. m.; estimated **pop.** 4,919,260; estimated **revenue and expenditure**, '97, £6,212,300; **debt**, £16,290,000; **imports**, '94, £19,510,000; **exports**, £16,590,000.—**Norway**. The Norse Constitution of 1814, several times modified since, vests the legislative power in the Storting, which has 114 members, who are elected indirectly, the people choosing delegates who elect the Storting. For business purposes it is divided into the Odelsting, composed of three-fourths of the members, and the Lagthing, consisting of the remainder; all new bills originate in the former. If the two divisions do not agree, the combined house deliberates, and the measure must be passed by a two-thirds majority. The King has the right of vetoing the laws passed by the Storting, but if the same bill pass three Storthings separately and subsequently elected, his veto is overridden. The executive power is in the hands of the King with a Council of State. For local government the country is divided into twenty counties, and these into urban and rural communes, all with representative government. The State Church is Lutheran. Education is compulsory, the towns chiefly providing the cost, with subsidies from the state. Of the total area, 26,320 sq. miles are under forest, and only 3 per cent., is cultivated. Timber, animal produce, skins, and tallow are the chief exports. **Area**, 124,495 sq. m.; estimated **pop.** 2,000,000. Estimated **revenue**, '97, £3,594,450; **expenditure**, £3,594,450; **debt**, £8,500,000; **imports**, '95, £12,350,500; **exports**, £7,627,000. See DIPLOMATIC, FOREIGN ARMIES, FOREIGN NAVIES, and NORWEGIAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

**Political Parties**.—A grave constitutional struggle has arisen between the two countries, from the demand for greater independence for Norway in her foreign policy, which is energetically backed by the Liberals, led by M. Steen. In June '92 the Storting passed a resolution in favour of independent consulates,



which King Oscar refused to sanction, and the ministry in consequence resigned. A deadlock ensued, and in July a resolution was passed asking M. Steen to remain in office, and deferring the consulate question *sine die*. In '93 M. Steen resigned, and M. Stang, the Conservative leader, succeeded him, although he was in a minority. The general election of '97 resulted in the return of 79 Radicals and 35 Conservatives and Moderates, as against 59 Radicals and 55 Conservatives in the former Storting. In Sweden there are three parties—the Conservatives, the Radicals, and the Moderates, who incline to the Conservative side and strongly oppose the Norwegian demands.

**History, '98.**—Sweden. The Swedish section of the Committee on the union with Norway reported in favour of a common Foreign Minister, residing at Stockholm, with a Council of State for Foreign Affairs consisting of two Councillors from each country. The Foreign Minister should not be a member of the Riksdag nor of the Storting, but might be impeached before a tribunal consisting of six Senior Judges of the Supreme Courts of both countries, and 12 members each of the Riksdag and Storting. A minority report was also presented, mainly as to the responsibility of the Foreign Minister to the legislatures. —Norway. The Norwegian Ministry resigned office (Feb. 12th), and M. Steen was given the task of forming a new Cabinet, which he accomplished (17th). The Norwegian section of the Committee on the union with Sweden reported to the Storting (March 7th). The majority recommended that the contribution from each country for Foreign Office expenditure should be in proportion to population, and that the Consular representation should be common for 15 years; after that time being dissolved, if either country so demanded. The Swedish proposals as to common defence were flatly rejected. A minority of the Committee, however, recommended separate Foreign Ministers, with diplomatic and consular representatives, for each country. A motion to introduce a purely Norwegian flag, without the symbol of union with Sweden, was carried by the Storting (Nov. 11th).

**Sweden and Norway, King of.** See OSCAR II.

**Swedenborgians.** See NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.

**Swimming, '98.** The swimming contests were as numerous as usual, and the Water Polo matches greatly increased, and are evidently much more popular than they were. The Christmas morning 100 yards Handicap on the Serpentine had to be put off owing to the ice until Jan. 1st, on which morning E. Hawkins won a very good race. The Boxing-Day 100 Yards All-England Handicap of the N.S.A. had to be postponed, but was held a few days afterwards at the same place in a dense fog, when W. Harrison won in 1 min. 35½ sec. In the matches between Oxford and Cambridge, the distances being 50 yards, 120 yards, and ¼-mile, each University scored 5 points in each race, and consequently the result was a tie. In the 1000-Yards Championship of the Northern Counties, at Rochdale, J. H. Derbyshire, the holder, was beaten by P. H. Lister in 15 min. 28½ sec. On July 8th J. H. Welsh won the 150-Yards Breast-swimming Championship in 2 min. 3 sec., and C. Martin won the Back-swimming

Championship at the same time. The annual display of the Life-Saving Society at the West India Docks was abandoned this year; but on July 9th a display was given at Highgate Bathing Pond, in addition to which the National Graceful Diving Championship was decided, when H. S. Martin, St. James' S.C., who won in '95 and '96, defeated last year's winner, V. Sounemans, of Brussels; the diving took place from three heights, 3 ft., 15 ft., and 30 ft. On July 9th J. H. Derbyshire won the National 100-Yards Championship in the world's record time of 60½ sec., beating Tyer's previous record of 61½ sec.; and on July 16th Tyer's record for one mile was reduced by J. A. Jarvis, who won the Mile Amateur Championship in 26 min. 37½ sec. The Long-Distance Amateur Championship was decided over a course measuring 5 miles 60 yards, from Kew Bridge to Putney, on July 23rd, when J. A. Jarvis won in 1 h. 7 min. 58 sec. Cavill swam this same course in 1 min. 23 sec. shorter time. Jarvis also won the Amateur ½-Mile Championship at Leicester in the new record time of 12 min. 52 sec. In the team race between England and Ireland, held at Blackrock, co. Down, England won easily. The Ulph Challenge Cup, over 1000 yards in the sea at Great Yarmouth, was won by S. T. Pugh, Otter S.C., who beat Jarvis, the long-distance champion. At Weymouth Jarvis won the ¼-Mile Salt Water Championship in 6 min 32 sec. Mr. Frank Holmes, the well-known swimmer, essayed to swim across the Channel on Sept. 8th, but owing to fog and wind he was obliged to relinquish the attempt when only 6 miles from the French coast; he was not the least exhausted when he left the water. On Sept. 17th the Professional Long-Distance Championship in the Thames, over a course of 5 miles 60 yards, was won by Greasley in 1 h. 16 min. 30 sec. The Mersey 1-Mile Championship was won on the same day by N. Potter—time 33 min. 30 sec. J. H. Jarvis won the 500-Yards Championship of England. The following were the principal Water Polo Match results: England beat Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Ireland and Wales drawn; Cambridge beat Oxford; Surrey beat Kent; North v. South drawn; Midlands beat the South of England; the Palace and the Manchester. Osbornes tied in the final for the English Club Championship; and Lancashire beat Leicestershire for the County Championship.

**Swinburne, Algernon Charles**, son of Admiral Swinburne, was b. in London 1837. Ed. at Balliol Coll., Oxford ('57). Visited Florence, and passed some time there. His first productions were two plays, "Queen Mother" and "Rosamond" ('61). These were followed by two tragedies, "Atalanta in Calydon" and "Chastelard," and "Poems and Ballads," which met with severe criticism. His later works are "A Song of Italy," "William Blake, a critical essay"; "Songs before Sunrise" ('71), in which he glorifies Pantheism and Republicanism; "Studies in Song" ('81); "A Century of Rondels" ('83); "Life of Victor Hugo" ('86); a poem on "The Armada" ('88); "A Study of Ben Jonson" ('90); "Astrophel, and other Poems," "Studies in Prose and Poetry" ('94), and "The Tale of Balen" ('96).

**Switzerland.** A Confederation of nineteen entire and six half cantons, which have been united for Federal purposes since 1848. The constitution of 1874 vests supreme legislative

and executive authority in two chambers—viz. (1) a State Council of 44 members, chosen two for each canton and one for each half-canton for three years; and (2) a National Council of 147 delegates of the Swiss people, chosen also for three years, directly by manhood suffrage, one deputy for every 20,000 of the population. The united chambers form the Federal Assembly, to which is confided the supreme government. The executive authority is deputed to a Federal Council of seven members, elected for three years by the Assembly, the president and vice-president of which are the first magistrates of the republic. The principles of the Referendum (*q.v.*) and of the Initiative are in force. The latter signifies the right of any 50,000 citizens to demand a direct popular vote on any constitutional question. Civil and criminal law, justice, police, public works, and schools are all left under the jurisdiction of the cantonal authorities, while labour legislation may be initiated either by the Confederation or by the cantons. Complete liberty of conscience prevails. Education is free and compulsory. The neutrality of the country is guaranteed by the Treaty of Vienna as indispensable to the general interest of Europe. The Swiss agree to this, but yet claim the right to make

alliances, and even to declare war. The chief occupation is agriculture, though there is much manufacturing industry. The principal exports are textiles, silk, clocks and watches, and food produce. **Area**, 15,976 sq. m.; **pop.**, '95, 2,986,848. **Revenue**, '97, £3,398,800; **expenditure**, £3,356,200. The various cantons have their own budgets of revenue and expenditure, and their own debts, the latter always covered by cantonal property, chiefly inland. The **aggregate cantonal debts** amounted, in '97, to £3,234,830. **Imports** '96, £39,719,846; **exports**, £27,531,591. See **FOREIGN ARMIES**; and for Council see **DIPLOMATIC**.—**History**, '98. M. Ruffy was elected President of the Confederation, and M. Müller Vice-President (Dec. 15th, '97). The nation was moved to deep grief and indignation by the assassination of the Empress of Austria at Geneva (Sept. 11th) by an Italian anarchist. The murderer confessed that his intention was to kill Prince Henry of Orleans, but as he could not find him, he chose the Empress as his victim. He was condemned to penal servitude for life (Nov. 10th). By 260,000 votes to 100,000 the Federal Government were authorised to decree the unification of the civil and penal codes (13th).

**Sylviculture**. See **AFFORESTATION**.

## T

**Tasmania**. An island south of Australia, separated from it by Bass's Straits, 160 miles across. Formerly called **Van Diemen's Land**. Extends 210 miles north to south, and 200 miles west to east, containing 26,375 sq. m., with a pop. of 175,000. Capital, Hobart, pop. 29,375, in the south. Second city, Launceston, pop. 20,172. Several groups of islands are looked upon as being within the colony, including the Furneaux group, King Island, and Bruce Islands. As to religion, the Church of England, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan Methodist are the chief denominations, numbering respectively 30,810, 87,348, and 11,639 adherents. Education is unsectarian, and compulsory for all children between 7 and 14. Small fees are levied upon those able to pay. Tasmania is divided into 18 counties, within which are electoral districts, parishes, and municipalities. Ruled by a Governor and responsible Ministry. There are also a Legislative Council of 18 members elected for a term of six years, and a House of Assembly of 37 members elected for three years. Members are paid £100 per annum. The colony is represented in the Federal Council of Australasia, and a popular vote on the question of Federation showed 13,496 votes for the Federation Bill and 2900 against it (June 4th, '98). The climate is most healthy and temperate. The minerals found are gold, tin, coal, and silver. Wheat, oats, and hay are largely produced, and agriculturists are beginning to turn their attention to fruit and hops. **Revenue**, '97, £845,020; **expenditure**, £785,026; **imports**, '97, £1,367,608; **exports**, £1,744,461; **public debt**, £7,776,320. See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table); and for Ministry, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC**.

**Tea**. See **TRADE**, '98.

**Teachers' Guild, The**, was established as a registered society in 1885. The members of the Guild number about 4250, of whom about 1800 are in the Central Guild and the rest in the 30 local branches. The work upon which the Council are at present especially engaged is the attempt to raise teaching to the rank of a learned profession through registration, and the establishment of an efficient test of teaching power, and to provide for the organisation of Secondary Education in harmony with the views of teachers. **Chairman**, The Rev. the Hon. Canon E. Lyttelton, M.A., Head Master of Haileybury College; **General Secretary**, H. B. Garrod, M.A.; **Women's Agency**, Miss Cooper. **Offices**, 74, Gower Street, W.C.

**Telegraphs**. See **POST OFFICE STATISTICS**, '98.

**Telephones**. Under the provisions of the Telegraph Act, '92, the Post Office authorities have acquired the ownership and control of all the trunk wires throughout the kingdom. They also have the sole right of constructing new ones, and the intention is ultimately to provide a complete system of communication between all the important towns in the kingdom, leaving the telephonic communication in the towns themselves to the National Telephone Company, which has gradually absorbed all other telephone companies into itself. The Company holds a licence which expires in 1911. The Company now has 819 exchanges and 1429 call offices in the United Kingdom, with upwards of 113,000 subscribers, transmitting annually some 450,000,000 messages over its wires. Considerable pressure has of late been brought to bear upon the Government in order

to induce them to grant licences to municipal authorities to set up services competing with the Company, and Glasgow has actually obtained such a licence. The Postmaster-General said (Oct. 30th, '98) that under no circumstances would a licence be granted to any other new company, nor would an extension of any licence be granted beyond the year 1911. See also Post Office Statistics, '98, and Session, sect. 109, for the report of the Select Committee on Telephones.

The following table gives the telephone rates in the different countries of Europe, and states whether the telephones are in the hands of private companies or of the state:—

Country.	Whether Private or State.	Price of yearly subscription.
Austria . .	State . . .	£8 to £14.
Hungary . .	State . . .	£12.
Switzerland	State . . .	£4 16s., with limit of 400 calls per annum.
France . .	State . . .	£16.
Italy . . .	State and private	£6 14s. to £9.
Sweden . .	State and private	State, £4 8s. Private Co., £5 11s.
Norway . .	Private . .	£4 8s.
Spain . . .	Private . .	Not given.
Holland . .	Private . .	Not given.
Belgium . .	State and private	£10.
Denmark . .	Private . .	Not given.
Germany . .	Mostly State	£7 10s.
England . .	Private . .	In provinces, £5 to £10. In London, £10 to £17.

**Temperance Legislation.** See LOCAL OPTION.

**Tenant and Landlord.** See LANDLORD AND TENANT.

**Tenniel, Sir John**, artist, was b. 1820. Showing the possession of artistic taste at an early age, he may be considered as entirely self-taught. He was a successful candidate in one of the cartoon competitions for the decoration of Westminster Hall ('45), and painted a fresco for the Palace at Westminster. His illustrations of books, although not comprising many, have always been characterised by great taste. When "Alice in Wonderland" made its appearance, some portion of the notice it obtained may fairly be attributed to Mr. Tenniel's illustrations. In '51 he joined the staff of *Punch*, with which newspaper he has ever since been connected, and for which he draws the cartoon. Knighted in '93. He lives at 10, Portsdown Road, Maida Hill, W.

**Ternina, Milka**, the celebrated dramatic soprano, is a native of Croatia. After studying under Dr. Josef Gansbacher, of Vienna, she acquired experience in Leipzig, Graz, and Bremen. In '93 she became *prima donna* in Munich, where her success was great. Her talents have been recognised throughout Germany, and she is a favourite in Russia and America. She first appeared in England at Covent Garden Opera House as Isolde in '98, and further attracted attention by exceptionally fine impersonations of Brünnhilde and Fidelio.

**Terry, Miss Ellen**, was b. at Coventry, Feb. 27th, 1848, and made her first appearance on the stage during Charles Kean's Shakespearian revivals in '58, playing the parts of Mamillius in "The Winter's Tale" and Prince Arthur in "King John." When only fourteen she was a member of Mr. Chute's Bristol company, which included Miss Kate Terry, Mr. William Rignold, Mr. George Rignold, Mr. Charles Coghlan, Mrs. Kendal, Mrs. Labouchere, Kate Bishop, and several other now prominent members of the profession. She reappeared in London March '63, as Gertrude in "The Little Treasure," and until Jan. '64 played Hero in "Much Ado about Nothing," Mary Meredith in "Our American Cousin," and other secondary parts. In that year she married and left the stage, but re-appeared again in Oct. '67, in "The Double Marriage" at the New Queen's Theatre, London. She afterwards joined Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, where she acted the part of Portia. On Dec. 30th, '78, she made her first appearance at the Lyceum, and has since, in conjunction with Mr. Irving, played in the longest runs ever known of "Hamlet," "The Merchant of Venice," "Romeo and Juliet," and "Much Ado about Nothing." She has also appeared as Viola in "Twelfth Night," Henrietta Maria in "Charles I.," Camma in Tennyson's tragedy of "The Cup," Ruth Meadows in "Eugene Aram," as Marguerite in W. G. Wills' "Faust" (revived in '94), as Lady Macbeth in "Macbeth," as Lucy Ashton in "Ravenswood," as Queen Catherine in "Henry VIII.," as Cordelia in "King Lear," as Rosamonde in "Becket" ('93), as Imogen in "Cymbeline" ('96), as Madame Sans-Gêne ('97), and in "Peter the Great" ('98). She accompanied Mr. Irving on his American tours in '87, '93, '94, and '95. Miss Terry's son plays under the name of Gordon Craig, and her daughter under that of Edith Craig.

**Thames Conservancy.** The Conservators of the River Thames were constituted a body corporate by Act of Parliament in 1857, and their powers extended by various Acts from time to time. In '94 an Act was passed to amend the constitution of, and consolidate, amend, and extend the statutory powers of the Conservators, to make further provision for the preservation and improvement of the river for purposes of navigation for profit and pleasure, and as a source of water supply for the Metropolis and the suburbs thereof, and for other purposes. The Act increases their powers in several respects, especially with a view to the prevention of pollution. The Conservators have now for this purpose jurisdiction over all the tributaries of the river within its catchment area (extending over 3800 square miles) except a part of the river Lea, and may board and inspect vessels on the river. All the provisions of the existing law as to rights of navigation, removal of obstructions, piers, and landing-places, beacons and lights, pleasure boats, steam launches, house boats, etc., are re-enacted, and in some cases strengthened, and power to dredge as far as the Nore is conferred. No further powers of taking water from the Thames than might previously be legally exercised are given by the Act to the water companies; but they are to contribute an additional amount to the sums formerly paid by them. The constitution of the Conservators consists of the following thirty-eight members: The County Councils of Middlesex,



Surrey, Kent, Essex, Oxfordshire, Berks, Bucks, and Herts each appoint one Conservator; the Gloucestershire and Wilts County Councils jointly appoint one; the County Boroughs of Oxford, Reading and West Ham each appoint one, and the Metropolitan Water Companies, one, the Admiralty two, the Board of Trade two, Trinity House two, ship-owners three, owners of sailing barges, lighters, and steam tugs two, dock-owners one, wharfingers one, Corporation of London six, and London County Council six. The offices of the Conservancy are on the Victoria Embankment, near Blackfriars Bridge, E.C.

### THEOLOGY, '98.

As a rule there are few theological movements or discussions at the present time that excite interest in other than purely ecclesiastical circles. This is not because the intelligent laity care nothing for such subjects; it is rather owing to their belief that the great doctrines of the Christian faith are securely based and perfectly defined, and that discussions on other points are of little practical importance. During the year, however, a ritual controversy has affected the whole body of the people to an extent to which we can of late years find no parallel save in the earlier stages of the Oxford movement. The newspapers have been flooded with letters on the subject, numerous pamphlets published, public meetings held, and in several ritualistic churches Divine service has been violently interrupted by Protestant demonstrators, and the clergy have had to seek police protection. Even Parliament has been moved by the agitation, as the discussion on the Benefices Bill has amply proved. The controversy has shown that English Churchmen as a body are profoundly appreciative of the service rendered by the High Church party in raising the standard of worship throughout the Church and in adding new dignity and beauty to her services. The majority of Churchmen have no objection to a moderate ritual or to the use of symbolism in worship, and many of them cordially approve of the main principles of the Catholic revival. But if the controversy has brought out anything with clearness, it is the fact that the laity of the Church are at heart soundly Protestant, and view with suspicion and even abhorrence any practices in the Church that are contrary to the Book of Common Prayer and the teaching of the English Reformers. But it is not a little suggestive to find that in this controversy the real *crux* of the whole question has very seldom been clearly seen. The usual subject of discussion has been the lawfulness of certain ritual acts—such as the eastward position in Communion; the use of altar lights and ornaments, incense and vestments; the observance of feasts and ceremonies unauthorised by the Book of Common Prayer (*e.g.* Corpus Christi and the Adoration of the Cross) and the reservation of the sacrament. Such ritual acts, however, are in themselves trifling matters, on which liberty of action may be granted, or which might be settled in case of dispute by an Anglican College of Rites, as the Archbishop of York suggested in his sermon to the Church Congress at Bradford. It is otherwise with the doctrines of advanced ritualists, especially with their sacerdotal theories of the priesthood. Such theories are condemned by the so-called Black

Rubric in the Prayer Book, and their adoption by the Church would go far to undo the work of the English Reformation. The *crux* of the whole question lies here. This has been brought out with great clearness in the reply of Cardinal Vaughan and fifteen Roman Catholic bishops of the Province of Westminster to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York's reply to the Papal Bull on Anglican Orders. The Roman bishops assert that a priest is such in their communion solely because he has the "power of effecting the *Real Objective Presence* on the altar of the True Body and Blood of Jesus Christ, and thereby offering Him up in sacrifice." They point out that no such power is conferred upon Anglican priests in ordination, nor hitherto has such power been claimed by them.

An attempt is being made to revive Broad-Churchism, and to give to its adherents that discipline and *esprit de corps* in which they have hitherto been lacking. For some time past a scheme has been under discussion in Broad-Church circles, and at the recent Church Congress in Bradford it has been matured. The new organisation is styled "The Churchmen's Union for the Advancement of Liberal Religious Thought," and its objects are the reform of abuses within the Church, the assertion of the right of laymen to an adequate share in Church government, a conciliatory attitude towards Nonconformists with a view to make the Church of England inclusive and truly national, and the frank acceptance of ascertained truth though affecting dogmatic interpretations. The official organ of the party is *The Church Gazette*. The inaugural meeting of the Union was held at the Church House, Westminster, on Oct. 31st.

Desire for the reunion of Christendom is one of the characteristics of our time, and is the hope of the best minds in every section of the Christian Church. Repulsed in her overtures to Rome by the Papal decision ament the "nullity" of Anglican Orders, the Church of England has turned with renewed expectation to the Orthodox Greek Church, and especially to that branch of it located in Russia. It is understood that many prelates of the Russian Church are favourably disposed to the Church of England, and that a deputation of these is about to visit this country with a view to confer with the Anglican bishops. Following the recommendation of the Lambeth Conference of '97, a committee of Anglican bishops is at present inquiring into the validity of the orders of ministers of the Moravian Church and the history of the episcopate in the Lutheran Church of Sweden, with a view to see if the friendly recognition of these churches by the Church of England is possible. In Scotland an important step towards the union of the Presbyterian Churches has been taken by the publication of *The Church Hymnary*. This book has been compiled by committees representing the Established, Free, and United Presbyterian Churches in Scotland, and the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. Several of the Colonial Churches have also intimated their intention of adopting the book, which seems destined to form a bond of union amongst all English-speaking Presbyterians. The union negotiations between the Free Church and the United Presbyterian have been advanced several stages during the year, and there seems every certainty that the Union itself will be

consummated in the beginning of the coming century.

The **Doctrine of the Immortality of the Soul** has been the occasion of a lively controversy in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and has brought about a surprising result. Professor Agar Beet, one of the best known of Wesleyan theologians, had published a book in which he asserted that the immortality of the soul was not a Christian but a pagan belief, that the doctrine of everlasting punishment was not supported by Scripture, and that the teaching of his own and other orthodox churches on these points was unbiblical and misleading. The ministers of the Wesleyan Church assembled in their Conference have contented themselves with inducing Professor Beet to withdraw his book from circulation and to promise that he will say nothing further on the matter. This attempt to stifle free theological inquiry is foredoomed to failure, and may have most serious consequences for the Wesleyan Connexion. The laity are protesting against the action of their ministers, and the doctrine itself is being subjected by them to vigorous and uninstructed criticism. It is already evident that Professor Beet's views have many sympathisers both within and without his own Church; but it is very doubtful if such persons are prepared to accept the serious consequences that inevitably follow the denial of this great doctrine.

Apart from the foregoing, there is little else in the theology of the year that calls for special comment. In Biblical criticism, that on the Old Testament continues to be radical, while that on the New is conservative, if not reactionary. Of the criticism generally, it may be said that it is too much concerned with minutiae and too little with principles; it seizes on facts, but does not always distinguish their bearings and relations. In theology proper there is one tendency that is growing more marked of late years. It was long a reproach to theology that it was built, as a mathematician might handle his formulæ and symbols, with no reference to the actualities and facts of life. This reproach is no longer deserved, for theologians of our day (including in that term preachers and religious teachers) have constantly before them the instincts of morality, the needs of humanity, and the realities of life. Every doctrine is tested to see if it harmonises with what is best in human life and thought. This tendency is already modifying certain doctrines, chiefly by giving prominence to their ethical aspects, and it promises to exert a greater influence in the near future.

**Theosophy.** The chief agent in founding the Theosophical Society was Madame H. P. Blavatsky, who, with Col. H. S. Olcott, Mr. W. Q. Judge, and others, established it in New York in '75. The headquarters was in '79 transferred to Madras, and much arduous but successful work was accomplished in India. In '87 the movement received a fresh stimulus from the presence of Madame Blavatsky in London, from which epoch dates the great literary activity that has recently characterised it. There are now over 300 branches in Europe, India, America, and the colonies, and a large literature. The Society has three declared objects: viz.—(1) To form a nucleus of the universal brotherhood of humanity,

without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste, or colour; (2) to encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy, and science; (3) to investigate unexplained laws of nature, and the powers latent in man. The society is therefore quite unsectarian, and no articles of faith need be subscribed to by an adherent, the only condition of membership being an assent to the first object. No dogmas are forced upon members, as is the case with religions, and the teachings which are promulgated are merely propositions which can be verified by the student in the course of his progress in the study of occultism. Any individual member has a right to make any declaration of personal belief he pleases, on the understanding that the Society is not implicated. Some of the more important teachings of the Society will be found summarised in eds. '95 and '96. The chief books on Theosophy are: "The Secret Doctrine," "Isis Unveiled," "The Key to Theosophy," by H. P. Blavatsky; "Esoteric Buddhism," "The Occult World," and "The Growth of the Soul," by A. P. Sinnett; "Theosophical Manuals" Nos. I., II., III., IV., and VII., "The Ancient Wisdom," "The Self and its Sheaths," "The Building of the Kosmos," and "The Birth and Evolution of the Soul," by Annie Besant; "Theosophical Manuals" Nos. V. and VI., by C. W. Leadbeater. Information may be obtained in Europe from the Secretary, 19, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, London, N.W.; in America from the Secretary, 5, University Place, New York City, U.S.A.; in India from the Secretary, Benares, N.W.P.; in Australia from the Secretary, 42, Margaret Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; in New Zealand from the Secretary, Mutual Life Buildings, Lower Queen Street, Auckland; in the Scandinavian from the Secretary, 30, Nybrogatan, Stockholm; and in Holland from the Secretary, 76, Amsteldijk, Amsterdam.

**Thibet** is an Asiatic country, which, in spite of all explorers' efforts, still remains practically unknown to Europeans, and unexplored by them. It lies on the slopes of the Himalayas, between Kashmir and the Chinese province of Sze-chuen. It is a dependency of China. Its area is 650,000 sq. m., and its population about 6,000,000. The capital of the country is Lhasa. The people are of the mildest character, but they obstinately refuse to allow travellers to explore their country, which—by reason of its physical characteristics alone, its great mountains, and its height above the level of the sea, which has caused it to be called the roof of the world—is of extreme interest. The country is under the rule of the lamas or priests, and the religion is that of Buddha. There are two Chinese Residents at Lhasa, who represent the Chinese Government in the country. By virtue of a treaty of commerce concluded with Thibet early in '94, Yatung, a town on the Indian-Thibet frontier, was opened for trade, with an Indian Government official and a Chinese official stationed there. By the terms of the treaty, all articles, except munitions of war, drugs, and intoxicating liquors, are to pass free of duty for the first five years. The import of tea from India is prohibited for the same period. A considerable export of wool from Thibet is anticipated in due course. The chief imports are cotton and woollen goods, metals, maize, and tobacco. For books on Thibet published in '98 see LITERATURE (Travel).



**Thistle, The most ancient and most noble Order of the.** Originally established in 1540, and remodelled in 1687, and again in Queen Anne's reign (1703). It was by the statute of 1827 declared that this Order should consist of the Sovereign and 16 knights. Its abbreviation is K.T., and its badge a green ribbon, with motto *Nemo me impune lacessit*. There are at present twenty-one K.T.s, including the Sovereign and princes of the blood, the subjoined being a list of them:—

#### The Sovereign.

Prince of Wales.	D. of Connaught.
Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (D. of Edinburgh).	D. of York.
	D. of Cambridge.

D. of Argyll.	D. of Buccleuch.
L. Napier and Ettrick.	M. of Lothian.
E. of Stair.	D. of Montrose.
D. of Athole.	D. of Fife.
E. of Southesk.	E. of Galloway.
M. of Lorne.	E. of Crawford and Balcarres.
L. Colville of Culross.	E. of Rosebery.
M. of Bute.	

M. of Tweeddale.

**Dean of the Order, Very Rev. James Cameron** Lees, D.D.; **Secretary, Sir Duncan Alexander Campbell, Bart.; Lyon King of Arms, J. Balfour Paul; Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, Hon. Alan David Murray.**

**Thun, Count Franz,** is a member of a Tyrolean family which has been settled in Bohemia ever since the Thirty Years' War, and is one of the principal large landowners in that province. He was b. in 1848, and is married to a daughter of Prince Charles Schwarzenberg. After his education had been completed, he took up the study of the law, served for a time in the army, and then was elected to the Bohemian Diet, where he joined the Conservative and Czech large landed proprietors. At first he was in great favour with the Czechs, but in '89 he was appointed Governor of Bohemia, and in that position had to deal with the disturbances which followed the attempt at what was called the Czecho-German compromise in '90. He resigned his position when Count Badeni became Prime Minister in '95 after the fall of the Kielmansegg Ministry, and accepted the post of Grand Master of the Court of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the throne. He presided at the '97 session of the Delegations, and at that time regained the good opinion of the Czechs. When Baron Gautsch resigned office in March '98, he was entrusted with the formation of a Ministry, and the details of his attempts to deal with the very difficult state of affairs in the Reichsrath will be found under AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

**Timber.** See TRADE, '98.

**"Times, The."** The chief English political daily paper (price 3d.). First published under the title of *The Daily Universal Register*, Jan. 1st, 1785, at 24d., which name was changed to *The Times* Jan. 1st, 1788. Editors have been:—Dr. Stoddart, Thomas Barnes, J. T. Delane, Prof. Thomas Chenery, G. E. Buckle (g.v.) (present editor), 1884. The Centenary of *The Times* occurred in Jan. '88. *The Mail* (2d.), published three times each week, furnishes a summary of the contents of *The Times* for two days; the *Times Weekly Edition* (2d.) contains a summary of the week's news; and *Literature*,

an International Literary Journal (6d.), edited by H. D. Traill, is a weekly literary review. In connection with *The Times* are issued, in a convenient form, the *Times* law reports, and separate reports of commercial cases, and occasional summaries of subjects of special public interest. During '95 an admirable Atlas, known as "The Times Atlas," was issued in 15 weekly parts, and during '98 *The Times* reprint of the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Palmer's "Index to *The Times*" provides a convenient means of identifying any particular subject or event.

**Tobago,** a small island in the British West Indies, now attached to Trinidad, from which it is distant only 18 miles, but formerly connected with the Windward Islands. Area, 114 sq. m.; pop. 19,534. Scarborough is the chief town; and the staple crop is sugar, though the cocoanut palm, coffee, and cocoa are also being cultivated. The island is administered by a Commissioner appointed by the Governor of Trinidad, and its financial arrangements are kept separate. For statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

**Togoland.** A German protectorate on the Slave Coast in Upper Guinea, between the Gold Coast Colony on the west and Dahomey on the east, proclaimed in 1884. The protectorate includes Little Popo and Porto Seguro. The coast-line is only 32 miles long, but inland it broadens considerably. Area, 23,160 sq. m.; pop. 2,500,000. It is administered by an Imperial Commissioner. Capital is Lome, but Togo is the chief native town, and has 8000 inhabitants. Chief exports palm oil and ivory. A Convention with France, signed in July '07, gave to Togoland the fertile country of Sansanne Mangu, in the hinterland, and a geographical frontier in the neighbourhood of the coast; and to France the vast country of Gurma, the chief advantage of which was that it established communication between French Soudan and Dahomey. See NIGERIA (map).

**Tolstoi, Count Lyof Nikolaivitch,** usually called Count Leon Tolstoi, the most eminent living Russian novelist, was b. Aug. 28th, 1828, at Yasnaya Poliana, in the government of Toula, where he still lives. Entered the army when 23, served in the Caucasus and at Sebastopol. First made literary reputation by his vivid sketches from Sebastopol. Leaving the army soon after the close of the Crimean war, he devoted himself to literature. His "War and Peace," a tale of the invasion of Russia by Napoleon in 1812, is regarded by Russians as his masterpiece; but his "Anna Karenina," which appeared in '76, is better appreciated abroad. "The Cossacks" is another admirable work. He has written much on education, and published many short tales and reminiscences of childhood and youth. Latterly he has devoted himself to religious teaching. He makes "Resist not evil" the keystone of the Christian faith, and insists that the literal interpretation of the Sermon on the Mount is the only rule of the Christian life. His religious views are set forth in "Christ's Christianity" and "My Religion." Translations of his "Kreutzer Sonata" appeared in '90. In Oct. '92 he deposited his Memoirs and Diaries with the Curator of the Rumyantsoff Museum on the condition that they should not be published till ten years after his death. In November he legally made over his whole fortune, including his real and personal



estate, to his wife and children. He married in '61, and has nine children living. During '93 he wrote "The Kingdom of God Within Us," an important work on the social question; in '94 a powerful criticism of the Franco-Russian alliance, entitled "Patriotism and Christianity," appeared; and in '95 he published "The Four Gospels Harmonised and Translated" by himself.

**Tonbridge School** was founded 1553, and was reorganised '80. The new buildings were opened in Oct. '95. **Governors:** the Worshipful Company of Skinners. Four exhibitions from £90 to £60 for four years fall vacant annually, and are tenable at any place of higher education that the Governors may approve of; four others are tenable only at Oxford or Cambridge. **Pupils, 450.** **Head Master,** Rev. Joseph Wood, D.D. **Motto,** *Deus dat incrementum.*

**Tonga Isles, The,** in the Friendly Islands, are governed by an hereditary monarch and a legislative assembly of two orders—viz., 31 nobles, and 31 elected representatives of the people, with an executive consisting of a ministry nominated by the King. Three groups of islands, called Tonga, Haapai, and Vavau, constitute the kingdom. The British Deputy Commissioner for the Western Pacific is Vice-Consul in Tonga. **Area** 385 sq. m.; **pop.** 23,000. Capital, Tongatabu.

**Tonquin.** A country of Indo-China, which was formerly a province of Annam, but was made a French colony in 1884. The name is also spelled **Tong-king**. It is situated to the north of Annam, and lies to the east of the Shan States of Burmah, and to the south of the Chinese province of Yunnan. **Area,** 122,000 sq. m.; **pop.** 12,000,000. Capital, **Hanoi**, on the Hanoi or Song-koi river, pop. 150,000. Principal port and chief seat of trade, Hai-phong. At Hongay, near Hai-phong, and at Kebao, there are coal mines worked by French companies. The chief products of the country are silk, sugar, cotton, and rice. The country is ruled by a Resident under the French Council of Indo-China. The army of occupation is about 19,000 strong. See ANNAM, CHINA (map), COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS, and INDO-CHINA.

**Tortola.** A West Indian island of the Virgin group, and chief of the Presidency of the Virgin Islands, in the British federal colony of the Leeward Islands. **Area,** 26 sq. m.

**Tower Bridge, London.** See ENGINEERING.

### TRADE, '98.

In this article the trade of the year is dealt with under its principal divisions. To enable a broad summary to be made of the position, the following figures, showing imports and exports month by month, are useful. It will be seen that on the whole the year has presented similar features to its predecessor. The effects of the Dingley tariff in the United States are still acutely felt by British producers, and political unrest in various parts of the world has checked enterprise and induced a feeling of caution and hesitation. This was particularly the case in the spring months, but latterly there has been a better tendency. The import figures are hardly so favourable as they appear at first sight, owing to the rise in price of food-stuffs, and particularly wheat (*q.v.*). The figures are as follows:—

Month.	Imports.	
	'96-7.	'97-8.
November . .	£42,492,369	£41,161,871
December . .	43,618,851	41,332,284
January . .	39,775,668	39,976,491
February . .	37,245,164	35,770,874
March . .	40,655,114	43,412,829
April . .	35,130,555	40,240,716
May . .	36,340,348	37,706,378
June . .	36,321,809	39,032,305
July . .	36,123,523	35,993,039
August . .	33,371,385	37,216,527
September . .	35,179,033	35,605,281
October . .	39,044,763	38,601,673
	£455,312,182	£465,906,263

Month.	Exports of Home Products.	
	'96-7.	'97-8.
November . .	£18,570,877	£19,773,594
December . .	20,317,759	19,302,181
January . .	19,780,236	19,231,404
February . .	17,864,082	17,641,849
March . .	21,647,269	20,833,865
April . .	19,700,122	17,496,011
May . .	19,322,146	17,891,354
June . .	19,089,997	19,413,696
July . .	21,501,452	20,080,878
August . .	18,773,997	20,180,016
September . .	18,305,275	19,945,085
October . .	19,283,052	19,863,019
	£234,162,804	£231,667,952

The outlook for the coming year is fairly satisfactory, and there is no evidence of any very marked change.

**Butter**—That less than a third of the butter consumed in this country should be of home production is an unsatisfactory feature to which we have previously called attention. The value of our imports of this product in '97 was only a little under £16,000,000, about one-third coming from our colonies and two-thirds from foreign countries, principally France and Denmark. During the first ten months of the year there was a slightly falling off in the imports as compared with the same period in '96-7, the total being 2,687,888 cwt., as compared with 2,714,589 cwt. in the previous year. It is by the method of co-operative production, which has been so successful in Denmark, that the British farmer must attempt to improve his present position. So long as butter is made in small churns instead of in factories, it is impossible for the British farmer to obtain his due share of this important trade.

**Coal.**—Prices have shown but little variation during the past year, as during the summer months the South Wales coal strike tended to check the usual fall. In addition to this the effect of the new Workmen's Compensation Act was in the same direction. The wholesale quotation for best Walsend in the early part of November '97 was 16s. 6d.; the price advanced early in December to 17s., and remained at that rate until March, when a fall to 16s. took place. In April 15s., the lowest price of the year, was touched, the rate rising to 16s. and then to 17s. towards the close of the month.

From the middle of May until the middle of August the quotation remained steady at 16s. After that it rose to 17s., and in the early part of November it stood at the last-named figure. Apart from the South Wales dispute there have been no striking features in the trade. Our exports for the first ten months of the year were slightly higher than during the same period of '97. France is still our largest customer, and bought an increased quantity during '98. Italy comes second and Germany third. There has been an increase of about 10 per cent. in the shipments to Sweden and Norway.

**Copper.**—We pointed out last year that circumstances were favourable to a rise in the price of copper, and during the last twelve months a distinctly upward movement has taken place. In the early part of Nov. '97 the price for G.M.B. was £47 15s. per ton; it had risen by the end of the year to £48 5s. per ton, and by the beginning of March the quotation was over £50. In April it stood at £52 3s., receding somewhat during the summer months and falling as low as £49 15s. in the middle of July. Since then the upward movement has been resumed, and the price in the early part of Nov. '98 was £56 2s. The statistical position of copper is very strong. Both in England and on the Continent the demand for engineering and shipbuilding purposes is rapidly growing, while the extended use of electricity involves an increased demand for that purpose. Stocks are extremely low, only amounting to 25,798,000 tons at the end of Oct. '98, while the rate of production does not increase nearly as rapidly as the demand. Under all these circumstances the prospect is that a further increase in price will take place.

**Cotton.**—During the past year the cotton industry has been considerably depressed, though the demand from India has shown an improvement. The course of prices has been a good deal influenced by the prevalence of political uncertainty and by the prospect (now realised) of an unusually large crop, considerably exceeding that of any of the previous eight years. In the early part of Nov. '97 Middling Upland stood at 33½, but by the close of the year it had fallen to 33½. In February and March firmer rates prevailed, and by the middle of the latter month 34½, the highest point of the year, was touched. Thereafter there was a slight decline until the middle of April, when the price stood at 34½. In June and July the markets were very inactive, and at the end of the latter month the quotation was only 33½. After that there was a little recovery, but in the early part of October the price was down to 33, and in the early part of November it stood at 3. Below will be found particulars of the American and Canadian crops, the former season ending on Sept. 1st and the latter on June 30th.

Year.	United States.	India.
	Bales.	Bales.
'90-1 . . .	8,655,518	3,020,000
'91-2 . . .	9,038,707	2,867,000
'92-3 . . .	6,717,142	2,841,732
'93-4 . . .	7,527,211	2,950,000
'94-5 . . .	9,892,766	2,068,000
'95-6 . . .	7,162,473	3,296,000
'96-7 . . .	8,714,111	2,999,000
'97-8 . . .	11,189,960	3,100,000

As regards the distribution of the American crop, the proportion taken by Great Britain continues to decrease, and that taken in the United States shows a very large increase, indicating a considerable development in cotton manufactures there. The figures given below show five-year averages except in the last three lines.

#### Proportional Distribution of American Cotton Crops.

	Great Britain.	Continent.	United States.
	%	%	%
'80-5 . . . . .	42'83	25'53	31'64
'85-90 . . . . .	41'23	25'94	32'83
'90-5 . . . . .	37'28	29'67	33'05
'95-6 . . . . .	31'54	31'52	36'94
'96-7 . . . . .	32'90	33'52	33'58
'97-8 . . . . .	31'35	36'90	31'75

As regards our exports there is a slight improvement in cotton yarn and twist, the figures for the first ten months of '98 being 205,982,800 lb., as compared with 203,796,900 lb. during the same period in '97. Germany is still our largest customer, taking nearly ¼th of the total export on the actual figures, and really considerably more, as shipments coming under the head of Holland are made to a great extent for German consumption. There has been a slight increase in Indian requirements and also in shipments to China, but a falling off in the case of Japan. In piece goods there has been an increase of about 9 per cent. as compared with the previous year, the total shipments being 4,289,106,600 yds., as compared with 3,941,903,600 yds. during the same period of the preceding year. India is still our most important customer and shipments thither showed a decided increase during the year. China, our second best customer, took less, but there was a marked improvement in the case of Japan. Turkey still buys from us, though there is a slight diminution as compared with '97. Shipments to the United States were about 28 per cent. less than during the previous year. Very little has been done in the way of developing new markets.

**Iron and Steel.**—The engineering strike, after lasting six months, came to an end in the early part of '98, and the year has been one of steady prosperity with few drawbacks. Early in Nov. '97 Scotch warrants were quoted at 45s. 6d., have remained pretty steady in the neighbourhood of that price until the end of that year and through Jan. and Feb. '98. Through March and April the quotation was about 46s. 6d., rising in the middle of May to 47s. This last price, however, was not maintained, and during June and July the quotation was in the neighbourhood of 46s. In August a rise to 47s. again took place, and at the end of September as high as a rate as 48s. 6d. had been reached. The quotation in the early part of November was 49s. 6d. The statistical position is a very favourable one, stocks at the end of September being less than half as much as at the same date of '97, and there is no present prospect of material decline. Shipments of hardware and cutlery for the first ten months of '98 show a decline as compared with the previous year, this being particularly marked in the case of the United States, which took a little more than one-tenth as much as in '97. Germany and France were also poorer customers, and the

demand from all parts of South America fell off considerably. Increased shipments to South Africa were very marked, and poorer orders were placed by India and Australia. The only notable increase occurred in the case of Russia. Pig-iron shipments have shown a decline of about 8 per cent., the total for the first ten months of the year being 839,672 tons as compared with 1,019,664 tons in the first ten months of '97. Here again shipments to Russia have increased, but those to Germany, Holland and Belgium have fallen off considerably. In railway material there has been a drop of about 20 per cent. as compared with '97, shipments to Japan, Mexico, and ports of the East Indies and Australasia having notably declined. There was a slight improvement in the case of Russia, and in that of Sweden and Norway exports of hoops, sheets, etc., are also poorer, but galvanised sheets registered a slight advance. In tin plates there was a slight decline, and it is notable that at the present time the United States, which used to be the main market for these goods, now takes less than 25 per cent. of our exports. As regards locomotives there has again been a marked increase, especially in the case of India and Australasia, which are our best customers. In machinery and mill work there was a slight improvement as compared with '97, but the export of cycles fell off very considerably, and is now little more than half as much as it was in '96.

**Jute.**—Prices of jute have been very steady during the past year. In the early part of Nov. '97 medium jute stood at £14, declining to £13 10s. towards the end of the year. Early in Jan. '98 a rise to £13 15s. took place, at which rate prices were steady until May, when £14 became the quotation, and this was maintained during the following five months. In the early part of November the price stood at £12. The following are the figures of the shipments of jute from Calcutta for Europe during the past six years:—

Year.	Bales.
'92-3 .. .. .	2,443,000
'93-4 .. .. .	2,210,000
'94-5 .. .. .	2,917,000
'95-6 .. .. .	2,990,000
'96-7 .. .. .	2,780,000
'97-8 .. .. .	3,550,000

There appears to be some prospect of a shortage of supplies, as the forecast for the season is only 4,500,000 bales as compared with 6,800,000 last year. The consumption in India is expected to be about 3,000,000 bales, and it is probable therefore that the amount available for Europe will be very small. Our exports of jute yarn showed a slight improvement in '98, being 41,246,700 lb. as compared with 40,618,000 lb. during the first ten months of '97.

Shipments to Germany have fallen off considerably after the great increase of last year, and there has been a great diminution as regards Spain, but in other directions increases have taken place. The export of piece goods has considerably declined, mainly owing to a great diminution in shipments to the United States. Those to South America and British North America show an improvement.

**Linen and Flax.**—The flax market has been quiet during the year, and prices have shown comparatively little deviation. Exports of yarns are about the same as in '97, but in linen piece goods there has been a considerable diminution, the figures for the first ten months of the year being only 14,354,000 yds., as compared with 15,091,700 yds. in the same period of '97. There has been a great falling off in shipments to the United States, but the Continental and Indian demand has been slightly larger.

**Salt.**—Exports this year have again shown improvement, for which a larger demand from India is in the main responsible. The trade is, however, very much smaller than it was ten years ago, before the Salt Union was founded, as will be seen from the following table:—

First ten months.	Tons.
'88 .. .. .	738,000
'90 .. .. .	638,758
'95 .. .. .	636,457
'96 .. .. .	544,958
'97 .. .. .	572,604
'98 .. .. .	608,440

**Shipping and Shipbuilding.**—Freights have been low during the year, but on the whole rather better during '97. Black Sea quotations have varied between 8s. 6d. and 12s. 6d., the former price being touched in March and the latter in May. In the middle of October the rate was 12s. The Bombay homeward rate has been subject to considerable variations, but in no case has it fallen below 15s., at times being over 20s. The quotation in October was 18s. 6d. Grain rates from the United States were at their lowest point in August, when 2s. 6d. was reached; mainly they have stood between 3s. and 4s., and the quotation in the middle of October was 4s. 3d. As regards shipbuilding, the output during the present year has been very considerable, and the vessels under construction at the end of September were, as the following table will show, very much larger than at the same period of '97, though that in its turn had shown a considerable increase over '96. Shipbuilding in the United States is also very active, and it appears clear that before long there will be considerable competition for freights from that quarter. On the whole, therefore, there is no prospect at the present time of any material increase in freight rates.

Vessels under Construction.	Sept. 30th, '96.		Sept. 30th, '97.		Sept. 30th, '98.	
	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
Steam .. .	313	633,232	420	877,387	572	1,361,557
Sail .. .	42	20,409	35	6,949	26	2,093
Total ..	355	659,641	455	884,336	598	1,364,250



**Sugar.**—Mainly in consequence of a sound statistical position, sugar prices have been much steadier in '98 than during the previous year, though they are still at a very low level. A conference was held at Brussels during the year for the purpose of negotiating for the abolition of the bounties. It came to nothing, however, owing to the opposition of France and the condition of the West Indian sugar industry. It is, therefore, very unsatisfactory, in spite of the grants in aid proposed by Mr. Chamberlain. The price of 88 per cent. beet in the early part of Nov. '97 was about 8s. 6d., and it rose steadily until the end of that year, standing at about 9s. 6d. on Jan. 1st. Fluctuations since then have been only a few pence either way, the quotation in the early part of November being 9s. 8½d. The most trustworthy estimates of the coming beetroot crop are as follows, the actual results for last year being given in the first column for comparison:—

	Last Year's		Economiste
	crop.	Mr. Licht.	Français.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Germany . .	1,847,018	1,710,000	1,650,000
Austria . . .	831,667	810,000	820,000
France . . .	821,235	740,000	695,000
Russia . . .	735,000	790,000	735,000
Other countries	540,658	510,000	475,000
	4,775,578	4,560,000	4,375,000

**Tea.**—Tea has been fairly steady in price during the past twelve months. Both the quality and quantity of the Indian output for '97-8 proved poorer than usual, and this accounts for a slight falling off in our imports from there during the first ten months of the year as compared with the same period of '97. We append a table which shows how very nearly Indian and Ceylon teas now monopolise the British market. It is satisfactory to find that efforts are being made successfully to cultivate trade with other parts of the world. Trade is being steadily developed with Australia, North America, Russia, and elsewhere, and the danger, therefore, of production being in excess of consumptive requirements seems to be lessened.

Tea entered for Home Consumption.

Yr.	China.	India.	Ceylon.	Total.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
'59	76,303,661	None.	None.	76,303,661
'64	85,799,253	2,800,000	None.	88,599,253
'69	101,080,000	10,716,000	None.	111,796,000
'77	132,263,000	27,852,000	None.	151,115,000
'85	113,514,000	65,678,000	3,217,000	182,409,000
'92	34,483,408	109,528,169	63,102,127	207,113,704
'95	26,201,377	116,343,316	74,023,810	216,568,503
'97	17,242,247	124,534,104	85,493,554	231,399,778
'98*	12,441,074	108,506,219	69,686,621	194,700,298

**Timber.**—We noted last year a very considerable increase in the imports of timber, owing to the activity of the building trades, and to the special demand for jubilee celebrations. In '98 builders have been less busy than they were in '97, with the result that the demand has considerably fallen off, especially for hewn

timber, of which 1,994,271 loads were imported, as compared with 2,406,942 loads during the same period of '97; while as regards sawn timber the figures were 5,618,020 loads as compared with 6,182,606 loads. The imports of mahogany were about on the same level in '98 as in the preceding year, which had shown a great increase on its predecessors. The following are the London stocks of plain timber at the end of September in each year:—

Year.	Pieces.
'94 . . .	12,622,000
'95 . . .	12,270,000
'96 . . .	14,949,000
'97 . . .	17,565,000
'98 . . .	20,315,000

The demand for West Australia, Jarrah and Karri wood for street paving purposes continues to grow steadily, and by the operations of limited companies and otherwise the import of this class of timber is increasing, and is likely to increase much more rapidly within the next few years.

**Wool.**—The sixth and last series of London Colonial wool sales in '97 opened on Nov. 25th, closing on Dec. 17th. Values showed a slight decline as compared with the previous series, amounting to about 5 per cent., mainly owing to the fact that home buyers, were less in evidence than usual, owing to the lessened American demands for piece goods and to the engineering strike. The first series of '98 opened on Jan. 18th and closed on Feb. 2nd. The available total for disposal was only small, and the tendency of the sales on the whole were favourable—an advance of fully 10 per cent. upon Australian merino wools having been obtained in the early portion of the auctions. This rise in price was due to no improvement in the manufacturing position, but to a scarcity of supply. The second series took place in March, when supplies were again short, and a further advance of 5 per cent. in merinos and finer wools generally took place. At this sale South African sorts attracted more attention than usual. The third series opened on the May 3rd, and was characterised by a somewhat weak tone, quotations showing a decline of about 5 per cent. as compared with the previous series. Most buying was done in the home trade section, Continental operators showing a good deal of reserve. The fourth series opened on 28th June, and was marked by a considerable animation, there being an average advance of 5 per cent. on the May rates, while British merinos rose as much as 7½ per cent. The fifth series began on Sept. 20th, closing on Oct. 7th. In the interval since the previous sales there had been a general expectation of an advance in price owing to the statistical position, and this was realised in so far that a rise of about 5 per cent. for good class wools took place at the opening. As the sale progressed, however, it was found that Continental buyers were operating separately, and that the competition from the home section fell off, while Americans were hardly in evidence at all, so that before the close prices had receded to the level of July rates. Practically the position throughout the year has been that short supplies have been concurrent with a limited consumptive demand, and that prices have fluctuated up or down as opinion has been impressed by the lack of

\* Ten months only.

the former or of the latter. We append our usual table showing the imports of wool into the United Kingdom during a series of years.

Year.	Colonial.	Foreign.
	Bales.	Bales.
'84 . . . .	1,285,641	318,998
'86 . . . .	1,366,647	375,361
'88 . . . .	1,534,343	468,617
'90 . . . .	1,509,666	432,220
'92 . . . .	1,705,904	505,638
'94 . . . .	1,693,662	465,381
'95 . . . .	1,802,269	565,584
'96 . . . .	1,674,878	492,181
'97 . . . .	1,647,952	616,180

**Woollens and Worsteds.**—Exports during '98 have not on the whole been of a satisfactory character. Woollen yarn shows a slight diminution, and worsted yarn a slight improvement during the first ten months, but the variations as regards individual countries are not very important. In woollen piece goods there was a marked decline, the total for the ten months being 39,361,500 yds. as compared with 45,152,100 yds. in the same period of '97. That in its turn was greatly inferior to '96. A great decline took place in exports to the United States, which took only about one-sixth as much as in the previous year. An improvement was shown in the case of British North America owing to the Canadian tariff and in that of South Africa, but shipments to Australia were on a smaller scale. In worsted piece goods the decline during '98 was even more marked than in the case of woollen goods, the total for the ten months being 80,726,600 yds. as compared with 115,011,400 yds. and 117,221,200 yds. in the same periods of '97 and '96 respectively. Here again the shipments to the United States were only about one-fourth of what they were in '97; and though this was to a certain extent compensated for by an improvement of about 50 per cent. in the deliveries to British India, the trade with most countries was barely maintained or showed a decrease. Carpets were exported in rather larger quantities than in '97, but there was a great falling off in the shipments of blankets, which were very little more than half as much as in the corresponding period of '96. On the whole this branch of trade, always liable to considerable fluctuations, is going through one of its adverse periods, and its future is in many respects very uncertain.

### TRADE, BOARD OF.

The work of this Department is done by a President (Mr. Ritchie, M.P.), a Parliamentary Secretary (the Earl of Dudley), a Permanent Secretary (Sir Courtenay Boyle, K.C.B.), four assistant secretaries, in connection with as many departments relating to mercantile marine, finance, railways, fisheries and harbours, a Comptroller-General for commerce, labour, and statistics, and a large staff of inspectors, surveyors, clerks, etc. Two separate Councils, for Trade and Foreign Plantations, were first established in 1660, and were consolidated into one Department in 1672, but this lasted for three years only. It was, however, revived in 1695. The present Department

owes its origin to an Order in Council of 1786; but its work has enormously increased since then, and every year sees some new administrative burdens thrown upon its shoulders. Two important additions were made in '83 and '88. The control of the Patent Office was transferred to it under an Act passed in the former year for granting patents, registering designs and trade marks; it was placed under the immediate control of an officer (the Comptroller-General), who acts under the superintendence and direction of the Board, and was opened for business on Jan. 1st, '84. The other new branch of departmental work which was added by the legislation of '83 was in regard to Bankruptcy. The powers of the Board under both these Acts have been explained and summarised under other headings in previous editions of this work. See separate article on BANKRUPTCY. By the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Act, '88 (51 & 52 Vict., ch. 50), it was enacted that after July 1st, '89, a person should not be entitled to describe himself as a patent agent unless registered under the Act by the Board of Trade, who were to make rules required for giving effect to this provision; but every person who proved to the satisfaction of the Board that prior to the passing of the Act he had been *bonā fide* practising as a patent agent was to be entitled to be registered in pursuance of the Act. Any person knowingly describing himself as a patent agent in contravention of the section, was to be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £20. "Patent agent" is defined to mean exclusively an agent for obtaining patents in the United Kingdom. A number of amendments of great importance to those interested were made in the Act of '83. Changes in the amount of patent renewal fees were made in '92. See PATENTS.

At the commencement of each session the Department reports to Parliament upon all railway, canal, tramway, subway, gas and water bills which have been deposited by promoters, and upon applications made to it for provisional orders for tramways, electric lighting, etc. When the construction of a railway has been sanctioned by Parliament, the line cannot be opened until an inspector of the Board has certified as to its fitness. Railway bye-laws must be approved by the Board, and its inspectors inquire into and report upon all important railway accidents. It may order a railway company to make certain provisions for the public safety, including the adoption of the block system on all or any of their railways open for the public conveyance of passengers. Under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, '88, the two new Railway and Canal Commissioners were to be appointed by Her Majesty on the recommendations of the President of the Board of Trade. The same measure enacted that every railway company should submit to the Board a revised classification of merchandise traffic, and a revised schedule of maximum rates and charges applicable thereto; that the Board should consider the same and any objections which might be urged thereunto, and endeavour to arrange differences between the company and objectors; and that if after hearing all the parties the Board were unable to come to an agreement with the company, the Board might determine the classification which in their opinion ought to be adopted, and the schedule



which in their opinion would be just and reasonable, and report upon the same to Parliament; such classification and schedule to be subsequently embodied in a provisional order confirmation bill, upon which the railway company might be heard. It was under this Act that the Board made the provisional orders which formed the subject of prolonged inquiries before a joint committee of the two Houses, presided over by the Duke of Richmond, and which orders, being amended by the committee and subsequently by the House of Commons, settled the rates and charges of the principal railway and canal companies. Under section 31 of the Act the Board of Trade was empowered to endeavour to settle amicably disputes as to railway rates, and further powers in this connection were bestowed upon the Board in the session of '94 with regard to rates increased since Dec. '92. New powers with respect to the construction of Light Railways in Great Britain were conferred upon the Board by statute in '96. Tramways, upon construction, are subject to its inspection, and the use of electric, steam, or any mechanical power upon them is subject to its consent or supervision.

The rights of the Crown to foreshores are vested in it, and it has statutory powers as to pilotage, lighthouses and their maintenance, the inspection of salmon and fresh-water fisheries in England and Wales, and under the Sea Fisheries Acts in regard to oyster, mussel, crab, lobster, and other fisheries. It may, on the application of a county or borough council, create a sea-fisheries district and local fisheries committee, whose byelaws are subject to its confirmation. The Board of Trade also administers important Acts for the enforcement of international regulations controlling the fisheries pursued in common by British and foreign fishermen in the seas surrounding the British Isles. It is the guardian of the coasts, tidal waters, navigable rivers, harbour works, and tidal lands, when any works affecting any of them are projected by local authorities or railway or other companies. The harbours of Holyhead and Ramsgate are directly under it, and the President is a commissioner of the Mersey Conservancy. The Board supervises all matters relating to the mercantile marine (*g.v.*). Its officers may board vessels, inspect documents, muster crews, inquire into the cause of any accident or damage to vessels, see whether ships are in good condition, and take action for their detention if they be overladen or unseaworthy. It manages the **Mercantile Marine Fund**, which is derived from various sources, including light dues; and is applied to the maintenance of lighthouses and beacons, the expenses connected with local marine boards and officers, engagement of seamen, etc. The subordinate department of the **General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen**, London, is under the Board, and exists mainly for the purposes of the Merchant Shipping Acts in their relation to the title of ships and to the registration of seamen; also for the purposes of the Naval Reserve Act. It has the custody of records and returns relating to ships and seamen, and the registration and tabulation of particulars abstracted from these records and returns; and it is the duty of the Department to see that those documents which they receive give the particulars which they ought to give, and to

call for explanations of any apparent breach of Acts of Parliament or instructions of the Board which an examination of them may disclose. The Registrar issues certificates to masters, mates, and others who have complied with the required conditions as to service and the necessary technical knowledge. The **Naval Reserve** is, as regards enrolment and the fulfilment of conditions as to service, under the Registrar.

The **Standards Department** was transferred to the Board from the Exchequer in '66, and in '77 the Permanent Secretary of the Board was appointed warden of the standards, without salary. It has the custody of the primary standards of length and weight, and its principal duty is the verification of local standards. The Board is empowered to cause such new denominations of standards for the measurement of electricity, temperature, pressure, or gravities, as appear to it to be required for use for trade to be duly made and verified. It may order a local inquiry with respect to the administration of the law relating to weights and measures within the jurisdiction of any local authority, and it may examine and grant certificates to inspectors of weights and measures. Under the Companies Act, '62, the Board may in certain cases, on the requisition of a sufficient proportion of shareholders, appoint an inspector to examine into the affairs of a company. Certain applications for charters of incorporation are referred to the Board by the Privy Council. It verifies the apparatus used under the **Petroleum Act** to test the flashing point of inflammable mineral oils. Under the **Metropolitan Gas Acts**, the Board of Trade appoint the gas referees, chief gas examiner, and official auditor for the Metropolis, and the accounts of the companies are presented to Parliament. The Board has its own legal branch. When commercial treaties are in course of negotiation, it is generally consulted by the Foreign Office. It publishes monthly returns regarding trade and navigation, in addition to a mass of statistical information as to the commerce, shipping, railways, fisheries, taxation, population, and progress of the United Kingdom, the colonies, and many foreign countries. Its **Labour Department** collects and disseminates information as to the state of the labour market at home and abroad. The Board of Trade also publishes the *Board of Trade Journal*, containing much that is interesting to commercial men, and a labour gazette. By the Conciliation Act, '96, the Board is empowered to take certain action, either on application from one of the parties or otherwise, to promote the settlement of labour disputes. It also registers Conciliation Boards. By an Act of the session of '91 the Board may undertake a prosecution under the Merchandise Marks Act of '87 in cases appearing to affect the general interests of the country, or of a section of the community, or of a trade; though this power has since, in cases which appear to relate to agricultural or horticultural produce, been vested in the Board of Agriculture. Notice of accidents taking place in certain specified employments is, under an Act of '94, to be given to the Board of Trade, and the Board may by order schedule other employments, and may, in cases which appear to them to be of sufficient importance to require it, direct a formal investigation to be held, which is to be conducted by competent persons in open court.



## TRADE UNIONS.

The growth of Trade Unionism in recent years can be to some extent measured by the membership represented at the annual gathering of Unionists known as the Trade Union Congress. At the first congress, in '68, 118,367 were represented; in '78, 623,957; in '88, 674,634; in '90, 1,470,191; in '92, 1,219,934; in '94, 1,080,545; in '96, 1,076,000; and in '98, 1,176,896. From '68 to '94 the number of members represented included the members of Trades Councils, but since then the real representation of fully-paid-up members of Trade Unions has been insisted upon. Accurate statistical data of all the unions of the United Kingdom are not, however, even now obtainable. The figures given below, which have been revised and corrected to date as far as possible, relate only to the principal Trade Unions throughout the kingdom; and it must not be forgotten that there is a very large number of smaller Unions with less than five hundred members. Consult Reports of Trades Union Congresses, published by the Trades Union Parliamentary Committee.

Union, with Number of Members.	Secretary.	Offices.
Bakers and Confectioners, Amalgamated Union . . . 4,780	J. Jenkins . . .	195, Victoria Park Road, N.E.
Boiler Makers & Iron & Steel Ship Builders . . . 43,420	R. Knight, J.P. . .	Lifton Ho., Islington Rd., Newcastle.
Boot & Shoe Operatives' Natl. Union (London Met. Branch) . . . 1,800	T. O'Grady . . .	33, Goldsmith Row, N.E.
Boot and Shoe Operatives' National Union . . . 41,000	W. Inskip, J.P. . .	17, Silver Street, Leicester.
Brassworkers' National Amalgamated Society . . . 10,780	W. J. Davis, J.P. . .	70, Lionel Street, Birmingham.
Bricklayers . . . 31,080	J. Batchelor . . .	46, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.
Cabinet Makers, etc., Alliance (London) . . . 5,400	H. Ham . . .	72, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. [Manchester.
Card and Blowing-room Operatives Amalgamated Assoc. . . 24,500	W. Mullin . . .	2a, Hodson's Court, Corporation St.,
Carpenters & Joiners, Amal. . . 55,600	F. Chandler, J.P. . .	95, Brunswick Street, Manchester.
Coach Makers (U. K.), Soc. of . . 6,419	John G. Waldron . .	12, Ackers St., Oxford Rd., Manchester.
Compositors (London) . . . 11,020	C. W. Bowerman . .	7 and 9, St. Bride Street, E.C.
Cotton Spinners, Amal. Assoc. of Operative . . . 17,902	J. Mawdsley, J.P. .	3, Blossom Street, Manchester.
Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Labourers . . . 13,000	B. Tillett . . .	425, Mile End Road, E.
Engineers, Amal. Society of . . 65,000	G. N. Barnes . . .	89, Stamford Road, London, S.E., and 182, Trongate Street, Glasgow.
Gasworkers & Gen. Labourers . . 40,000	W. Thorne . . .	144, Barking Road, E.
Hosiery Federation, National . . 5,150	J. Holmes . . .	Exchange Bldgs., Rutland St., Leicester.
House Decorators & Painters . . 4,000	E. C. Gibbs . . .	Club Union Buildings, Clerkenwell Rd., E.C. [Manchester.
House & Ship Painters & Decorators, National Amalgd. . . 8,938	G. M. Sunley, J.P. .	15, Camp Street, Lower Broughton,
Iron & Steel Workers' Assoc. . . 8,000	Ed. Trow . . .	6, Paradise Terrace, Darlington.
Iron Founders . . . 16,933	J. Maddison . . .	200, New Kent Road, S.E.
Iron Moulders (Scot.) Assoc. . . 7,133	J. M. Jack, J.P. . .	12, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.
Labour, Ntl. Amalg. Union of . . 22,397	I. N. Bell . . .	4, Higham Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
London Cabdrivers' Union . . . 5,000	W. H. Thorpe . . .	39, Gerrard Street, Soho, W.
Masons' United Operative Association (Scotland) . . . 11,922	Geo. B. Craig . . .	45, Montrose Street, Glasgow.
Miners' Fed. of Great Britain . . 150,000	Thomas Ashton . .	925, Ashton Old Road, Manchester.
Miners' Ntl. Union (Durham) . . 80,000	John Wilson, M.P. .	North Road, Durham.
Miners' Ntl. Union (Northumberland) . . . 20,884	R. Young . . .	Burt Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Northern Counties Amalgamated Assoc. of Weavers . . 78,370	W. H. Wilkinson . .	Ewbank Chambers, Accrington.
Plasterers, National Association of Operative . . . 11,153	M. Deller . . .	12, Dartmouth St., Westminster, S.W.
Plumbers' United Oper. Asso. . . 9,680	G. B. Cherry . . .	103, Hill Street, Garnet Hill, Glasgow. [London, W.C.
Railway Servants, Amalgamated Society of . . . 75,000	Richard Bell . . .	72, Acton Street, Gray's Inn Road, Manchester.
Railway Workers' Gen. Union . . 6,000	A. Clarke . . .	Unity Hall. Tidal Basin, London.
Sailors & Firemen's Union . . 15,000	E. Cathery . . .	3, St. Nicholas Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne. [chester.
Shipwrights' Associated Soc. . . 15,000	A. Wilkie . . .	Market Buildings, Thomas St., Manchester.
Steam Engine Makers' Soc. . . 8,565	J. Swift, J.P. . .	28, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
Stonemasons' Soc., Operative . . 17,500	W. Hancock . . .	8, Caxton Bldgs., Booth St., Manchester.
Tailors' Amalgamated Society . . 16,957	Terence A. Flynn . .	
Tailors' & Tailoresses' Assoc., Scot. Operatives . . . 5,000	Robert Girvan . . .	180A, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
Tramways, etc., Employers' Amalgamated Association . . 7,500	G. T. Jackson, J.P. .	The Crescent, Salford. [chester.
Typographical Association . . 14,610	R. Hackett . . .	51, Brunswick Street, Chatham, Man-

## TRADE MARKS.

By the Trade Marks Registration Acts, '75, '76 and '77, the trade mark, and even certain trade names, might be registered, and for the first time, and upon such registration, the right to the mark or name became the property of the inventor. All the last-mentioned statutes have been repealed; but their provisions are re-enacted with amendments in the *Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Acts*, '83. By sect. '76 of this statute, it is provided that the registration of a person as proprietor of a trade mark shall be *prima facie* evidence of his right to the exclusive use of this symbol, and shall, at the end of five years from the date of the registration, be conclusive evidence of his title to the sole use of the mark. This mark, however, is only to be registered for particular goods or classes of goods, and is assignable and transferable only in relation to the goodwill of the business concerned with these goods, and ends with that goodwill. A register of trade marks is established, and by an *amending Act*, '88, a corresponding register has been established in Sheffield for Sheffield ware. By this same Act it is provided that for a trade mark to be registered thereunder, it must consist of, or contain certain essential particulars, which are mentioned in detail in this statute. The proprietor of a trade mark or trade name duly registered may now without proof of fraud obtain an injunction and damages for the unauthorised use of his trade mark or trade name, but the registration of such a mark when it has been registered without sufficient cause may be ordered to be expunged on the application of any person aggrieved thereby. Trade marks remain in force the same time as patents—viz., 14 years; but the former may be renewed, as a matter of course, at the end of every 14 years on the payment of certain fees. By the *Merchandise Marks Act*, '87, it is provided that the forging of any registered trade mark or its false application to goods like those in regard to which the mark has been registered, as well as several other incidental acts of a similar false and fraudulent character, are punishable as criminal offences, unless it was shown that there was no intention to defraud. Every article or thing by means of, or in connection with which, the offence has been committed is to be forfeited to the Crown, and these may be ordered to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Court thinks fit. By the *Merchandise Marks Act*, '91, the customs' entry respecting inspected goods is for the purposes of the *Merchandise Marks Act*, '87, to be deemed to be a trade description applied to the goods. Again, the Board of Trade is empowered to prosecute offenders under this statute in cases affecting the general interests of the country or of a section of the community or of a trade. By the *Merchandise Marks (Prosecutions)*, Act '94, the Board of Agriculture is empowered to prosecute offences under the '89 Act, relating to agricultural and horticultural produce. Much important evidence was recently taken by a Select Committee of the House of Commons on *Merchandise Marks*. This testimony, and the report of the Committee on such, was published in October '97. According to this report, the *Merchandise Marks Act* of '87 has stopped to a great extent the fraudulent practices against which it was directed. Although the competition of im-

properly marked foreign goods is sometimes injurious, "the balance of the evidence is in favour of retaining the greater portion of the Act." Many of the objections brought against it have been from persons engaged in the transit business, who allege that their trade is injured by the opening of packages, and the examination of their contents sometimes results in their permanent damage, and that such goods are thereby diverted to routes which do not pass through the United Kingdom. The Committee state that it would be misleading to attribute such a result entirely to the operation of the last-named statute, and add that the examination referred to "is ineffectual to prevent the fraudulent use of British trade marks in goods passing from foreign ports to other countries or to British colonies, inasmuch as besides, those carried direct in foreign vessels, it has become a regular practice for both British and foreign steamships to take a part of their cargo abroad, and to complete their loading in a British port. The cargo loaded abroad thereby escapes examination here." The Committee recommend that goods in transit shall be exempted from the operation of the Act, but they consider it to be a most necessary condition that the Board of Customs should bring to the notice of the authorities in India or the Colonies that certain goods on board had been transhipped or loaded abroad, so that on arrival they might be challenged. In '96 orders were given to detain foreign goods only when they bore marks raising a direct claim to British origin, or bearing a name or trade mark of some one known firm having its principal place of business in the United Kingdom without "qualification." These orders have given great relief. The Committee think that the practice of the Customs should require the excision of offending marks rather than that of adding a "qualifying" mark, which in many cases is a gratuitous, unnecessary, and undesirable advertisement of our foreign competitors. A great business has sprung up whereby articles of general consumption are collected by commercial firms, who mark them with their own names whether they have been manufactured in this country or elsewhere. But such marking of imported goods is held to be a violation of the Act. These firms state that their names are accepted as a guarantee of quality, and that the requirement of the name of the country of origin tends to deprive them of their business in respect of articles manufactured abroad, and this country generally of a profitable trade. The Committee are of opinion that it should not be unlawful for these traders to stamp goods, wherever purchased, with their own names and business addresses, provided that some such words as "sold by" be added. Much testimony has also been received of the advertisement of the merchandise and products of foreign countries on account of the present requirement of the specification of the particular country of origin, and of the disadvantage caused to British merchants and dealers by the consequent disclosure of trade secrets, and the loss and discouragement of British business enterprise. The Committee think that this grievance would be substantially got rid of by substituting for the specification of the country of origin the words "made abroad." Foreign goods are exported direct to other countries than the United Kingdom bearing British trade





# THE TRANSVAAL AND ITS NEIGHBOURS.



G. Philip & Son.

marks or indications of British origin. The Committee recommend that foreign Governments should be induced to legislate on the lines of the Merchandise Marks Act, and in the spirit of the Industrial Property Convention. Important statements are annually published from the Comptroller-General of patents, designs and trade marks concerning these symbols. According to the Report of this officer respecting them for '97, the total number of applications for the registration of trade marks during that year (including 100 applications to the Cutlers' Company of Sheffield) was 10,624, as compared with 9465 in the previous year. In '97, 3695 trade marks were advertised and 3358 were registered. The number of hearings which took place during the year was 2124; 120 notices of opposition to the registration of trade marks were lodged, and 46 cases of opposition were heard. In six of these there were appeals to the Board of Trade, all of which were referred by the Board to the court, and remain undecided. During the same year 58 appeals were made to the Board from decisions of the Comptroller. Of these 19 were heard by the Board of Trade, 38 were referred by that department to the court, and one has not yet been dealt with. Of the 19 appeals heard by the Board, 3 were allowed, 13 were dismissed, and 3 were not decided. Of the 38 appeals referred by the Board to the court, 9 were abandoned by the appellants, 17 were dismissed, and 12 were undecided. The total Government receipts from various sources amounted to £10,397 5s. 7d., including £2363 on account of renewed fees. See LAW, '98.

**Trade Union Congress, '98.** See LABOUR. MOVEMENT.

**Transcaspia.** A province in Central Asia, marked out by Russia as a Russian province, and including the Turkoman region between the Caspian and the Oxus. Area, 214,237 sq.m.; pop. 360,000. The administrative centre is Askabad. The Transcaspian Railway (see ENGINEERING) traverses the country, connecting Samarcand with the Caspian. See TURKESTAN.

### TRANSVAAL.

The Transvaal is officially known as the **South African Republic**. It lies N. of the Vaal river and S. of the Limpopo river. It is bounded W. by Bechuanaland; E. by Portuguese East Africa and Zululand; S. by Natal and Orange Free State. Swaziland, on the south-east, is a protectorate of the Republic. A map clearly showing its position is given opposite. Area, 119,139 sq. m.; pop. about 850,000, of whom some 250,000 only are whites. The relations of the Republic to Great Britain are regulated by the Convention of London, '84, by which it was laid down that, although independent with regard to its internal administration, the State should conclude no treaty or engagement with any state or nation, except the Orange Free State, nor with any native tribe lying to the east or west, without the approval of H.M. the Queen. The Transvaal is ruled by a President (Mr. Kruger) elected for five years, with a Council of five members. Legislation is effected by a Parliament of two Chambers, each of 27 members, called the First and Second Volksraad. Bills passed by the Second Chamber must be approved by the First before becoming law. The members of the First are elected for four years from and by first-class

burghers—i.e., all male whites resident in the Transvaal before '76, or who fought in the war of independence in '81, or various campaigns since, including the Raid, and their children from the age of sixteen. The members of the Second Volksraad are elected for 4 years by and from the first and second class burghers—i.e., the naturalised alien males and their children from the age of sixteen. Naturalisation can be obtained after two years' residence. Second class burghers can become first class by resolution of the first Volksraad twelve years after naturalisation. The country is divided into twenty districts. The capital is Pretoria. In '97 the average number of children attending Government schools of all kinds was 11,436. In '86 gold was discovered on the Witwatersrand range of hills, and these are now, after a first rush and the collapse that inevitably followed, proving of immense value. (See GOLD FIELDS AND PRODUCTION.) The centre of the gold fields is Johannesburg, which has a population of over 100,000, including over 50,000 whites, most of whom are debarred from the franchise, although the revenue of the State is almost entirely derived from them. The political discontent amongst the Uitlanders reached a crisis in Dec. '96. The National Union of Johannesburg issued a manifesto setting forth the Uitlanders' grievances, and claiming an equitable franchise and fair representation for all residents in the Transvaal, with other administrative reforms. It was pointed out that, though the Uitlanders constituted the majority of the state, owning more than half the land and at least nine-tenths of the property, yet in all matters affecting their lives, liberties and properties they had absolutely no voice. The Administration was charged with the grossest extravagance, bribery and corruption, and with an intense hostility to the English. The leaders of the Union were prepared to fight for their rights, and, as it appeared that the Boers were about to attack the town, the central committee of the National Union constituted themselves a provisional government pledged to reform, and men were enlisted in large numbers, while an appeal for intervention was also sent to the Imperial Commissioner. At this juncture came Dr. Jameson's raid from British Bechuanaland, and his subsequent defeat, followed by the disarmament of Johannesburg. The members of the National Reform Committee were arrested, but afterwards released on the payment of heavy fines. A claim was made in respect of the Raid for material damage £677,938 3s. 3d.; and for moral or intellectual damage £1,000,000, which the British Government were asked to pay or to cause to be paid (Feb. 17th, '97). Estimated revenue, '96, £44,462,193; expenditure, £3,582,606; exports of wool, cattle, hides, grain, ostrich feathers, ivory, butter, gold, etc.: imports, '95, £9,816,304. See DIPLOMATIC AND SWAZILAND.

**History, '98.**—Chief Justice Kotze sent a letter to the President (Feb. 5th), complaining that nothing had been done to carry out the compromise arrived at in the previous March. The Grondwet had not been amended, and the guarantee for the independence of the Judiciary had been infringed by the passing of Law No. 1, '97. He therefore regarded the compromise as at an end. The result of the Presidential election was declared (9th), showing 12,838 votes for Kruger, 3753 for Schalk Burger, and 2001 for General Joubert. Chief Justice Kotze

was discharged from his office by the President (16th), and replaced by State-Attorney Gregorowski. He at once protested against his dismissal as being illegal, and a breach of the Convention. Judge Ameshoff, as a protest against the dismissal of the Chief Justice, resigned his position (March 8th). The Government published (May 24th) the text of the reply which it had made to a despatch from Mr. Chamberlain in the previous October. The reply declared that the Government could not acknowledge the existence of British suzerainty since the '84 Convention, by the stipulations of which, however, it was prepared to abide. It pointed out that in the process of settling the form of the Convention all references to suzerainty were deleted by Lord Derby. It was urged, moreover, that any questions as to the infringement of the Convention should be left to arbitration. Hostilities broke out in October between the Transvaal forces and the Kaffir chief Mpefu, who had about 20,000 men under his control, in the mountainous country in the north-west part of the Republic. The cause of the quarrel was the refusal of Mpefu to pay taxes to the Government, or even to acknowledge their claims to sovereignty over him. After some preliminary encounters, the burghers made a combined attack on Magato's Mountain (Nov. 16th), and captured it after heavy fighting.

**Treasury.** The Lord High Treasurer, who, when existing, is the third great officer of State, had of old the appointment of all officers employed in collecting the revenues of the Crown, the nomination of all escheaters, and the disposal of all plans and ways relating to the revenue; and power to let leases of Crown lands. This definition of his powers and duties still holds good, to a great extent, in regard to the Treasury Board; although the management of the Crown lands has long since passed into the hands of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The Treasury has control over the management, collection, and expenditure of the public revenue (see FINANCE), and exercises a general supervision and control over all the public departments, and no increase of salaries or additions to or material changes in the civil establishments can be made without its authority. All exceptional cases in matters of revenue are referred to it, and it settles all questions regarding the amount of compensations, allowances, and pensions to be awarded in exceptional cases. It audits the civil list, and is the accounting department to the House of Commons for a number of civil service votes, including those for rates on Government property, secret service, criminal prosecutions, revising barristers, learned societies, suppression of the slave trade, subsidies to telegraph companies, and for temporary commissions. Since the days of George I. the powers and duties of the office of L. H. T. have been invariably executed by commissioners, consisting of the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and three Lords Commissioners, who are usually designated Junior Lords. The First Lord, if he fill that office only, has no share in the management of the department; but some minor duties, such as recommending for Civil List Pensions, appertain to his position. A number of appointments are in his gift, and he is an *ex-officio* trustee of the National Gallery and British Museum. For nearly eighty years prior to 1885 the office of First Lord was invariably held by

the **Prime Minister** (*q.v.*) of the day. The departmental duties of the three junior lords are almost nominal. The **Patronage Secretary** to the Treasury is principal Government whip (see COMMONS). The commissioners forming the Treasury Board seldom if ever meet; and in fact the real work of the department is performed by the **Chancellor of the Exchequer**, who is its effective head, aided in matters of detail by the **Financial Secretary**, and the **Permanent Secretary**. The Chancellor of the Exchequer sees that the estimates sent in by the spending departments are framed with due regard to economy, is made acquainted with the views of the revenue departments regarding probable receipts, and then prepares and introduces his budget; appointments in the National Debt Office are in his gift, and not only questions affecting public revenue and expenditure, but the **National Debt**, and the best methods of reducing it, and the advances made by the National Debt Commissioners for local loans are all matters within his special cognisance (see FINANCE). He is master of the Mint, and he presides at the nomination of sheriffs. Like the First Lord of the Treasury, he is provided with an official residence at Downing Street. In connection with the Treasury there is a Parliamentary counsel who drafts Government Bills, and a solicitor who acts for the Government in certain legal prosecutions, and is the Crown's nominee when Her Majesty becomes entitled to the personal estate of an intestate, and administration is granted by the court; and who is also Queen's Proctor for Divorce Interventions and Director of Public Prosecutions.

**Trevelyan.** Right Hon. Sir G. O., Bart. See PRIVY COUNCIL.

**Trinidad.** An island of rectangular shape, with an area of about 1754 sq. m., pop. 248,404, separated from the mainland of Venezuela by the Gulf of Paria. In '89 the island of Tobago was separated from the Windward Islands and joined with Trinidad. The capital is Port-of-Spain, in the north-eastern corner of the island, which possesses the best harbour in the West Indies. The products are sugar, cacao, asphalte, coconuts, and fibre. The asphalte output, which is the product of the Pitch Lake, the property of the Crown, is about 100,000 tons per annum, on which the payment to the Government is about £30,000. The Government consists of a Governor, an Executive Council of 7 members, and a Legislature composed of the Governor, 9 official and 11 unofficial members, all appointed by the Crown. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table), DIPLOMATIC, and WEST INDIA SUGAR COMMISSION.

**Tripoli.** A Turkish province in Africa on the Mediterranean coast, bounded on the west by Tunis and Algeria, on the east by Egypt, and on the south-east and south by the Sahara. The estimated area, with Bengazi, is about 400,000 sq. miles, and the population about 1,300,000. Tripoli is the chief town, with a population of 30,000. The trade of the province practically all passes through Tripoli and Bengazi.

**Truck Act, '96.** This Act (59 & 60 Vict., ch. 44) received the royal assent Aug. 14th, '96, and came into operation Jan. 1st, '97. Sect. 1 enacts that an employer shall not make any contract with any workman for any deduction from the sum contracted to be paid by the employer to the workman, or for any payment to the employer by the workman,



or or in respect of any fine, unless the terms of the contract are contained in a notice kept constantly affixed where it can be easily seen, read, and copied; or the contract is in writing signed by the workman; and the contract specifies the acts or omissions in respect of which the fine may be imposed, and the amount of the fine or the particulars from which that amount may be ascertained; and the fine imposed is in respect of some act or omission which causes, or is likely to cause, damage or loss to the employer, or interruption or hindrance to his business; and the amount of the fine is fair and reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances of the case. His employer is not to make any such deduction or receive any such payment unless written particulars showing the acts or omissions and the amount of the fine are supplied to the workmen when a deduction or payment is made. This section of the Act applies to the case of a shop assistant in like manner as it applies to the case of a workman. Sect. 2 enacts that an employer shall not make any contract for any deduction, or payment to him, in respect of bad or negligent work, or injury to the materials or other property of the employer, unless the terms of the contract are exhibited as in the previous section; or the contract is in writing signed by the workman; and the deduction or payment does not exceed the actual or estimated damage or loss occasioned by the act or omission of the workman, or of some persons over whom he has control, or for whom he has by the contract agreed to be responsible; and the amount of the deduction is fair and reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances of the case. The deduction or payment is not to be made or received unless written particulars are supplied as in the previous section. Sect. 3 makes similar provisions in respect of the use or supply of materials, tools, or machines, standing room, light, heat, or in respect of any other thing to be done or provided in relation to the work or labour of the workman. Any workman or shop assistant may recover any sum deducted or paid to his employer contrary to the Act, provided that the proceedings are commenced within six months from the date of the deduction or payment, and that where he has consented to or acquiesced in the payment or deduction he shall only recover the excess which has been deducted or paid over the amount, if any, which the court may find to be fair and reasonable having regard to all the circumstances of the case. A register of deductions or payments made under sect. 1 of the Act is to be kept, and is to be open to inspection by one of her Majesty's inspectors of factories or of mines. Contracts under the Act are not liable to Stamp Duty. The Secretary of State, if satisfied that the provisions of the Act are unnecessary for the protection of the workmen employed in any trade or business, may, by order under sect. 9 of the Act, exempt them from provisions of the Act; but every such order is to be laid before Parliament, and may, within forty days thereafter, be annulled by resolution of either House. The duties of inspectors to enforce the provisions of the former Truck Acts are by sect. 10 of this Act extended to the case of a laundry, and to places where work is given out by the occupier of a factory or workshop, or by a contractor or sub-contractor.

**Truro, Bishop of.** See under **PEERAGE**.

**Trustees.** See **LAW**, '98.

**Tuberculosis.** See Report of Royal Commission given in **MEDICAL SUMMARY**, '98.

**Tunis.** One of the Barbary States of Northern Africa, lying east of Algeria, and bounded on the north and east by the Mediterranean, and on the south by the Sahara. **Area**, 51,000 sq. miles; **pop.** 1,902,000, including 102,000 Europeans and 1,800,000 natives. **Capital**, **Tunis**, pop. 153,000. Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles form the majority of the population, the French numbering at the outside 27,000. The French troops invaded the country in '81, and established a protectorate '82. There is a French Resident, who practically carries on the administration, and the military maintained in the country number 10,000 men. An agreement was concluded in Sept. '97 between Great Britain and France, whereby the British Government renounced for its consuls, its subjects, and its establishments in Tunis other rights and privileges than those secured for it in France. The most-favoured-nation treatment and the reciprocal enjoyment of the lowest customs tariff were mutually guaranteed for a period of years. It was provided, however, that cotton goods, the produce of the United Kingdom and of British colonies and possessions, should not be subject to import duties higher than 5 per cent. *ad valorem* from Dec. 31st, '97, until Dec. 31st, 1912, and after that date until the expiration of six months from the day on which one of the contracting parties shall have notified to the other its intention of terminating its operation. **Chief products** are wheat, barley and olive oil. **Revenue**, '97, £962,450; **expenditure**, £962,420; **public debt**, £5,702,000; **imports**, '96, £1,857,620; **exports**, £1,901,030. See **COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS, and DIPLOMACY**.

**Turkestan.** From Central Asia, or what was formerly known as Independent Tartary, Russia has formed two provinces—**Turkestan** and **Transcaspia** (*q.v.*). The former comprises the khanates and deserts annexed by Generals Tcherniaeff and Kaufmann between '60 and '75. **Area** about 409,500 sq. miles, with 3,800,000 inhabitants. The principal town is **Tashkent**, pop. 100,000; **Bokhara** and **Khiva** are under the control of a governor-general. The old military road from Orenburg to Tashkent is now abandoned, reinforcements and stores being sent to Turkestan from the Caspian to Samarcand by railway. —**Turkestan, Afghan.** Is an Afghan province north of the Hindoo Koosh, consisting of 70,000 sq. ms, and a population, mostly non-Afghan (*Uzbeq*), of nearly 1,000,000. Principal town, **Mazar-i-Sherif**, pop. 25,000, near the ruins of ancient Balkh. —**Turkestan, Eastern.** China's westernmost province, formerly known also as **Kashgaria**, a state established by the rebel Mussulmans under Yakoub Beg, the **Atalik Ghazi**. Includes the towns of **Yarkand**, **Kashgar**, and **Khoten**.

## TURKEY.

An empire possessing extensive territories in Europe, Asia, and Africa, governed by Sultan Abdul Hamid II. The Asian possessions are Asia Minor, Armenia and Kurdistan, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Yemen and the Hedjaz in Arabia. In Africa Tripoli and Bengazi belong to Turkey. The commands of the Sultan are absolute, unless opposed to the express direction of the Koran, a legal and theological code upon which the fundamental

laws of the empire are based. The legislative and executive authority is exercised through the Grand Vizier and the Sheik-ul-Islam, who are appointed by the Sultan, the latter with the nominal concurrence of the Ulema or general body of lawyers and theologians. The Grand Vizier is assisted by the Medjliss-i-Hass or Cabinet of Ministers, and for administrative purposes the empire is divided into 31 vilayets or governments, subdivided further into provinces, districts and communities. Nominally subject to Turkey are Bulgaria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Samos, and Egypt. It was also agreed, in '96, that Crete should be given autonomy, and by '98 the Turkish troops and Governor had been cleared out of the island. There are, it is estimated, about 16,000,000 Mahomedans and 5,000,000 Christians within the empire, besides those of other faiths. Agriculture is largely carried on, but in very primitive fashion. Tobacco, cereals, cotton, coffee, wine, silk and fruits are the chief productions. There are about 2500 miles of railway open. The area of Turkey, without the states nominally subject to it, is estimated at about 1,147,578 sq. m.; and the total population at about 23,187,659. Revenue, £16,828,475; expenditure, £16,754,019. Consolidated public debt, '98, £92,007,616. Imports, '94, £21,890,420; exports, £12,403,452. See ALBANIA, ARMENIA, CRETE, DIPLOMATIC, FOREIGN ARMIES, FOREIGN NAVIES, TRIPOLI, etc.

**History, '98.**—The treaty of peace with Greece was signed (Dec. 4th). Arrangements having been made by Greece, with the help of Great Britain, France and Russia, for the issue of a loan to cover the war indemnity, a Collective Note was presented to the Porte (May 6th), notifying that the evacuation of Thessaly should begin. The last bodies of Turkish troops left Larissa (June 6th), and the province of Thessaly was then handed over to the Greek authorities. Serious disturbances broke out in the Berane district, near the Montenegrin frontier, during June, owing apparently to blood feuds between Christian and Mahomedan Albanians. It was said that 40 villages had been burned to ashes, and the Christians fled over the frontier and took refuge in Montenegrin territory. A rebellion was also going on at this time in Yemen. The French and Italian Governments laid claim to 1,600,000 fr. of the Greek war indemnity loan as satisfaction for the losses sustained by their subjects in the massacres at Constantinople (July 14th). They had endeavoured in vain to get satisfaction from the Porte, and so took this method of putting an embargo on the last instalment of the loan to the amount named. The British Ambassador also put in a claim for £33,000, representing losses sustained by British subjects. The Porte, in reply, absolutely repudiated all responsibility, and protested against the action of France and Italy.

Following on the serious events which occurred in Crete (see CRETE, History, '98) the four Powers—Great Britain, Russia, France, and Italy—presented a Collective Note to the Sultan demanding the withdrawal of the Turkish troops within a month (Oct. 5th). The Sultan replied (10th) that the troops should be withdrawn, except from three fortified places, which would be held with garrisons sufficient to protect the Mahomedans. The Powers refused to recognise these conditions, and ultimately the Sultan agreed unconditionally to withdraw the troops (15th). The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived in the Dardanelles (17th) *en route* for the Holy Land, and were received by the Sultan in person, and for some days entertained with great state (18th). They afterwards went on to Haifa, Jaffa, and Jerusalem, where the new Evangelical Church of the Redeemer was solemnly dedicated. The announcement was also made that the Emperor when in Constantinople had acquired the property known as "Le dortoire de la Sainte Vierge," and this he presented to the German Catholic Society of the Holy Land. Beirut and Damascus were then visited, and the Imperial squadron sailed from Beirut (Nov. 12th). The Servian representative at Constantinople made urgent representations to the Porte during the month as to the outrages on Christians committed by Albanians in the Kossovo district.

**Turkey, Sultan of.** See ABDUL HAMID II.

**Turner, Right Hon. Sir George, K.C.M.G., Premier of Victoria,** is a Melbourne solicitor. He has only been in active political life since 1889, when he was elected to represent St. Kilda in the Legislative Assembly, and still represents that constituency. He took office as Commissioner of Customs and Minister of Health in '91, and held those portfolios in the Munro Ministry and that of Mr. Shiels. In '92 he became also Solicitor-General. He was chosen as the leader of the Opposition in '94, and it was on his motion that the Patterson Ministry was overthrown. At the general election of '94 his supporters secured a majority, and he was placed in power as Premier. His forte is organisation. He was one of the guests of the Imperial Government in London on the occasion of the Jubilee festivities in '97, and was then made a Privy Councillor.

**Typewriting.** Most of the leading companies provide instruction in the use of their machines, with tuition in shorthand; and typewriter examinations to test efficiency are conducted by the Society of Arts, the National Union of Typists, and other bodies. The National Union of Typists (registered), 29, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W., has been established to promote the professional interests of typists. Secretary, Mr. F. D. Pepper.



## U

**Uganda Protectorate, The**, includes not only Uganda proper, but Unyoro, Usoga, and other countries westwards up to the boundary of the Congo Free State. Uganda itself is a large tract of country situated to the west and north-west of Lake Victoria Nyanza. Its area is about 90,000 sq. miles. An active missionary propaganda has been carried on in the country of late years, with the result that the people are divided into two parties, the Protestants and the Catholics, who each claim about 3000 baptised adherents. There are also, of course, the heathen and the Mahomedan sections of the population. The population is estimated at from 300,000 to 500,000. The capital of the country is Mengo. A military force under British officers holds the country, the Government having taken over the administration from the Imperial British East Africa Company in '94, and made the country a protectorate. This force also in some degree looks after British interests on the west side of the Nile and in the Eastern Soudan. The civil administrator resides at Port Alice on the Victoria Nyanza. The development of the country has progressed wonderfully in the last year or two, and will doubtless go on still faster when the railway from the coast is completed. This undertaking has made considerable progress, as to which see **EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE**. See also **EGYPT** (map).—**History, '98**.—Serious news reached Great Britain towards the end of '97. It appeared that the Soudanese troops in the Uganda Rifles, who were appointed to accompany Major Macdonald on a special mission into the Upper Nile region, had mutinied, mainly because of the hard fighting they had been compelled for a long time to undergo, and of the smallness of their pay. They left Major Macdonald at Lake Baringo, and returned to Uganda *via* Nandi and Kavirondo. Major Macdonald and a number of troops that remained loyal following. Lubwas, in Usoga, a fort commanding the Nile crossing, was then taken by the mutineers, who also made prisoners of Major Thruston and other Government officers, and eventually murdered them. Fighting followed, and the aspect of affairs becoming serious, Indian troops were ordered to the front, and the 27th Bombay Infantry were sent to the terminus of the railway. Lieut. Macdonald and others were said to have been killed in an engagement on Dec. 10th. The mutineers retired from Fort Lubwas (Jan. 9th) across the Victoria Nyanza, and were at once pursued by a force under Captain Harrison. They reached Uganda, however, and marched on Mkono (16th). Captain Harrison overtook them at Kabazambi, to the south of Mruli, and defeated them, after killing 60 and wounding 100 (Feb. 23rd). They were finally defeated and dispersed (Aug. 4th). The report of Mr. Berkeley, H.M. Commissioner in Uganda on the mutiny, was issued (Sept. 22nd), having been dispatched from Kampala in May. He stated that the mutineers had been overworked, and had only just finished a campaign against Mwanga when they were ordered to join Major Macdonald's expedition. This gave rise to disaffection, and, once having mutinied, the men went from bad to worse.

**Unification of London.** For a report of the Royal Commission appointed in '93 to inquire into the conditions on which an amalgamation of the City and the County of London could take place, and to make specific and practical proposals for the purpose, see eds. '95, '96, and '97. See also separate article on **LONDON LOCAL GOVERNMENT**.

**Unitarians.** The name commonly given to Christians who do not accept the doctrine of the Trinity, or the Deity of Christ. **Congregations** number about 250 in England, besides 20 mission stations, 32 in Wales, 10 in Scotland, 40 in Ireland. The **British and Foreign Unitarian Association** is not representative of the churches, but consists of independent subscribers desirous of promoting "the principles of Unitarian Christianity." The writings of Dr. W. E. Channing, Theodore Parker, Dr. James Martineau, and others, have made Unitarian thought familiar to many outside the limits of the denomination. The only technically Unitarian College is that of the **Unitarian Home Missionary College** in Manchester, which educates for the ministry students who are not able to enter Manchester College (*q.v.*), recently removed to Oxford, where most of the leading Unitarian ministers are trained. There is a triennial Conference of non-subscribing congregations, which consists almost entirely of Unitarians. The professedly Unitarian congregations of the **United States** number 350; of these 232 are in New England, many of them being old Puritan foundations. (See also **SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION**.) The *Inquirer*, which is a weekly newspaper (established '42), is described as a "Journal of Liberal Religious Thought and Life." The present editor is the Rev. V. D. Davis, B.A. Office, Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

**United Presbyterian Church (Scotland).** See **CHURCH OF SCOTLAND**.

**United Service Institution.** See **ROYAL U. S. INSTITUTION**.

## UNITED STATES.

The United States are a confederation of forty-five North American sovereign states united together by a federal bond for Imperial objects, the local administration being reserved to each state. By the constitution of 1787 and subsequent amendments the government is intrusted to three separate authorities—the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The first is vested in a **President** elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November every leap year for four years by electors appointed by each separate state. The number of such electors is equal to the number of senators and representatives to which the State is entitled in Congress; but no senator or representative can be an elector. The President is commander of the national forces, and has a veto on all laws passed by Congress, although a bill may become law in spite of his veto, on being afterwards passed by a two-thirds majority of each House of Congress. The administration is conducted under the immediate authority of the President by eight ministers chosen by him, and holding office at his pleasure, though con-



firmed by the Senate. A Vice-President is chosen in the same manner as the President; he is *ex-officio* President of the Senate, and in case of the death or resignation of the President he assumes his office for the remainder of the term, and the Senate elects a temporary vice-president. The legislative power is vested in Congress, which consists of (1) the Senate, of 90 members—two chosen by each state legislature for six years—who ratify or reject all treaties made by the President, confirm or reject all appointments made by the President, and who constitute a court of impeachment, with power only to remove or disqualify from office; (2) the House of Representatives, of 357 members, chosen every two years by all adult male citizens duly qualified according to the laws of their respective states, and apportioned among the states according to population. In addition to the representatives, delegates from "territories" (districts not organised into states) are entitled to debate on matters pertinent to their interests, but must not vote. Congress may propose an amendment to the constitution if two-thirds of both houses deem it necessary; and such amendment shall be deemed to be incorporated in the constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states. All members of Congress are paid \$500 per annum. The judicial power is confided to a Supreme Court (the members of which are nominated by the President for life) with power to interpret the constitution, to decide all disputes between the Federal Government and the individual states, and to hear all causes arising under the federal laws, etc. The constitutions and modes of administration of the various states bear a close resemblance to each other—the executive being confided to a governor and the legislative to two elective chambers. Roughly speaking, each state has voluntarily surrendered to the central Government all federal matters, including taxation for federal purposes only, while reserving the right to administer all local affairs and to impose local taxes at its pleasure. The soil of the United States not included within the boundaries of an individual state is divided into "territories," the districts of Columbia, Alaska, and three Indian territories, containing about 250,000 Indians. When duly qualified by population, etc., it is competent for the confederacy to form the territories into new "states" and admit them into the Union. The "district of Columbia" is a neutral territory under the direct government of the confederacy, in which is situated the capital, Washington. During '98 Hawaii (*q.v.*) was annexed and declared a territory, Porto Rico (*q.v.*) was also ceded by Spain, and the cession of the Philippine Islands was demanded of Spain. See History '98 below. Perfect equality is accorded to all religions. Education is free and general, although backward in some of the former slave states, the cost being met from state or local funds, and the Federal Government contributing a portion. Uninhabited and uncultivated land is held to be national property, and titles to stated portions may be acquired under the homestead laws and the timber-culture Acts. Cereals, sugar, cotton, tobacco, live stock, timber, iron, silver, gold, coal and other minerals are the chief products, and there are many large and flourishing manufacturing industries. There are over 182,000 miles of railway in operation, and about 16,000 miles of street railways and

traction lines, of which nearly 14,000 miles are worked by electricity. The total area of the Union is 3,501,409 sq. miles; the population, at the census of '90, was 62,654,302, of whom 32,067,880 were males, and 30,554,370 females. The whites numbered 54,983,890, and the coloured 7,638,360. The proportion of the foreign-born was 14.77. In '93 the population was computed to be about 68,000,000. The wealth of the country was estimated by the Census Office at, for real property, \$39,544,544,333; and for personal property at \$25,492,546,864, giving a total of \$65,037,091,197, or £13,000,000,000. Revenue, '97-8, £84,273,150; expenditure, £92,369,870; exports, '97-8, £256,523,305; imports, £102,675,472. The national debt in '97 amounted to £373,681,800. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC; see also BEHRING SEA QUESTION, FOREIGN ARMIES, and FOREIGN NAVIES.

**Political Parties.**—Until '92 practically the only parties in American political life were the Republicans and the Democrats. In that year, however a third party, first known as the Farmers' Alliance and afterwards as the Populist or People's Party, was founded, and soon attracted the support of many working men. The programme it has advocated is a simple and sweeping one. It includes public ownership and control of the railways and tramways of the country, and the direct issue of currency to the people by the Government without the intervention of any of the national banks. All its members are therefore silver men and bimetalists. They contend that the other parties are bound up with and support the three great monopolies of the country—the banking, speculating, and railway interests. At the '92 Presidential election the voting was as follows: Democrats 277, Republicans 145, Populists 22. The election was fought on two points mainly, the tariff and the silver question, the Democrats being for the repeal of the McKinley and the Sherman Acts, and the Republicans of course strongly upholding both Acts. The elections in Nov. '93, for the State governors, went very much in favour of the Republicans, and the general election in Nov. '94 resulted in a crushing defeat for the Democrats. During '95 and '96 important and startling changes took place in the relations of parties. The lines of division between Republicans and Democrats were broken down in two ways. On the one hand there were men of both parties who sympathised with the Free Silver policy, which was energetically pushed during these two years; and on the other there was, as it proved, a majority, also made up of members of both parties, in favour of the preservation of a gold standard. In the Republican party the gold standard triumphed, and its preservation was adopted as a plank in the party platform, though they expressly pledged themselves to promote international bimetalism. The Democrats, on the contrary, were captured by Silverite and Populist influences, and adopted a platform which included the free coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, and many points of the Populist programme. This was too much for the Democrats in favour of a gold standard, and with the explicit approval of President Cleveland, they split from the majority, and held a Convention and named a candidate of their own. There were in all no less than seven nominations for the Presidency, but three of these nominations, by the Democrats, the Populists, and

the Silverites, were of the same man, Mr. Bryan. The Republicans nominated Mr. M'Kinley, and the gold standard Democrats General Palmer, while two comparatively insignificant sections, the Prohibitionists and the Socialists, indulged in candidates of their own. The real fight lay of course between Mr. M'Kinley and Mr. Bryan, or rather between the two policies as to the currency which they represented. The tariff issue was also involved, but very little was heard of it during the contest, the result of which was a victory for Mr. M'Kinley. Congress officially declared the voting to be as follows (Feb. 10th, '97): Mr. M'Kinley 271, Mr. Bryan 176. The popular voting showed an aggregate of 7,123,234 votes for Mr. M'Kinley, and 6,499,365 for Mr. Bryan, while a small number of votes were cast for the other candidates, amounting in all to 276,203. Early in '98, before the war with Spain began, the Bryanites seemed to be gathering strength again, but the war brought a number of entirely new issues before the nation, particularly those relating to a foreign policy, and in face of these, currency questions were, to a large extent, forgotten or lost sight of. The elections for the House of Representatives were held in Nov. '98, in many states simultaneously with the elections for State Governors and Legislatures. Prior to the elections there were in the House 202 Republicans, 125 Democrats, and 30 Populists and Silverites. Although complete returns were not to hand, it was yet ascertained (Nov. 11th) that 185 "sound money" Republicans had been elected, besides 3 Silver Republicans, 160 Democrats, and 4 Populists. Since the State Legislatures elect the Senate, it was also apparent that there would be 54 Republicans there. Thus the Silver party were placed in a hopeless minority in both Houses. The successful conduct of the war, in spite of the defects in administration complained of, no doubt operated in favour of the Republican party.

**History, '98.**—In his annual Message to Congress the President urged the necessity of currency legislation, and, with regard to Cuba, declared that time should be given the Spanish Government to show that the new policy would bring about peace (Dec. 6th, '97). This position was adhered to for some time, despite efforts by the Jingoists to force on a more vigorous policy. A resolution declaring United States bonds to be payable either in gold or silver was carried by the Senate by a majority of 15 (Jan. 28th), but rejected by the House by a majority of 50; and the Republican majority thus showed their determination to follow the President's declared policy of sound money and currency reform. In February an indiscreet letter written by the Spanish Minister at Washington somehow got into print, and as it contained various reflections on the President, the resignation of the minister, Señor Dupuy de Lôme, followed as a matter of course (10th). Señor Polo Bernabe was appointed to succeed him. Before the excitement over this incident had subsided the United States second-class battleship *Maine*, lying in Havana harbour, was destroyed by an explosion, 2 officers and 253 men being killed (Feb. 15th). An inquiry into the cause of the explosion was commenced, and the relations between the two countries got steadily worse. The American report on the *Maine* explosion was to the effect that the

cause lay outside the ship, and was probably a submarine mine (March 25th). The Spanish authorities, however, held that the cause of the explosion was inside the ship. The President sent the American report to Congress (28th), together with a message in which he said that the report had been communicated to the Spanish Government, and he would advise Congress as to the result. Meanwhile General Woodford, the American representative at Madrid, telegraphed that the Spanish Government had revoked the Concentration decree in the western provinces of Cuba, had made a grant of money, and would accept any further assistance from the United States towards feeding and succouring the distressed country people. The preparation of terms of peace would be left to the Cuban Parliament, which would not meet till May 4th, but if the insurgents asked meanwhile for a suspension of hostilities it would be granted. This represented the Spanish reply to the American demand for a speedy settlement of affairs in the island, and it was considered very unsatisfactory, American opinion being firm and unanimous as to the necessity of making Cuba free, even at the cost of war with Spain. The six great Powers joined in presenting an appeal to the President, which expressed the hope that an agreement might be come to, which would secure the maintenance of peace and afford all necessary guarantees for the re-establishment of order in Cuba (April 7th). The President replied that the Government appreciated the humanitarian and disinterested character of the appeal, and were confident that equal appreciation would be shown for their own earnest and unselfish endeavours to end a situation the indefinite prolongation of which had become intolerable. The President's long-delayed Message to Congress was sent (11th), asking it to authorise and empower him to take measures to secure the full and final termination of hostilities in Cuba, and the establishment there of a stable Government capable of maintaining order, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States for these purposes as might be necessary. He also recommended that the distribution of food supplies should be continued. Congress at once began to debate on this Message, and the Senate passed a resolution which included the recognition of the independence of the Cuban Republic. This was in direct opposition to the President's Message, and the House of Representatives rejected it; but a conference between the two Houses led to the elimination of the clause as to independence, and the passing of concurrent resolutions demanding that Spain should at once withdraw from Cuba, and directing and empowering the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry the resolutions into effect. An express disclaimer of any desire to annex Cuba was added (19th). The President then sent the resolutions as an ultimatum to Madrid, but before it could be delivered the Spanish Government broke off diplomatic relations and handed the American Minister his passports. The Spanish Minister also left Washington. Orders were at once given to blockade Havana (21st), and the President was authorised to call out the Volunteers. War credits were passed and an expeditionary force under General Shafter was mobilised. Meanwhile several Spanish vessels were captured, and a



heavy blow was struck at Spain by the destruction of her squadron in Manila harbour (see PHILIPPINE ISLANDS), for which the American commander, Admiral Dewey, received the thanks of Congress. Transports carrying troops with supplies and ammunition were sent to Manila from San Francisco (26th). British sympathy with the objects aimed at by the Government was plainly shown, and a much more friendly feeling than had previously existed began to prevail towards Great Britain and Canada. One result of this was the agreement to refer the Behring Sea question and the Alaska boundary question, with other controversial matters, to a Commission for settlement (May 30th). Major-General Shafter left Key West with 15,000 men (June 13th), and opened the campaign in Cuba, which ended in the destruction of the Spanish fleet, and the surrender of Santiago and the whole of the eastern part of the island (for details see CUBA). After long consideration Hawaii was definitely annexed and attached to the Military Department of California (July 17th). An expedition under General Miles left Cuba and effected a landing at Guanica in Porto Rico (25th), easily dislodging the Spanish forces there. Overtures for peace were then made by the Spanish Government through the French Ambassador at Washington, and the following terms were laid down: the relinquishment and evacuation by Spain of Cuba, the cession to the United States of Porto Rico and all other Spanish possessions in the West Indies, and certain islands in the Ladrões, and the occupation by the United States of Manila till the conclusion of a treaty of peace determining the "control, disposition, and government of the Philippines" (Aug. 2nd). These terms were accepted by Spain, and embodied in a protocol which was signed at Washington (12th). The President then issued a proclamation suspending hostilities, but before the news could reach Manila the city was taken by the American army and navy there co-operating (13th). Much discussion then took place in the press as to the responsibility for the terribly insanitary condition of the American forces and the inadequacy of the commissariat arrangements not only in Cuba and Porto Rico, but in the health camps in the States themselves. A sharp controversy between General Miles and Mr. Alger ensued, and eventually a Commission was appointed to investigate the conduct of the War Department since the commencement of the war (Sept. 9th). During the arrangements for nominating the Commissioners to arrange the peace treaty and the evacuation of ceded Spanish territory, opinions were divided as to what should be demanded in the Philippines; but gradually the views of the country and of the Government settled into a resolve to annex the islands. General Miles announced (20th) that a force of 50,000 would be mobilised for the permanent occupation of Cuba, 20,000 for the Philippines, 14,000 for Porto Rico, and 4000 for Honolulu. A sensation in domestic politics was caused when Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, the Republican "boss," was committed for trial before the Philadelphia Criminal Court on a charge of conspiring to make a fraudulent use of the money in the People's Bank (Oct. 6th). The American Peace Commissioners, under the presidency of Mr. Day, met the Spanish Commissioners at Paris early in the month, and

began to discuss the terms of the final treaty of peace. Differences of opinion at once manifested themselves, the Americans refusing to assume the sovereignty of Cuba, or responsibility in any form for the Cuban debt, and demanding the cession of the Philippine Archipelago. The Spanish Commissioners disputed both points, but eventually provisionally agreed to accept the article proposed as to Cuba. They, however, energetically protested against the claim to the Philippines, and declared that Spain had not renounced her sovereignty over those islands, nor was the question left open by the terms of the Protocol. Throughout the first two weeks in November the question was keenly discussed, and the Spanish representatives suggested that, to avoid a rupture, the matter should be referred to arbitration. The Americans refused this (21st) but offered to give Spain \$20,000,000 as an indemnity for the Philippines, and to admit Spanish imports for 5 years on equal terms with American goods.

**United States, President of the.** See M'KINLEY, WILLIAM.

**University College, London,** founded 1826, was opened in '28 under the title of "The University of London." In '36 it was thought desirable to separate the College from the University, and the former was incorporated in that year as "University College, London," by royal charter, which was annulled in '69, and the College re-incorporated with additional powers. There are, therefore, two distinct institutions—the one a teaching body and the other an examining body. The curriculum includes courses in arts, law, science, engineering, theoretical and applied, medicine, and the fine arts. There is also University College Hospital, with upwards of 200 beds. President of the College, Rt. Hon. Lord Reay, G.C.S.I.; Vice-President, R. B. Haldane, Q.C., M.P. Deans: Professors J. A. Platt, M.A.; T. Hudson Beare; R. J. Godlee, M.S., M.B., F.R.C.S. Secretary, J. M. Horsburgh, M.A. The students number about 2000.

**University College of North Wales (Bangor),** The, is one of the constituent colleges of the University of Wales. Opened 1884. It received a royal Charter in '85, and it is in receipt of a Government grant of £4000 per annum, besides an annual grant in aid of its Agricultural Department. There are a large number of entrance scholarships connected with the institution. The College possesses a valuable library containing over 20,000 volumes. Secretary, J. E. Lloyd.

**University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire (Cardiff),** The, is one of the constituent colleges of the University of Wales. Established by royal charter in 1884. All students entering the College must be at least sixteen years of age, and all the classes are open to both sexes. There is a special place of residence for women students at Aberdare Hall, the principal of which is Miss Hurlbatt. There is a large number of exhibitions and entrance scholarships connected with the College. The total number of students is 431, and of these about 163 are women. President, Lord Tredegar; Principal, J. Viriamus Jones, M.A. (Oxon.), B.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.S.; Registrar, J. Austin Jenkins, B.A.

**University College of Wales (Aberystwith),** The, is one of the constituent



colleges of the University of Wales. It was supported for many years by freewill offerings, but since '86 it has been in receipt of a Government grant of £4000 per annum. Besides the ordinary courses in Arts and Science, the College has a Department of Agriculture and a Normal Department. A department for the training of secondary teachers has also been organised. The total number of students during the session '97-8 was 407, of whom 174 were women, nearly all residing at a hostel under the superintendence of Miss E. A. Carpenter, President, Lord Rendel; Principal, T. F. Roberts, M.A. Oxon.; Registrar, T. Mortimer Green.

**University College School**, Gower Street, established 1832, is completely unsectarian—separate classification in all subjects—a modern school with classical department. Prepares for University College and London matriculation, as well as for Universities, Woolwich, etc. Pupils, 330. *Motto*, *Paulatin sed firmiter*. **Head Master**, F. P. Barnard, M.A. **Secretary**, J. M. Horsburgh, M.A. Amongst its alumni are the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Leighton, Sir George Lewis, Professor Michael Foster, Mr. R. H. Hutton, Lord Justice Lindley, Mr. Justice Charles, Rt. Hon. J. W. Mellor, Sir G. Faudel-Phillips, Bart., and Rt. Hon. W. C. Gully, Speaker of the House of Commons.

### UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The object of this movement is to provide "the means of higher education for persons of all classes and of both sexes engaged in the regular occupations of life." It commenced in '72 with the **University of Cambridge**; about four years later **Oxford** took it up—abandoning it, however, until '85; and in '76 was formed the **London Society for the Extension of University Teaching** within the Metropolitan area. **Durham University** has been associated with Cambridge in forwarding the work in Northumberland and Durham; **Victoria University** is also in the field; and the **Scotch Universities** are making a similar plan for laying siege to the north. The **University of Sydney**, New South Wales, adopted the scheme in '87. An American Society for the Extension of University Teaching has been formed at Philadelphia and Chicago, and several other American universities have begun work on similar lines. Such is a general view of the present position of this movement; an insight into its working is afforded from the following details regarding the Cambridge, London, and Oxford schemes.

**Cambridge.**—The external work of the University—the Local Examinations and the Local Lectures (University Extension)—is controlled by a syndicate of eighteen, appointed by the University Senate. The Preliminary, Junior, and Senior Local Examinations are intended for children of school age, and are held in December, while the Higher Local, for adults of both sexes, is held in June. Under the Local Lectures (University Extension) Scheme there are two principal terms in the year—September to December, and January to March—and a course of twelve lectures is given in each term. Lectures are also given less often in the summer term—April to July. At the end of each term a special examination is held and certificates awarded on the joint report of examiner and lecturer. **Sessional Certificates** are awarded for a session's work consisting of two terminal

courses in Educational Sequence, and the **Vice-Chancellor's Certificate of Systematic Study** is awarded to students for four sessions' work, under certain conditions. Of the whole number of centres connected with Cambridge, eight are affiliated—viz., Derby, Exeter, Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Norwich, Plymouth with Stonehouse and Devonport, Scarborough, and Sunderland. (See previous eds. for the privileges given to affiliated students.) A town may come under the operation of the ordinary scheme by providing a place of meeting for the lectures and classes and an inclusive fee of £50 per course to the University. All the local expenses are met by the local committee, who also fix and receive the fees. In connection with the **Norfolk County Council** courses on scientific subjects, bearing on agriculture, were given by lecturers of the Syndicate during the past five sessions followed in the summer by courses of practical work in the University Laboratory attended by Norfolk Teachers holding County Council scholarships. For this work the system is variously modified to suit local needs. Full particulars as to the Local Examinations may be obtained from the **Secretary for Examinations** of the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate, Syndicate Buildings, Cambridge, and as to the Local Lectures from the **Secretary for Lectures** at the same address.

**London.**—This organisation comprises a council of 34 members; President, the Rt. Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., D.C.L., F.R.S., M.P.; Chairman, the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of London. Bedford College, Birkbeck Institution, City of London College, College for Men and Women, Gilchrist Educational Trust, Joint Grand Gresham Committee, King's College, Technical Education Board of the London County Council, London Institution, Queen's College, Royal Institution, University College, University Extension Local Centres Association (London), and the Working Men's College, each nominate a member of the council; the remaining 20 are elected by members of the Society. Any one may become a member of the Society by paying an annual subscription of £1 rs., or £50 for a life membership. These subscriptions and voluntary subscriptions constitute the Society's revenue. The council is assisted and advised on educational matters by the **Universities' Joint Board**, which consists of three representatives from each of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London; Chairman, James Stuart, M.A., LL.D., M.P. The Joint Board nominates the lecturers and examiners and awards certificates. The scheme of work is as follows—two terms in the winter, each of ten weeks, weekly lectures followed by a conversational class, weekly papers for the lecturers, and final examinations. A summer course of five weeks completes the session of twenty-five weeks. Certificates are awarded for the work of a term, of a session, and of a period of four sessions. The Local Centres are managed by local committees, who fix and receive the students' fees. The Society provides lecturers and examiners, the charge being £30 for a course of ten, and £35 for a course of twelve lectures, £5 to £10 being added in the case of courses illustrated by experiments—chiefly in Chemistry and Physics. The students' fees vary from 1s. to £1 rs., according to the locality and the discretion of the local committees. The total number of students in '97-8 was 13,155, who attended 159 courses of

lectures at 57 centres. The Council submitted evidence to the Royal Commission on a University for London (*q.v.*), showing that the work done by the London organisation is worthy of recognition by the New University. **Secretary to the Council**, C. W. Kimmins, M.A., D.Sc.; **Assistant Secretary**, Percy M. Wallace, M.A.; **Office**, Charterhouse, E.C. Consult *University Extension Journal* (Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.).

**Oxford.**—The University first took an active part in educating non-matriculated students by means of University Extension Courses in '78. In '85 the system was reorganised on its present lines. Local committees at 108 centres acted last year ('97-8) in concert with the Oxford University Delegates, and arranged 145 courses, at which the total average attendance was 18,242 students. The number of lecturers was 35, and of lectures given 1092. Much of the work hitherto done by University Extension Lectures has been of an experimental nature, but there are many gratifying signs that while the early enthusiasm of the movement is not spent, its educational efficiency is steadily increasing. At Reading the University Extension College (of which Mr. Mackinder, M.A., Student of Christ Church, is Principal) has 709 regular students (besides 2000 who attend occasional lectures) and over 20 teachers. Of 727 students who entered for final examinations, 268 candidates received certificates of distinction, and 402 satisfied the examiner. Though in these examinations they only write one paper, the standard for distinction is identical with that required (but on several papers) in the Final University Examinations for B.A. During the last ten years the local committees have spent on Oxford courses more than £50,000. The method of University Extension work is (except in class work in languages or laboratory work in Natural Sciences) invariably the lecture, followed or preceded by a class supplemented by weekly exercises corrected by the lecturer. The ninth summer meeting will be held in Oxford in August '99. The main courses of study pursued at the meeting of '97 will be continued in sequence. They will include:—(1) the History and Literature of the Period 1837—1871; (2) the Science, Music, and Art of the Nineteenth Century; (3) Economic History and Theory; (4) the History and Theory of Education; (5) Hellenic Studies in the Nineteenth Century; (6) Architecture. Classes in Languages will also be held. All information can be obtained from the **Secretary**, Mr. J. A. R. Marriott, M.A., Examination Schools, Oxford.

**University Settlements.** It is the object of University settlements to bring together the large body of wage earners and the philosopher who is attacking social problems, and to make out of them an efficient instrument for national progress. Settlements were started, as Canon Barnett has explained, "without the equipment of an endowment, and without any sectarian or political object. They were to be simply club-houses, in which men and women of the University status should live their own lives in the midst of industrial districts. . . . The first intention has been modified by circumstances. Some settlements have now been attached to missions, and some have become identified with sectarian objects." The first of these settlements was Toynbee Hall (Canon Barnett, M.A., warden), opened in Commercial Street, White-

chapel, in '84. This was an Oxford movement, in which Balliol College took a leading part. The settlement was named after Arnold Toynbee, a Balliol tutor, who in '75 had taken rooms in Whitechapel, and had helped in parish work in St. Jude's for the purpose of studying economic problems. **Oxford House**, Bethnal Green is a Church of England movement. There is a Mission House and Settlement at Battersea carried on by Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, with headquarters at Caius House, Battersea Square (warden, Rev. W. B. L. Hopkins). **Mansfield House**, Barking Road, Canning Town, E. (Percy Alden, M.A., warden), commenced by students of Mansfield College, Oxford, works on religious (unsectarian) as well as on social and educational lines. A new residence, at 89, Barking Road, was opened in Dec. '97; it contains rooms for 17 men, besides offices and a reception hall. There are also a meeting hall and men's club at 143-7, Barking Road; the "Fairbairn House" Lads' Club, at 310-12, Barking Road; and the "Wave" Lodging House, at 235, Victoria Dock Road, under the control of the Settlement. **The Bermondsey Settlement** (Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, M.A., warden) in Farncombe Street, Jamaica Road, the Women's Branch being at 149, Lower Road, Rotherhithe, S.E., is largely supported by Methodists (but is undenominational in general character), and "Browning Hall," York Road, Walworth (Rev. F. H. Stead, M.A., warden), by Congregationalists. Closely connected with University settlements are the settlements of women workers. Mayfield House (Miss Corbett, resident Head), started in Bethnal Green in the autumn of '89 (a settlement of old Cheltenham College girls), has now removed to Shoreditch. St. Margaret's House, Bethnal Green (Miss Harington, resident Head), a women's branch of Oxford House, at first worked temporarily in connection with Mayfield House, but separating in '92, and taking its name from St. Margaret of Scotland, has formed two branches, one at Stratford, E., under Mrs. Crossley and Miss Yatman, which works in conjunction with Oxford Trinity College Settlement, Tenby Road, Stratford (Rev. W. J. Roxburgh, B.A., warden), and another in the Isle of Dogs, E. (Miss A. M. Harington, resident Head). The women's settlement in Canning Town, E. (Miss R. H. Cheetham, resident Head), works upon a religious though unsectarian basis. Amongst its agencies is a medical mission and hospital, with a resident lady physician (Dr. Margaret Pearse). A committee elected by the women students of the Universities manage a well-arranged and thriving Settlement, known as the **Women's University Settlement**, at 44, 45, and 46, Nelson Square, Blackfriars Road, S.E.: Warden, Miss Sewell. Courses of training are arranged here in social work amongst the poor, and resident students are received. Fees from £30 to £35 per annum; for students, £50.

**Uppingham School.** Archdeacon Johnson's School, founded 1584; reorganised '75. Three leaving exhibitions of £60, £50 and £40 offered every year, and 16 of about £22 each to Cambridge. Entrance scholarships, two of £70, two of £50, two of £30 annually. There are 404 boys in the School and 30 masters, and 6 assistant music masters. There is also a Lower School. **Head Master**, Rev. E. Carus Selwyn.



**Uruguay.** A republic on the east coast of South America, south of Brazil. Capital, **Monte Video**, pop. 245,000, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. The Executive is vested in a president elected for four years. The legislature is composed of a Senate of 19 chosen for six years by an electoral college, one-third retiring every two years, and a Chamber of 69 members elected for three years, one for each 3000 of population. In the recess a permanent committee of two senators and five deputies assume legislative power and control of general administration. State religion Roman Catholic, but all others tolerated. Education obligatory; cost partly borne by the State. Cattle and sheep form the chief wealth of the country, but there is a future for agriculture. There are over 1000 miles of railway open. **Area**, 72,110 sq. miles; **pop.** 900,000. **Revenue**, '97, £3,300,000; **expenditure**, £3,191,000; **debt**, '98, £25,670,000; **imports**, '96, £5,105,947; **exports**, £6,077,820. For Ministry, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC**.—**History**, '98.—Ex-President Herrera and others of the Opposition were arrested on a charge of con-

spiracy (Nov. 30th, '97) and condemned to exile. More disturbances followed, and President Cuestas proclaimed a dictatorship (Jan. 9th). A decree dissolving the Chambers followed (Feb. 10th), and a provisional Government was formed to administer affairs until the elections in November, with Señor Cuestas as Governor. The popular approval of the action of Señor Cuestas was shown by public demonstrations in his honour; business revived, and the general outlook immensely improved. A revolt of two artillery regiments, led by officers who favoured ex-President Herrera, was crushed (July 4th), the Blancos and the population generally supporting President Cuestas. The ringleaders were at once banished to Buenos Ayres. The Government decided (Sept. 4th) to suspend the issue of Treasury certificates, to resume the cash payment of its local monthly obligations, and to convert the outstanding certificates, amounting to about \$4,000,000, into 6-per-cent. internal debt, guaranteed by a tax on the administrative salaries.

## V

### VACCINATION.

The enforcement of vaccination has for many years been a subject of much controversy. The Boards of Guardians, the authorities empowered to enforce the Vaccination Acts, were most diverse in their action, and while some Boards rigorously enforced the law and prosecuted defaulters at every opportunity, others abstained altogether from taking proceedings against persons who did not have their children vaccinated. An anti-vaccination league aroused much opposition to the practice of vaccination, founding their objection chiefly on the risk of communication of diseases by means of vaccination. In the case of one Board of Guardians the Local Government Board endeavoured, by obtaining a *mandamus*, to compel them to enforce vaccination, and some of the guardians were imprisoned; but the result was not satisfactory, and this method of compulsion was not again resorted to. Meanwhile, some Boards of Guardians were doing much harm to the cause of vaccination by repeated prosecutions of the same offenders. In '89 the Royal Commission on Vaccination was appointed. The members of the Commission were:—Lord Herschell (Chairman); Sir James Paget, Bart., F.R.S.; Sir Charles Dalrymple, Bart., M.P.; Sir W. Guyer Hunter, M.P.; Sir Edwin H. Galsworthy; Sir William Savory, Bart.; John Syer Bristowe, M.D.; Wm. Job Collins, M.D.; John S. Dugdale, Q.C., M.P.; Professor Michael Foster, M.D.; Jonathan Hutchinson; J. Allanson Picton, M.P.; Samuel Whitbread, M.P.; F. Meadows White, Q.C.; and J. A. Bright, M.P. The Commission submitted an interim report in '92, recommending that repeated penalties for non-vaccination should not be imposed. The final report was issued in Sept. '96. It was signed by 11 out of 13 Commissioners, the dissentients being Dr.

W. J. Collins and Mr. J. Allanson Picton. The Commissioners declared their opinion that vaccination has a protective effect, diminishing the liability to attack and mitigating the severity of the disease; that this protection is greatest during the nine or ten years following vaccination—it then rapidly diminishes, but never altogether ceases; that re-vaccination restores the temporary protection against attack, and that the beneficial effects of vaccination are greatest in those cases in which it has been most thorough; that the diseases alleged to result from vaccination are undoubtedly real and not inconsiderable in gross amount, yet insignificant in relation to the extent of vaccination work done, and are diminishing under the better precautions of the present day. The principal recommendations of the Commission were as follows:—1. Repeated penalties for non-vaccination should be abolished. 2. Calf lymph instead of humanised lymph should be used. 3. Calf lymph should be supplied by the State, and be within the reach of every vaccinator. 4. Vaccination should be performed at the child's home, as in Scotland, instead of at public vaccination stations. 5. Every medical man who performs vaccination successfully should be entitled to a fee in the same way as public vaccinators. 6. The period within which a child must be vaccinated should be extended to six months (instead of three months) from birth. 7. Persons having a conscientious objection to vaccination might be exempt from penalties for non-vaccination of their children if they satisfied the local authority of their objection, or made a statutory declaration before a magistrate or other authorised person. Any change of law to this effect was to be limited to five years in the first instance. 8. Persons imprisoned for non-vaccination of their children should not be treated as criminals. The Commission



attached great importance to re-vaccination, but did not recommend that it should be compulsory. Dr. Collins and Mr. Picton, the dissentient Commissioners, as well as Mr. Whitbread and Mr. J. A. Bright, recommended the abolition of compulsory vaccination. The statistics of vaccination show a great falling off in the numbers vaccinated, and this is particularly the case since the period when the Royal Commission was appointed. In '95, out of 921,512 children whose births were registered, 624,690, or 67·8 per cent., were recorded as having been successfully vaccinated; 104,830, or 11·4 per cent., died unvaccinated; while of the rest more than 20 per cent. of the total number born appear to have escaped vaccination. There is every reason to think that the returns for '96 and '97 will show a far larger proportion of unvaccinated children. In the Metropolis there has always been a greater proportion of unvaccinated children than in the rest of England. In the year ending Sept. '97, the vaccinations performed by public vaccinators at the cost of the poor rates bore the proportion of 32 per cent. to the births registered during the year. In '81 this percentage was 61.

The Vaccination Act, '98, effected great changes in the law as to vaccination, following closely many of the recommendations of the Royal Commission. The most important changes related to the substitution of domiciliary vaccination for vaccination at public stations, the use of glycerinated calf lymph in all cases where required, and the exemption from penalties of conscientious objectors. For fuller details see SESSION, sects. 97 and 98. The Act does not deal with the subject of revaccination. On Oct. 18th, '98, the Local Government Board issued an order regulating the duties, remuneration, etc., of public vaccinators and vaccination officers, and repealing all previous regulations as to vaccination. Vaccination officers and public vaccinators are appointed by the Boards of Guardians; the former have the duty of enforcing the Vaccination Acts—they issue notices to parents, keep records as to vaccination of all the children in their district, and institute proceedings in cases of default. A vaccination officer is empowered to take proceedings of his own accord against persons in default, without any direction from the Board of Guardians (see the decision of the Queen's Bench Division in the case of *Bramble v. Lowe* [1897], 1 Q.B., 283). By the order of the Local Government Board, the guardians are to pay the reasonable expenses incurred by a vaccination officer in proceedings taken by him. Previously, vaccination officers and public vaccinators were remunerated chiefly by fees in respect of successful vaccinations, and owing to the diminishing number of vaccinations in recent years their remuneration was in many cases greatly reduced. Henceforth both public vaccinators and vaccination officers are to be paid by fees for every birth registered in their district in addition to fees for successful vaccinations. It may be useful to note that a public vaccinator is required to vaccinate, free of charge, with glycerinated calf lymph issued by the Local Government Board, any child resident in his district or any person (not a child) who has not previously been vaccinated, and also to re-vaccinate any person who is ten years of age or over, and who has not been previously re-vaccinated

within a period of ten years. If so requested, the public vaccinator is to visit the home of the person for performing the vaccination.

**Vagrancy Act, '98.** See SESSION, sect. 99.  
**"Vanity Fair."** This pioneer of the so-called society journal was founded by Mr. T. Gibson Bowles (now M.P. for King's Lynn) in Nov. '68. It has always been noted for its literary pretensions, and for its weekly caricature, which is *sui generis*. The chief artist is Mr. Leslie Ward ("Spy"), who occupies the position so long held by the late Carlo Pellegrini ("Ape"). Its politics are old-fashioned Tory. It devotes considerable space to Service matters. *Vanity Fair* changed hands for the second time in its history in March '95, but the **Editor and Manager** is still Mr. Oliver A. Fry. **Office, 7, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.**

**Van Rooy, Anton,** baritone vocalist, was b. at Rotterdam, 1870. He adopted the musical profession in '92, as a pupil of Stockhausen, in Frankfurt. Showing a predilection for Wagnerian parts, he was engaged at the Bayreuth Festival in '97, and specially distinguished himself as Wotan in "Der Ring des Nibelungen." Sang in London at Queen's Hall at close of same year. After playing Wotan in "Die Walküre" at Covent Garden, in May '98, he sustained the same character there during the subsequent three cycles of the "Ring."

**Vaughan, His Eminence Herbert Cardinal,** Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, and successor of Cardinal Manning as head of the Roman Catholic Church in England. He was b. at Gloucester, April 15th, 1832, and is the eldest son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Vaughan, of Courtfield, Herefordshire. He was educated at Stonyhurst College and in Belgium. Then, abandoning his first intention to enter the army, he went to Downside, and afterwards to Rome, where he entered the *Academia dei nobili Ecclesiastici*, and studied for some time with the future Cardinal Manning. He was ordained priest at Lucca, Oct. 28th, '54, and afterwards, returning to England, he joined the oblates of St. Charles (a congregation of secular priests founded by the late Cardinal Manning at Bayswater), and was sent to St. Edmund's College, near Ware, of which he was Vice-President till '62. Having resolved to found a Missionary College, he went in '63 to North and South America to gather funds; and afterwards bought a house and land at Mill Hill, near London, where he began the College with only one student. The first stone of the present College at Mill Hill was laid in '69, and the College has now a large number of students. In spite of his entreaties to be allowed to remain simply a priest, he was appointed Bishop of Salford in '72. The work he did here, the building of St. Bede's College for commercial education, his crusade against intemperance, his rescue work for children, and his pastoral letters and other writings, are well known. On the recommendation of the *Propaganda* he was elected by the Pope to the see of Westminster, April 8th, '92, took possession of the see May 12th, and received the pallium Aug. 16th. In Jan. '93 he was made a member of the Sacred College of Cardinals, with the title of Cardinal Priest. On June 29th, '95, he laid with much solemnity the first stone of the Westminster Cathedral, a vast and stately edifice in the Byzantine style, which is now in course of erection. The Cardinal took part in Sept. '97 in the great celebration

by the Roman Catholics of England, of the 13th Centenary of the landing of St. Augustine.

**Vegetarian Federal Union, The**, is an association of such Societies throughout the world as may be willing to unite together for mutual counsel and the promotion of Vegetarianism—i.e. abstinence from the flesh of animals (fish, flesh, and fowl) as food, and the encouragement of the use of cereals, pulses, seeds, grains, fruits, nuts, and all the wholesome products of the vegetable kingdom. The **Vegetarian Society**, which celebrated its jubilee year in '96-7, is the oldest Vegetarian Society in Great Britain. The Secretary is Mr. Alfred Broadbent, and the offices are at 16, Oxford Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester. The official organs of the Federal Union are *The Vegetarian* (weekly), and *The Vegetarian Messenger and Review* (monthly). Literature and lecturers are sent free. There is a Vegetarian Hospital, with 20 beds in connection with it, at Loughton, Essex. President, Mr. A. F. Hills, D.L.; Treasurer, Mr. T. Anderson Hanson; Secretary, Mr. Josiah Oldfield, M.A., B.C.L. Offices, Memorial Hall, 16, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

**Venezuela.** A republic in South America, consisting of eight states or provinces, two settlements, and a Federal District. It is governed by a President, who holds office for two years, assisted by a Federal Council of 19 members appointed by Congress every two years. Congress consists of a Senate of 24 members, three of whom are nominated by the legislature of each province, and a House of Representatives of 52 members, elected directly, one member to every 35,000 of population. The eight constituent states have each their own legislature and executive. Roman Catholicism is the state religion, but private exercise of all others is permitted. Education is in a backward state, but is compulsory and free. La Guayra is the chief port of the Republic, and is connected with Caracas by a railway which is a marvel of engineering skill. The chief products are coffee, cocoa, timber, cattle and hides. A long-standing boundary dispute between Great Britain representing British Guiana and Venezuela, attracted universal attention during '96, and led to some friction between Great Britain and the United States. Venezuela bases her claims on those put forward by Spain, to whose rights she succeeded on gaining her independence in 1821. The British, on the other hand, took over their claims from the Dutch, by whom the colony was ceded to them in 1814. In '39 the Schomburgk line was surveyed, and in '41 marked out as a reasonable basis for a settlement of the dispute. This line was not meant as indicating the extreme limit of the territory over which British rights extended, but simply as a reasonable compromise. However, Venezuela refused to accept it, and subsequent negotiations, including offers from both sides, came to nothing. In '81 a modified Schomburgk line was drawn, including rather more territory than the original line. This was in response to an offer from Venezuela of a boundary line running from the coast at the mouth of the Maroco west to 60° W., and thence due south. Diplomatic relations were suspended in '87, and in '90 Great Britain declared that the modified Schomburgk line was the minimum of her demands. Aggressions by Venezuelan

troops in '94 and '95 on British officials at Uruan, in the Cuyuni district, led to more trouble, for the United States then took up the question, representing England's policy as one of unjustifiable aggrandisement. It was, however, agreed in Nov. '96 to settle the dispute on the principle that British Guiana should be treated as if it were an individual, and that fifty years' holding, whether by political control or actual settlement, should give a good title, all the other points being decided by arbitration. The Arbitration treaty was signed Feb. 2nd, '97. Diplomatic relations with Great Britain were restored, Señor Pietri being appointed Minister in London. Lord Herschell and Mr. Justice Collins were appointed arbitrators for Great Britain, and Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer for the United States, with the right to choose a fifth arbitrator, failing which appointment, King Oscar of Sweden was to name the man for the position. The treaty further provided that the arbitral tribunal, so constituted, should investigate and ascertain the extent of the territories that might lawfully be claimed by the United Netherlands or by the kingdom of Spain respectively, at the time of the acquisition by Great Britain of the colony of British Guiana, and should determine the boundary line between the colony of British Guiana and the United States of Venezuela. The arbitrators are to be governed by the following rule, and by such principles of international law, not inconsistent therewith, as they may determine to be applicable to the case:—"Adverse holding or prescription during a period of 50 years shall make a good title. The arbitrators may deem exclusive political control of a district as well as actual settlement thereof sufficient to constitute adverse holding or to make title by prescription." The printed case of each of the two parties, accompanied by the documents, the official correspondence, and other evidence on which each relies, must be delivered in duplicate to each of the arbitrators and to the agent of the other party within a period not exceeding eight months from the ratification of the treaty. Within four months after such delivery either party may deliver a counter case and additional documents, correspondence, and evidence. The agent of each party must, within three months after the delivery of the counter-case, deliver a printed argument showing the points and referring to the evidence upon which his Government relies, and either party may also support the same before the arbitrators by oral argument of counsel. The arbitrators must meet at Paris within sixty days after the delivery of the printed arguments, and examine and decide the questions laid before them. Professor Maertens was afterwards selected as the President of the Tribunal, which will meet at Paris in the spring of '99. Area, 594,165 sq. m.: pop. 2,444,816. Capital, Caracas, pop. 72,420. Revenue, '95, £1,546,700; expenditure, £1,546,700; imports, '94, about £3,000,000; exports, £4,263,592; public debt, interior, £2,777,645; exterior, £2,709,435. Army about 7280, exclusive of militia (about 60,000 strong). For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.—History, 98. Mr. H. D. Haggard, the British Minister, was received by the President (Dec. 11th, '97), and diplomatic relations between the two countries were resumed. A new Cabinet was formed by Señor Andrade, with Señor Matos as Minister



of Finance (March 12th). The Government made to an Italian colonisation society a large land concession in June in return for an undertaking by the society to bring over a *minimum* of 1000 families, per annum for a period of 15 years and settle them on the ceded lands. The Government agreed to pay 18 fr. per annum during the 15 years for each immigrant brought into Venezuela, to give to the company six hectares of land for each immigrant over ten years of age, and to permit the importation free of duty of everything required for the immigrants. The company undertook also to establish within three years from the date of the contract a bank with a capital of 20,000,000 fr., 12,000,000 to be specially devoted to the encouragement of agriculture. It was reported in November that both the Venezuelan and the British Government had handed in the historical documents and maps in support of their claims to Professor Maertens in March; and in August had delivered a counter case against the first arguments used by each. The final or printed arguments were to be completed by December '98, and the verbal arguments delivered before the Arbitrators at Paris in the spring of '99.

**Verdi, Giuseppe**, is the son of an innkeeper at Rancola, in the duchy of Parma. He was b. 1814, and studied at Milan. His first work of any importance was the incidental music to a drama, "Oberto di San Bonifazio" ('39), but he quickly rose to supremacy on the opera stage with such works as "I Lombardi" ('43), "Ernani," "Rigoletto," "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata" ('53), "Un Ballo in Maschera" ('59), "Aida" ('71) and "Montezuma," produced in '78. A fine dramatic gift and a love for showy, taking melodies, lie at the root of Verdi's remarkable success. In '74 he composed the "Requiem" for Alessandro Manzoni. "Otello" was produced at Milan, '86, and was reproduced in London at the Lyceum in '89. He celebrated his jubilee as a composer in Nov. '89. In Feb. '93 a new opera, "Falstaff," was produced by him at Milan, and received with immense enthusiasm, both there and at Paris, where he himself was present in '94.

## VICTORIA.

Victoria is the smallest in size and southernmost in position of the colonies in Australia. It occupies the south-eastern corner, and is divided from New South Wales on the north by the Murray river, and from South Australia on the west by the 141st meridian of E. long. Area, 87,884 sq. miles; pop. 1,179,029, including 9000 Chinese and 565 aborigines. The capital is Melbourne, the largest city in Australia (pop. 458,610), situated on Hobson's Bay and the river Yarra. Executive is vested in the Governor and responsible Ministry. There are two Houses of Parliament, the upper the Legislative Council, and the lower the Legislative Assembly. The Council consists of 48 members, elected for six years by male citizens possessing freehold property worth £10 per annum or leasehold with tenure of at least five years, worth £25 per annum, or occupying as tenant property of the same annual value, unless possessed of educational qualification, such as university graduates, clergy, schoolmasters, doctors, lawyers, or officers of army or navy. The Legislative Assembly of 95 members, representing 84 districts, is elected triennially by manhood

suffrage. Members of the Lower House are paid £300 a year. Victoria is represented in the Federal Council of Australia. For local government the colony is divided into 58 urban and 150 rural municipalities. The chief religious denominations are the Church of England, Presbyterians, Methodists and Roman Catholics. Education is compulsory, and is free and secular. The University of Melbourne is both an examining and a teaching body. Agriculture, mining and manufactures, employ the bulk of the population. The chief products are gold, wool, wheat, and butter. Revenue, '97-8, £6,971,652; expenditure, £6,834,092; imports, '97, £15,454,482; exports, £16,739,670; public debt, £47,058,081. See AUSTRALIA, BRITISH EMPIRE (table), and DIPLOMATIC.

**History, '98.**—The Austral Federal Convention met for its third session at Melbourne (Jan. 20th), and sat till March 17th. On the departure of the Governor, Lord Brassey, on six months' leave of absence, Sir John Madden, Chief Justice, assumed the administration of the government. The popular vote on the Federation question showed 100,520 votes for the Bill, and 22,099 against (June 4th). Sir George Turner in his Budget statement (July 26th) estimated the revenue for the ensuing year at £6,007,439, and the expenditure at £6,873,529. The outlook all round was favourable, and the agricultural and mining industries were prospering. He proposed to raise a loan of £1,000,000, which, together with £500,000 in hand, would be devoted to public works—e.g., railways, wineries, cool storage, technical education, irrigation, etc.

**Victoria Alexandrina**, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, was b. at Kensington Palace May 24th, 1819. She is the only child of the late Duke of Kent, third son of George III., by Louisa Victoria, Princess of Saxe-Coburg, and sister of Leopold I., King of the Belgians. The young princess, whose father died when she was only nine months old, was brought up under the care of her mother and of the Duchess of Northumberland, who superintended her education. She succeeded her uncle William IV. June 20th, '37, and was crowned in Westminster Abbey, June 28th, '38. She married, Feb. 10th, '40, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, who died of gastric fever Dec. 14th, '61. Her mother, the Duchess of Kent, died March 16th in the same year. For many years after the death of the Prince Consort, the Queen lived in seclusion, though she regularly performed her official duties. On Jan. 1st, '77, in accordance with an Act of Parliament, adopted during Mr. Disraeli's Administration in the previous session, Her Majesty was proclaimed Empress of India by the Viceroy at Delhi. On several occasions prior to her marriage the Queen was subjected to annoyance at the hands of insane admirers; and several other attempts have at different times been made upon Her Majesty's life. In '60 she published "Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands," an interesting account of the happy days spent at Balmoral with her husband and family. In '85 a second volume was issued by her under the title of "More Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands." The Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign was celebrated with great splendour in '87. In Sept. '96 the Emperor and Empress of Russia arrived at Balmoral on a visit to the Queen, which was prolonged till Oct. 3rd.



During '97 Her Majesty completed the sixtieth year of her reign, and thus passed the longest limit previously attained by any English sovereign. (For a description of the Commemoration of the Jubilee see special article, **JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS**, 98 ed.) The usual visit to Nice took place in March and April '98, and President Faure paid a visit to Her Majesty while she was at the Villa Liserb.

**Victoria and Albert, Royal Order of**, was instituted in 1862, and enlarged in '64, '65 and '80; is for Ladies, and consists of four classes. Registrar, Sir A. W. Woods.

**Victoria Institute.** This society, which has now been in existence for 31 years, was founded to associate together men of science and all interested and qualified persons in investigating "impartially and fully the most important questions of philosophy and science, especially those that bear upon the great truths revealed in Holy Scripture"; "to examine and discuss all supposed scientific results with reference to final causes, and the more comprehensive and fundamental principles of philosophy proper, based upon faith in the existence of one Eternal God"; and to bring together the results of such labours in the printed naionscratts of the Society. All desirous of belonging to or supporting a society having these aims are admitted as associates. The number of members and associates is 1495, one-third of whom reside abroad and in the colonies. President, Sir George Stokes, Bart.; Secretary, Captain F. Petrie, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

**Victorian Order, The Royal**, was created and instituted by Her Majesty, by letters patent under the Great Seal, April '96. Those admitted to the order are to be British subjects who may have rendered important or personal services to the Sovereign; or foreigners upon whom Her Majesty may think fit to confer the distinction, and who are to rank as honorary members. Members of the order are divided into five classes:—

Knights Grand Cross . . . . .	G.C.V.O.
Knights Commanders . . . . .	K.C.V.O.
Commanders . . . . .	C.V.O.
Members of the Fourth Class	
Members of the Fifth Class	

Members of the first and second classes receive the honour of Knighthood, and a list of those admitted Nov. '97—Nov. '98 will be found under **KNIGHTS**. The first three classes rank after the corresponding classes of the order of the Indian Empire. **Chancery of the Order**, St. James's Palace; **Chancellor**, The Lord Chamberlain for the time being; **Secretary**, The Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse for the time being.

**Victoria University**, founded and incorporated by royal charter 1880, grew out of **Owens College**, Manchester (*q.v.*), which was established '51. Besides Owens College it now comprises University College, Liverpool ('84), at which the new Victoria buildings, erected at a cost of £53,000, were opened in Dec. '92, and the Yorkshire College, Leeds ('87); and consists of a federation of colleges, not necessarily situated in the same district, as at Oxford and Cambridge. **Chancellor**, Earl Spencer, K.G.; **Vice-Chancellor**, Nathan Bodington, Litt.D. Registrar, Alfred Hughes, M.A. Undergraduates about 1100 in number. Grants technical, commercial and literary certificates to properly qualified candidates, and certificates to women, and examines schools. Its **Degrees**

are: **B.A., M.A., B.Sc., M.Sc., LL.B., M.B.** and **Ch.B., Ch.M., Mus.B., Litt.D., D.Sc., LL.D., M.D., Mus.D.**

**Virgin Islands.** An archipelago in the West Indies, lying immediately to the east of Puerto Rico. Of the principal islands Spain holds Culebra and Bieque, Denmark possesses Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John, and England owns Tortola, Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The latter form a presidency of the British federal colony of the Leeward Islands. Total area of the presidency, which embraces in all about 32 islands, 58 sq. m.; total pop. 4635. See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table).

## VOLUNTEERS.

The Volunteer force maintains both its efficiency and popularity, and progress continues to be made. Early in the year the returns presented for '97 gave the full total of 225,206 efficient. The men now pass a much more severe musketry test than formerly. The force for the first time since '90 showed a decrease. The enrolled strength has been as follows since the establishment of the force: '60, 119,146; '61, 161,239; '62, 157,818; '63, 162,935; '64, 170,544; '65, 178,484; '66, 181,565; '67, 187,864; '68, 199,194; '69, 195,287; '70, 193,893; '71, 169,608; '72, 178,279; '73, 171,937; '74, 175,387; '75, 181,080; '76, 185,501; '77, 193,026; '78, 203,213; '79, 206,265; '80, 206,537; '81, 208,308; '82, 207,336; '83, 209,365; '84, 215,015; '85, 224,012; '86, 226,752; '87, 228,038; '88, 226,469; '89, 224,021; '90, 221,048; '91, 222,046; '92, 225,423; '93, 227,741; '94, 231,328; '95, 231,704; '96, 236,059; '97, 231,796. The authorised establishment, inclusive of permanent staff, was 262,558. Difficulty continues to be experienced in finding officers.

**Organisation.**—Volunteer corps are raised under the Volunteer Act 1863 (26 & 27 Vict., c. 65). They are subject to the provisions of that Act and any Acts amending it, and likewise to all regulations made with regard to volunteer corps by the authority of Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for War. The Volunteer (Military Service) Act of '96 provides that "Whenever an order for the embodiment of the Militia is in force, any member of a Volunteer corps may offer himself for actual military service, and if the services of such numbers of any corps as, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, is sufficient to enable them to be separately organised are accepted, then those members may be called out either as a corps or as part of a corps." The Volunteers, like the Militia, form junior battalions attached to the line regiments in their respective districts. Their own organisation as a cohesive and independent fighting force is still imperfect, for they have not the auxiliary services, and it is not possible to ensure that all trained volunteers shall go through, even once a year, the exercises necessary to make them really efficient soldiers. To give them greater cohesion they have been formed in 33 brigades, but the organisation is as yet rudimentary, for the officers commanding volunteer infantry brigades do not in all cases inspect the battalions in their command, and the scheme of mobilisation is imperfect. But an excellent spirit is shown by both officers and men, as is proved by the general efficiency the increase in the mounted and cyclist infantry, the energy shown by the Railway Volunteer

Staff Corps, and a movement recently set on foot to establish a Volunteer Reserve, composed of those who have been compelled to leave the ranks, but cherish their connection with the corps, and retain their devotion to its service. Constant efforts are being made to increase the efficiency of the force. It is hoped that the new grants to officers will bring a good class to the force. They are made contingent upon the attainment of proficiency.

**The Latest Returns.**—Arms were distributed thus: Light Horse, 220; Artillery, 42,324; Engineers and Submarine Miners, 12,475; Rifles, 175,400; Medical Staff Corps, 1379. A total of 6306 officers and 13,629 sergeants are returned as having earned the Government

grant of 50s.; 1605 officers have passed in tactics or artillery; 13 officers and 22 non-commissioned officers have earned the grant for signalling; and 11 officers and 28 non-commissioned officers that for supply and transport duties. The number present at inspection in '97 was 197,645.

**Expenditure.**—The gross sum upon the estimates of '98-9 for the pay and allowances of volunteer corps was £614,200, as compared with £627,200 in '97-8. The expenditure on the force is as follows: pay of adjutants, £76,200; pay of sergeant-instructors, £98,500; capitation grants to volunteer corps, £259,500; allowances in aid of volunteer camps, £135,000; miscellaneous charges, £45,500.

## W

**Wakefield, Bishop of.** See under **PEERAGE.**

**Wales, H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of,** was b. at Buckingham Palace, Nov. 9th, 1841; created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, by patent under the Great Seal, on Dec. 4th of the same year; baptised at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, Jan. 25th, '42. Ed. at Christ Church, Oxford (D.C.L. '68), and at Trin. Coll., Camb. (LL.D.), and Edin. Univ. (LL.D.); also LL.D. Dublin ('68), and Calcutta ('74). Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Great Steward of Scotland, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Chester, Carrick, and Dublin, Baron Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., P.C. He is personal A.D.C. to Her Majesty the Queen, a field-marshal of the forces, colonel-in-chief of 1st and 2nd Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards, colonel 10th Hussars, hon. colonel of the Oxford and the Cambridge University Corps, of the Middlesex Civil Service Corps of Rifle Volunteers, of the 3rd Batt. Gordon Highlanders, and the Sutherland Highland Rifle Volunteers, hon. admiral of the Fleet. Holds the rank of field-marshal in the German army, and is colonel-in-chief of the 5th Pomeranian Blücher Hussars. He is also colonel of the Austro-Hungarian 12th Regt. of Hussars. Admitted to the Middle Temple, called to the bar and to the bench of that Society (Oct. 31st, '61). H.R.H. is an Elder Brother of Trinity House; also Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England ('74); President of the Society of Arts and of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Married (March 10th, '63) H.R.H. the Princess Alexandra Caroline Mary Charlotte Louisa Julia, eldest dau. of Christian IX., King of Denmark, and sister of the Empress of Russia and the King of Greece. On her marriage the House of Commons voted her an annual allowance of £10,000, and £30,000 in the event of her surviving the Prince. The Prince and Princess celebrated their silver wedding, '88. In the winter of '71, while staying with his family at his country seat, Sandringham, Norfolk, the Prince was attacked with typhoid fever, which it was feared would prove fatal, but after several weeks' prostration he recovered,

and on Feb. 27th, '72, he attended a public thanksgiving in St. Paul's Cathedral. He visited Canada and the United States in '60, and the Holy Land in '62, and went on a tour through India in '75-6. In company with the Princess he made a tour through Ireland ('85), where he met with a cordial reception. He evinced an active interest in the promotion of the late series of Exhibitions held at South Kensington, and despite not a little opposition succeeded in establishing the Imperial Institute (*q.v.*). In '93 he became a member of the Poor Law Commission; and in '94 did important service to his country at St. Petersburg, whither he went on the death of the Czar in November. During '96 H.R.H. won the Derby and the St. Leger, the former victory exciting a scene of unparalleled enthusiasm at Epsom. In the Jubilee Celebrations of '97 the Prince took a prominent part, especially in regard to the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund for London. A somewhat serious accident befel him in '98, his knee being injured in a fall.

**Wales, The University of,** is a federal teaching University. Its constituent colleges are the University College of Wales, Aberystwith, the University College of North Wales, Bangor, and the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff, all of which will be found noticed under their separate headings. It has powers to confer degrees in the faculties of Arts or Letters, Science, Technical or Applied Science, Law, Music, and Theology. The charter passed under the Great Seal on Nov. 30th, '93, since which time the task of getting the machinery of the University into working order has been proceeded with. On Jan. 12th, '94, a large and influential deputation of persons interested in Welsh education waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a view to secure the requisite funds. The demand for the first year was for £3000, which Sir William Harcourt was able to grant. The first meeting of the supreme governing body, the University Court, was held in the Privy Council Chamber, Downing Street, on April 6th, when the chair was taken by the Earl of Rosebery, as Lord President of the Council. The Prime Minister, in addressing the Court, referred to the democratic character of the new University. At this and subsequent meetings, statutes



were adopted, a Theological Board was formed, nine Welsh theological colleges were recognised as institutions in which candidates for theological degrees in the University might receive instruction, and the general work of organisation was proceeded with. The University Senate, which is composed of the heads of departments in the three constituent colleges, has settled upon the courses of study for the initial degrees of the University in Arts and Science. The matriculation examinations are held each year in June. The chief officers of the University are: Chancellor, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.; Senior Deputy Chancellor, Dr. Isambard Owen; Vice-Chancellor, Principal Viriamu Jones, University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire; Registrar, Mr. Ivor James, Brecon.

**Walvisch Bay** is a dependency of Cape Colony situated on the west coast of Africa, in the middle of the coast line of German South-West Africa. Area, 430 sq. m.; pop. 768. See CAPE COLONY.

**Wallace Collection.** This famous collection of works of art, generously bequeathed to the nation by the late Lady Wallace, was vested in a body of trustees appointed by the Treasury, consisting of the Earl of Rosebery, Sir Edward Malet, Sir J. S. Maxwell, Sir Arthur Ellis, Mr. Freeman Mitford, Mr. A. C. de Rothschild, and Mr. J. Murray Scott. Mr. Claude Phillips has been appointed keeper of the collection, and it is to be permanently housed in Hertford House, Manchester Square, in which very extensive alterations are being carried out for the purpose.

**Ward, Mrs. Humphry**, is a daughter of Thomas Arnold, author of the well-known "Manual of English Literature," a niece of Matthew Arnold, and granddaughter of Dr. Arnold of Rugby. She married in 1872 Mr. Thomas Humphry Ward, at that time a tutor of Brasenose Coll., Oxford, now a member of the staff of the *Times*, and editor of a well-known edition of the English poets. Mrs. Ward displayed deep interest in the establishment ('90) of University Hall, now merged in the Passmore Edwards Settlement, Tavistock Place, of which she is Hon. Sec. In '84 she published "Miss Bretherton," in '88 "Robert Elsmere," in '92 "David Grieve"; in '94 "Marcella" appeared; a short story, "Bessie Costrell," in '95, "Sir George Tressady," a sequel to "Marcella," in '96, and "Helbeck of Bannisdale" in '98. She has also published various literary and historical essays, and a translation of H. F. Amiel's "Journal." She resides at Stocks House, Aldbury, near Tring, Herts, and in London.

**War Office.** Under this Department are placed the military factories for the manufacture of arms, gunpowder, etc., and the army clothing depot at Pimlico. The parliamentary chief of the Department is the Secretary for War, who is aided by a Parliamentary Under-Secretary, a Permanent Under-Secretary, and a Financial Secretary. Important changes in the organisation of the War Office were effected in Nov. '95, when Viscount Wolseley succeeded the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-Chief. The main features of the new system are described in the first section of the article ARMY, THE BRITISH. See also SECRETARY OF STATE AND MINISTRY.

**Water Colours.** See ROYAL SOCIETY and ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

**Water Supply of London.** See LONDON WATER SUPPLY.

**Waterworks Engineers, British Association of.** Established in April '96. The objects of the Association are to promote the interchange of information and ideas amongst its members, to receive and discuss communications from members and others as to waterworks engineering, management and finance, to originate and promote improvements in the law relating to waterworks, and to promote the interests of members. The qualifications for membership are the holding of posts as engineers or managers of waterworks undertakings. Engineers or their assistants may become associates in Class A, and persons of kindred professional knowledge or experience in Class B. There is also provision for hon. members and students. Members pay an entrance fee of £2 2s. and an annual subscription of £1 1s.; and associates in Class A an entrance fee of £1 1s. and a subscription of 10s. 6d., and in Class B an entrance fee of £2 2s. and subscription of £1 1s. The third annual meeting was held at Southampton, May 24th to 27th, '98. President, Mr. W. Matthews, M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., Waterworks Engineer, Borough of Southampton. The secretary and editor of Transactions is Mr. W. H. Brothers. Offices, 54, Parliament St., Westminster, S.W.

**Watkinson, Rev. W. L.**, ex-President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference was b. in Hull, of Methodist parents. At an early age he displayed preaching talent of such high order that when, in '58, in his twentieth year, he offered himself for the ministry he was at once accepted, without preliminary college training. His first circuit was Oldbury. Succeeding circuits included, amongst others, Nottingham, Bolton, and Manchester. His first London circuit was New Barnet ('80). He rapidly acquired fame as a preacher, and in every circuit was invited to remain for the longest period allowable under the rule of Methodism. In '83 he became a member of the Legal Hundred, and in '84 was the Fernley Lecturer. The subject of his lecture was "The Influence of Scepticism on Character." He was appointed Connexional Editor in '93, and was chosen by Conference in '94 to represent English Methodism in the Conference of the American Methodist Episcopal Church (North). Recently he has been appointed editor of the *London Quarterly Review*. Amongst his published works, in addition to the Fernley Lecture, are "Noonday Addresses" (4 vols.), delivered in the Central Hall, Manchester, and the Philosophical Hall, Leeds; also a volume of sermons entitled "The Transfigured Sackcloth," in the "Preachers of the Age," series. Address: 29, Exeter Road, Brondesbury, N.W.

**Watson, William**, was born in Wharfedale, Yorkshire; and even in his early youth gave evidence of the powers which have since ripened so splendidly. For long, however, he met with little but apathy and lack of public recognition. But in '92 a poem by him entitled "Wordsworth's Grave" put his name into all the critics' mouths, and everything he has since published has been eagerly sought after. He has well stood the test. His "Lachrymæ Musarum" contained a memorial poem on



Tennyson, which was one of the finest tributes paid to the late Laureate. He has also published a collection of "Love Lyrics," and among his earlier efforts are "Epigrams of Art, Life, and Nature," and "The Prince's Quest." Early in '93 "The Eloping Angels," a poetical caprice, and an admirable volume of essays, "Excursions in Criticism," were published. His most important volume, thus far, entitled "Odes, and Other Poems," was published in Dec. '94, "The Father of the Forest" in '95, a volume of sonnets on the Armenian question entitled "The Year of Shame" in '96, and "The Hope of the World, and Other Poems," in '97. A Civil List pension of £100 a year was conferred upon him in '95. Address: Devonshire Club.

**Watts, George Frederick, R.A.**, was b. 1817. In '43 his cartoon of "Caractacus led in Triumph through the Streets of Rome" obtained one of the three highest-class prizes of £300 at Westminster Hall. Three years later, in a similar competition, his colossal oil pictures, "Echo" and "Alfred inciting the Saxons to prevent the landing of the Danes," secured him one of the three highest-class prizes of £500. Mr. Watts executed one of the frescoes in the Poets' Hall of the Houses of Parliament, and painted in fresco the west end of Lincoln's Inn Hall. He became a full member of the Royal Academy in '67, but retired in '96. His paintings of ideal subjects, such as "Love and Death," "Hope," "Orpheus and Eurydice," have justly given him a world-wide fame. A baronetcy was offered to, but refused by, him in '86, and the offer was renewed by Mr. Gladstone in '94, but again declined. In '95 he gave to the National Portrait Gallery fifteen oil portraits and two drawings. On his 80th birthday (Feb. 23rd, '97) a handsomely illuminated address of congratulation was presented to him by many of his friends and admirers.

**Ways and Means.** The Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Commons (1) considers any proposals relative to old or new taxes and duties submitted to it by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (see FINANCE), and (2) votes sums of money from the Consolidated Fund sufficient in amount to make good the supplies granted for the maintenance of the services of the year. Resolutions relative to taxation may be acted upon by the proper officers as soon as passed. Thus, in 1885 Mr. Childers' Budget resolutions increasing the spirit duties were agreed to in Committee of Ways and Means, and the higher duties were collected on the following day, and until the bill embodying the resolutions, and the Government which had framed them, were defeated, when the old duties were reverted to. At the end of the session a measure which on the one hand applies out of the Consolidated Fund the whole sum granted to Her Majesty for the service of the financial year, and on the other hand appropriates the supplies in accordance with the votes already passed in Committee of Supply, is passed, and is known as the Appropriation Bill. See CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS.

**Webster, Sir Richard, M.P.** See under COMMONS.

**Wei-hai-wei**, which was leased to Great Britain by China by a Convention signed at Peking in July '98, is a city situated in a deep bay about 18 miles in circumference. The city is on the Shantung promontory, about 40 miles

east of Chefoo, and lies nearly opposite Port Arthur, which is situated on the northern side of the entrance to the Gulf of Pechili. Wei-hai-wei Harbour is sheltered, and can accommodate a large number of vessels. The city of Wei-hai-wei is in the north-west corner of the bay, and is walled in. Forts command the entrances to the harbour. With the city and harbour there passed under British jurisdiction the island of Liu-Kung, on the north side of the bay, and all other islands and waters in the bay, together with a belt of land 10 miles wide along the entire coast-line of the bay, the Chinese population of which is about 350,000. The enrolment of a battalion of Chinese, 1000 strong, for service under British officers at Wei-hai-wei, was ordered (Nov. 18th). See CHINA (map).

**Weingartner, Felix**, composer, conductor, and writer on musical subjects, was b. at Zara, Dalmatia, June 2nd, 1863. At Graz studied under Dr. W. Mayer, and at Leipzig, in '81, obtained a scholarship from the Austrian Government. At Franz Liszt's instigation his opera, "Sakuntala," was brought out at Weimar on March 23rd, '84. From '84 to '89 was conductor at Königsberg, Danzig, and Hamburg, and in '91 was appointed Court conductor at Berlin. He has composed several symphonic poems, a second opera ("Malawika," produced in Munich in '86), and many songs. Conducted a concert at Queen's Hall, London, May 17th, '98.

**Welldon, Rev. James Edward Cowell**, is the son of the Rev. Edward Welldon, master of Tonbridge School, and was born at Tonbridge in 1854, and ed. at Eton and King's Coll. Cambridge. He was Senior Classic and Senior Chancellor's medallist '77, and in '78 was elected a Fellow of King's. After taking his M.A. in '80, he was ordained deacon in '83 and priest '85, Master of Dulwich College '83-85, and elected Headmaster of Harrow School '85. He was the select preacher at Cambridge in '85, '88, and '93, and at Oxford in '86-87, Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge '97. He was Honorary Chaplain to the Queen '89-92, and since then has been one of H.M.'s Chaplains in Ordinary. Among his publications are: "Translation of the Politics of Aristotle," '85; the "Rhetoric of Aristotle, with Analysis and Notes," '86; "The Nicomachean Ethics, with Analysis and Notes," '92; "Sermons '85, '86, to Harrow Boys," '87, a second series '91; "The Spiritual Life," '88; and "Gerald Eversley's Friendship," '95. In '98 he was appointed Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India and Ceylon.

**Wellington College** (Wokingham, Berks). Founded in 1853, in memory of the great Duke of Wellington. The foundation consists of ninety scholarships for the sons of deceased officers, who are educated for £10 a year. There are, as a rule, ten open scholarships, and a limited number of officers' sons are educated at £95 a year. Sons of civilians are also received at a charge of £110 if boarded in the principal building, of £132 if boarded in a master's house. There is a classical school, in which boys are prepared for the Universities, etc., and a modern side where boys are educated for the army, etc. Average number of pupils, 450. **Motto**, "Heroum filii." **Chairman of Governors**, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. **Master**, Rev. Bertram Pollock, M.A. **Bursar**, M. S. Forster, B.C.L., M.A.

**Welsh Calvinistic Methodist (or Presbyterian) Church.** History. This is the largest Nonconformist Church in Wales, and the only one of native origin. It began through a purely spiritual movement. In the middle of the eighteenth century three clergymen of the Established Church named Howell Harris, Daniel Rowlands, and Howell Davies, led the way in a great revival of religion in North Wales. They formed their converts into societies on Methodist lines, but as they rejected Wesley's Arminian doctrines, they leant more and more towards the practices of the Presbyterian Churches. In 1823 a Confession of Faith was adopted embodying the theological principles of the founders of the Church. Since that date the Presbyterian system has been more fully adopted, and Methodist and Congregational elements have been eliminated from the constitution of the Church. It is now a member of the Presbyterian Alliance, and is in federal union with the Presbyterian Church of England. The Welsh tongue is still used in all the courts and official transactions of the Church, and in the worship of most of the congregations, but the use of English is steadily increasing.—**Statistics.** Synods, 2; presbyteries, 24; churches, 1330; chapels and preaching stations, 1536; ministers, 777; local preachers, 395; deacons, 5434; communicants, 145,000; income, £230,000. There are two theological colleges, one at Trevecca and one at Bala, and mission work is carried on in Brittany and India. Moderator for '98, Rev. J. M. Jones, Cardiff.

**Welsh Disestablishment.** See **DISESTABLISHMENT.**

### WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCHES.

**Wesleyan Methodists** are the followers of John and Charles Wesley. The first Society of the Methodist Church was formed in 1739. The official returns show that there are in Great Britain 2135 ministers and 474,253 class-members of the Wesleyan Methodist persuasion; in Ireland 242 ministers and 27,955 members. The Foreign Missions of the Church employ 358 ministers, and number 55,901 members. The French Conference has 37 ministers and 1906 members; the South African Conference, 199 ministers and 74,483 members; the West Indian Conferences have 98 ministers and 48,270 members; and the Australasian Conferences 667 ministers and 99,585 members. The Wesleyan Conference was held in July '98 at Hull. The **President** is the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, and the **Secretary** the Rev. Marshall Hartley. (For foreign mission statistics see **MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.**) The **London Wesleyan Mission** is the outcome of the interest aroused by "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London," issued in '85 by the Congregational Union. Work is now going on vigorously at St. George's-in-the-East under the Rev. Peter Thompson; at the Leysian Hall, Errol Street, E.C., under the Rev. J. Ash Parsons; at St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, under the Rev. John E. Wakerley; in the West End at St. James's Hall and other places under the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, Mark Guy Pearse, and other ministers; and in the South under the Rev. J. H. Hopkins. The **General Secretary** is the Rev. W. D. Walters, 58, Cromwell Avenue, Archway Road, London, N.

In 1797—six years after Mr. Wesley's death—

the **Methodist New Connexion** was formed. Alexander Kilham had headed a movement which sought to place the governing power in the hands of the members instead of in the hands of ministers. In the heat of controversy he made statements respecting ministers which could not be sustained, and for this he was ostensibly expelled by the Conference of 1796. He was followed by 5000 seceders, who formed themselves into the new body. In numerical strength this Connexion now ranks third amongst the denominations that have sprung out of the parent body. It has 206 ministers, 1203 lay preachers, and nearly 40,000 church members.

In 1834 a serious division took place on the proposal of Conference to open a training college for ministerial students. Other questions, however, were at issue also. Protest was made against the power wielded by the ministers. Dr. Samuel Warren and Mr. Robert Eckett led the movement. Dr. Warren was excluded in '35, and 20,000 members followed him, forming the **Wesleyan Methodist Association**. Serious as was this division, another, much more serious still, commenced in '44. "Fly Sheets," unsigned, but probably written by the Rev. J. Everett (the fact was not actually proved), were sent to every Wesleyan minister. The outcry was against "centralisation," and Dr. Bunting, who had for a generation been a leader in the denomination, was especially attacked. In '47 Conference required every minister who had not taken part in the dissemination of the "Fly Sheets" to sign a document to that effect. Two hundred and fifty-six ministers refused. Two years later, Everett, with two fellow-workers—the Rev. Samuel Dunn and the Rev. William Griffith—were excluded from Conference. Meetings of sympathisers followed, concessions—especially the admission of lay representatives to Conference—were asked for, and a petition signed by 50,000 Methodists was forwarded to Conference itself. The petition was not received, and concessions were refused. In that year alone ('50-'51) 56,000 communicants left the denomination, and in five years the number of seceders had increased to 100,000. They took the name of "**Reformers.**" This was the latest as well as the most serious of the divisions in the ranks of Methodism.

**Attempts at reunion** have been numerous, and not without success. The suggestions that the Old Connexion should be absorbed into the Church of England have not led to the result desired, nor has the wish—often expressed—that the denominations which have sprung from the Old Body should reunite, been realised. In September '81, however, an Ecumenical Methodist Conference—intended to be the first of a series—was held in Wesley's Chapel, City Road, London. The Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States had made the suggestion. There were 400 delegates, representing 28 branches of Methodism and 5,000,000 Church members. Ten years later a second Conference was held in America, and in 1901 a third is to be held in Wesley's Chapel, City Road. A remarkable instance of reunion is seen in the case of the **United Methodist Free Churches**. First, the Protestant Methodists united in '36 with the Wesleyan Association. Next year a small body in the Midlands (the Arminian Methodists) was absorbed, and in the following year the Independent Methodists of North Wales. In '57 these



amalgamated bodies (with a membership of 21,000) were joined by 19,000 Reformers, and the name United Methodist Free Churches was adopted. The Reformers who refused to amalgamate became **The Wesleyan Reform Union**, the membership of which is now only between seven and eight thousand—about a thousand less than the membership of the **Independent Methodists**. With regard to the United Methodist Free Churches, a different denomination from the smaller body just named, it stands, with respect to numbers, next to the Primitive Methodists. At home and abroad there are 397 ministers and 41 supernumeraries, with 3020 local preachers and 91,423 church members. The "foreign districts" are in China, East and West Africa, Jamaica, New Zealand, Australia, and Tasmania. Attempts have been made to carry the union of churches still further by the amalgamation of the United Methodist body with the New Connexion. These attempts have not yet succeeded. In '92 the United Methodists held their annual assembly, on an invitation from the parent body, in Wesley's Chapel, City Road, London. At the close of the sittings a special resolution was passed, expressing satisfaction at the general feeling existing in the different Methodist bodies in favour of closer union, and adding that "it is much to be desired that the question of union, which has been for so many years before the churches, may, at an early period, be mutually and permanently settled by the holding of a Federal Conference at fixed periods; and in other ways making manifest a happy union of all the branches of the great Methodist family." After the Conference a member of the United Methodist Free Churches presented a stained glass window to the chapel to commemorate the gathering. At the present time the Bible Christians and the Primitive Methodists are discussing the question of amalgamation. It has been suggested that if the amalgamation should take place, the new body should be called "The Presbyterian Methodist Church," or "The Methodist Union Church." The Primitive Methodists took steps, in connection with this movement, to ascertain the views of the New Connexion, and of the United Methodist Free Church denominations, with reference to an amalgamation of all the minor Methodist bodies. In Australasia the United Methodist Free Churches have joined with other branches of the Methodist family to form one church. They are all at one with each other, and with the parent body, in doctrine. The differences refer almost entirely to the position of the ministers, and their relation to the laity in church government. In the old Wesleyan body the "Legal Conference" is supreme, and this "Hundred" must be composed of ministers. Its position was not altered by the admission of laymen in '77 to the Representative Conference. The Primitive Methodists, on the other hand, place power in a Conference in which there are two laymen to one minister. The New Connexion and the Bible Christians take a middle course—one layman to one minister—whilst the United Methodist Free Churches are unfettered in their choice of representatives. Another distinguishing feature in the government of the last-named Churches is their Circuit Independence. Their annual assembly has no power to revise the decisions of Circuit Courts in circuit matters. It is claimed for this denomination

that its churches enjoy the freedom of Congregationalism whilst the whole body has the cohesion of Methodism.

The greatest development of Methodism has been in the **United States of America**, where it is now the leading denomination, numerically and financially. The Methodist Episcopal Church of the Northern States has a membership of 2,675,935, and 16,248 ministers. The Methodist Episcopal Church South has 1,442,665 members and 5837 ministers. Other Methodist bodies in America are the African Methodist Episcopal Church, with 615,854 members and 4680 ministers; the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, 492,888 members and 2561 ministers; the Methodist Protestant Church, 183,418 members and 2100 ministers; the Coloured Methodist Episcopal Church, 164,308 members and 1680 ministers; the Free Methodist Church, 26,038 members and 938 ministers; and some few smaller churches with about 200,000 more members. In **Canada** the Methodist Church has 280,537 members and 2031 ministers. These figures being added to the number of Methodists in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies, give a total of 7,100,601 members, mostly heads of families, from which it is computed that the total number of persons attending Methodist churches throughout the world is about 30,000,000.

**Primitive Methodism** is sometimes referred to as a "growth" rather than a "secession," because the first "class" formed was composed of persons who had not previously belonged to any church. Mr. Hugh Bourne, who had been a local preacher amongst the Wesleyans, took charge of this class, and proceeded to form other classes. This was in Staffordshire in 1810. Two years before this, Mr. Bourne had been excluded from the Methodist body because he would not conform to the regulations of Conference respecting Camp Meetings. The Conference of 1807 had decided against Camp Meetings; but Mr. Bourne, and afterwards William Clowes, refusing to be ruled on this question, were excluded. The first Conference of this body was held in 1820. It is now the largest of all the bodies that have sprung from the Methodists. It has missions in Southern, Western, and Central Africa; in South Australia, New Zealand, and Queensland. It has a training college for ministers at Manchester, and colleges for youths at York and Birmingham, also an orphanage at Alresford. It has, too, a training school for native evangelists in South Africa. **Latest statistics:** Members, 197,182—increase for the year, 1455; ministers, 1088; local preachers, 16,617; class leaders, 10,418; places of worship and rented rooms, etc., 4948; hearers, 621,835; value of Connexional property, £3,618,489; debt upon Connexional property, £1,018,794; Sabbath schools, 4308; teachers, 61,000; scholars, 465,089. **Missionary Secretary**, Rev. John Smith; **General Com. Secretary**, Rev. William Goodman; **General Book Steward**, Rev. T. Mitchell; **General Sunday School Secretary**, Rev. Danzy Sheen; **Editor of the Monthly Magazines**, Rev. H. B. Kendall, B.A.; **Principal of the Theological Institute**, George Parkin, B.D.; **Editor of the Quarterly Review**, Rev. John Watson, D.D.

The **Bible Christians** ("Bryanites") arose in 1815. William O'Bryan was a Cornish local preacher who threw himself into evan



gelistic work in such thoroughgoing fashion that he was declared to be "irregular." Upon this the new denomination was formed. The preachers at first did not take the title of "Reverend." They, however, (like the Primitive Methodists) license women to preach as well as men. In England the denomination is strongest in Cornwall and in the Western counties. Numerically it is almost as large as the New Connexion, having nearly 35,000 members, and ranking, in this particular, fourth amongst the minor bodies of Methodists. The Protestant Methodists were organised in 1829, when more than 1000 members separated from the Leeds societies, because the trustees of Brunswick Chapel (with the consent of Conference) placed an organ in that building in opposition to the wishes of the class leaders.

**Western Africa, British Possessions.** See under the respective alphabetical headings, as LAGOS, NIGERIA, SIERRA LEONE, etc.

### WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Western Australia is a colony comprising all the western half of Australia beyond the 129th meridian of E. long. It is 1480 miles N. to S., and 1000 E. to W., and has a coastline of 3000 miles. Area, 975,920 sq. m.; pop., '98, 170,021. Divided into 31 magisterial districts. Capital, Perth, pop. 43,000; chief port Fremantle, pop. 15,000. Representative government was first given to the colony in '70 in a limited form; but in '90 the Imperial Parliament gave a new constitution, vesting the administration in a Governor and Parliament. The Legislative Council, or Upper House, contains 24 members elected for six years; the Legislative Assembly, or Lower House, contains 44 members elected for four years. Electors to the Council must by the Constitution Act of Oct. '93 have resided in the colony for 12 months, and possess £100 freehold or £25 per annum leasehold, or be householders to the value of £25, or occupy or mine Crown lands rented at £10 per annum. The qualifications of electors to the Assembly are 6 months' residence in the district; or the possession of £50 freehold or £10 leasehold, or holding a house of the value of £10, or leasing Crown lands at £5 per annum. Education is compulsory, though not free. Grants in aid are given to denominational schools. The climate varies considerably, for the colony stretches over twenty degrees of latitude, but the inhabitants laud it as the healthiest in the world. The products of the colony are gold, wool, pearl shells, pearls, timber, sandal wood, and guano. The gold is found at Kimberley, in the N.W., Yilgarn, in the S.W., and at several points between these two districts. The chief fields are the Murchison, the Ashburton, and the Pilbarra, but the reefs extend for about 1200 miles. The Coolgardie field, in the S.W., became famous during '95. The export in '90 was only £86,000, but in '93 it amounted to £421,385, and in '97 to £2,564,976. There are 1361 miles of railway open and 276 under construction; 6948 open, 263 under construction of telegraph. Great efforts are being made to promote the construction of railways on a grand scale on the "land-grant system," and so to open up back country. Revenue, '97, £2,754,747; expenditure, £3,256,912; imports, '97, £6,418,565; exports, £3,942,098; debt, '98, £9,833,100. See AUSTRALIA, BRITISH EMPIRE (table), and DIPLOMATIC.

### WEST INDIES.

The name given by Columbus to the islands surrounding the Caribbean Sea. They are divisible into the Bahamas, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles. The last are also divided into Windward and Leeward groups; and to them may be added the islands off the Venezuelan coast. The total area is estimated at upwards of 90,000 sq. m., and the total pop. at 5,000,000, of whom two-thirds are negroes. Those of the islands which are important enough will be found treated separately under their respective alphabetical headings. A terrible hurricane occurred (Sept. 10th, '98), which did enormous damage, especially in St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Barbados, the Grenadines, St. Kitt's-Nevis, Montserrat, Anguilla, and Barbuda. It was estimated that several hundred people perished and many thousands were rendered homeless and destitute of food. The coasts were strewn with wrecks, and whole towns were destroyed. In Barbados, for instance, 11,426 labourers' houses were swept away, and 4918 damaged. It was computed that there alone £40,000 was required immediately to re-house destitute persons. The Lord Mayor of London at once opened a relief fund, and aid was promptly rendered by the Imperial authorities. The Lord Mayor's Fund on Nov. 18th amounted to £42,800.

During '97 a Royal Commission, consisting of Sir Henry Norman, Sir David Barbour and Sir Edward Grey, was occupied in investigating the condition of the sugar industry in the West Indian colonies, and specially the causes of the present depression. The report of the Commission was published as a bluebook, Oct. 2nd, '97, and the conclusions of the Commissioners may be summarised as follows:—The sugar industry in the West Indies is in danger of great reduction, which in some colonies may be equivalent, or almost equivalent, to extinction. The depression of the industry is due to the competition of other sugar-producing countries, and in a special degree to the competition of beet sugar produced under a system of bounties. It is also affected by high protective tariffs. The causes of the depression are permanent, inasmuch as they are largely due to the policy of foreign countries, and there is no indication that that policy is likely to be abandoned in the immediate future. It is not due in any considerable degree to extravagance in management, to imperfection in the process of manufacture, or to inadequate supervision consequent on absentee ownership, and the removal of these causes, wherever they exist, would not enable it, generally, to be profitably carried on under present conditions of competition. The depression is increasingly causing estates to be abandoned, and such abandonment is causing, and will cause, distress among the labouring population, including a large number of East Indian immigrants, and will seriously affect for a considerable time the general prosperity of the sugar-producing colonies, and will render it impossible for some, and perhaps the greater number of them, to provide, without external aid, for their own government and administration. There is no industry or industries that could completely replace, in such islands as Barbados, Antigua, and St. Kitts, the sugar industry. In Jamaica, in Trinidad, in British Guiana, in St. Lucia, in

St. Vincent, and to some extent in Montserrat and Nevis, the sugar industry may in time be replaced by other industries, but only after the lapse of a considerable period and at the cost of much displacement of labour and consequent suffering. In Dominica the sugar industry is not at the present day of great importance.

Coming to the question of remedies, the Commissioners had to dismiss the best remedy, the abandonment of the bounty system by Continental nations, as quite improbable. They were divided in opinion as to the imposition of countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar imported into the United Kingdom, the chairman, Sir Henry Norman, supporting, and his two colleagues opposing, such a course. Various special remedies or measures of relief were, however, recommended as follows: (1) The settlement of the labouring population on small plots of land as peasant proprietors; (2) the establishment of minor agricultural industries and the improvement of the system of cultivation, especially in the case of small proprietors; (3) the improvement of the means of communication between the different islands; (4) the encouragement of a trade in fruit with New York, and possibly, at a future time, with London; (5) the grant of a loan of £120,000 from the Imperial Exchequer for the establishment of central factories in Barbados. The expenditure which these measures would involve was estimated as follows: (1) A grant of £27,000 a year for ten years, to carry out the special remedies recommended in (2), (3), and (4); (2) a grant of £20,000 a year for five years for the smaller islands; (3) immediate grants of £60,000 and £30,000, or £90,000 in all, to clear off the floating debt in some of the smaller islands, and to make roads and settle the labouring population on the land in Dominica and St. Vincent; (4) a loan of £120,000 to Barbados for the establishment of central factories. As to the expenditure which might be necessary for relieving distress (especially in British Guiana and Barbados), in promoting emigration, and in supporting and repatriating East Indian immigrants, the Commissioners were unable to form any estimate, but it might be very great, if there occurred a sudden and general failure of the sugar industry in Barbados and British Guiana. In such a contingency neither British Guiana nor Barbados would be able to meet the necessary cost of administration for probably a considerable number of years. The action taken by the Imperial Parliament in the direction of grants in aid will be found described under SESSION, sect. 31. A Sugar Bounties Conference was held, on the invitation of the Belgian Government, at Brussels, in June '98, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Russia, Spain and Sweden being represented. It soon appeared that France would not consent to the complete suppression of all export bounties on sugar, whether direct or indirect, and that Russia declined to discuss the question of her internal legislation, contending that her system did not amount to a bounty on the exportation of sugar. Austria and Hungary, however, with Germany, Belgium and Holland, were ready to abolish their bounties, and Spain and Sweden would offer no opposition to such a course. But no action could be expected from these countries in face of the attitude of France and Russia, and so the conference separated without any practical results. The British

delegates reported that, failing any arrangement for modifying the French and Russian systems acceptably to other countries, the only course would be for those other sugar-producing countries to conclude a convention, suppressing bounties within their dominions, and engaging to impose countervailing duties on, or prohibit the entry of, bounty-fed sugar coming from states not included in the convention. The West Indian planters then reiterated their demand for countervailing duties, and a conference of their representatives was held in Barbados in September '98. A resolution was adopted, in which appreciation of the Imperial grants was expressed, but also the opinion that the Imperial Government should, as a matter of right and as the only possible remedy, exclude bounty-fed sugar from the English market or impose countervailing duties. This latter course was taken by the United States during the year.

**Westminster Abbey.** A Commission was appointed, April '90, to inquire into the facilities offered by the Abbey for providing for the interment, and of otherwise preserving the memory of Her Majesty's subjects, in the manner which has been customary for many centuries; and to hear evidence, and to consider plans for providing at the Abbey, or elsewhere, an additional place for memorials, should such a provision appear necessary. The Commissioners reported in '91 that of the various schemes which had been brought before them, there were two which they commended as specially suited to the purpose. The one proposed to clear an area then occupied by certain houses in Old Palace Yard, and to erect upon a portion of the ground so cleared a monumental chapel connected with the Abbey at Poet's Corner. They ventured to recommend, whether the latter part of this proposal were adopted or not, that no time should be lost in removing the houses in Old Palace Yard referred to, which not only concealed, to a great extent, the architecture of the Chapel of Henry VII. and the ancient Chapter-house, but were also a constant source of danger to the Abbey from fire. This has since been done, and the result is that a most striking view of the Abbey and of Henry VII.'s Chapel is opened up. The other plan contemplated the erection of a monumental chapel on a vacant piece of ground, the site of the old Refectory, in possession of Westminster School, lying immediately south of the Great Cloister and parallel to the nave of the Abbey. After a careful review of the arguments, they recommended that of the two schemes the latter should be adopted. A dissentient report, signed by the late Lord Leighton, Sir A. B. Layard, and Dean Bradley, advised that preference should be given to the site at the south-east of the Abbey.

"**Westminster Gazette.**" On Jan. 31st, '93, the first number of this paper was published. It was practically a revival of the old *Pall Mall Gazette*, which, it may be remembered, changed owners and politics during '92. The editor, and almost his whole staff, resumed work on the new organ, which was founded and financed by Sir George Newnes. The present editor is Mr. J. A. Spender, and the assistant editor Mr. F. Carruthers Gould, whose political cartoons have won him such fame. The "**Westminster Budget**" has similarly revived the traditions of the old *Pall Mall Budget*, under the editorship of Miss Friederichs. It is



published at 3d. weekly, and is profusely illustrated. Offices, Tudor Street, E.C.

**Westminster School**, or the Royal School of St. Peter's, Westminster. Re-founded 1560, reorganised 1868. Foundatoners, 40; 15 annual vacancies. The Westminster Play, an annual representation of a Latin comedy by the scholars, is of some celebrity. There are a number of close scholarships and exhibitions at Christ Church, Oxford, and of exhibitions at Trinity College, Cambridge. Head Master, Rev. W. Gunion Rutherford, M.A. Motto, *Dat Deus incrementum*. Bursar, J. Tyson, B.A.

**Weyman, Stanley John**, was b. at Ludlow, Shropshire, Aug. 7th, 1855, and ed. at Shrewsbury School and Christ Church, Oxford, taking his B.A. degree in '77. He decided to follow the legal profession, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Jan. '81, joining the Oxford Circuit. On this circuit he practised till '89, when his first work, "The House of the Wolf," a romance of French history, was published. His health then giving him considerable trouble, he was compelled to spend some time abroad, and this led him to abandon his practice. In '90 "The New Rector" appeared, a book of a totally different style from his first book. It is a modern novel of the school of Anthony Trollope. "The Story of Francis Cludde" followed; and then came, in '93, the book which has made him such a favourite with all lovers of romance, "A Gentleman of France." This novel has been translated into French, German, and Swedish, and has proved one of the most successful of recent novels. In '94 he published "Under the Red Robe," and "My Lady Rotha." The former is a tale of the time of Richelieu, and the latter a stirring story of Germany during the Thirty Years' War. In '96 appeared "The Red Cockade," which was followed in '98 by "Shrewsbury." Mr. Weyman is married, and lives at Llanrhydd, near Ruthin, Denbighshire.

**Wheat.** The crop for the year '97 was an unusually poor one, especially in view of the growing requirements of the world. Coupled with this was the fact that what is known as the visible supply—that is, practically, the public stocks—were considerably below the average for the time of year, being less than half as large on Aug. 1st, '97, as on the same date in '95. All these facts pointed to shortness of supply, the only uncertain factor being the amounts of the visible supplies or stocks held in private hands. From the following table it will be seen that during the last three months of '97 and the first four months of '98 prices were firm, with a slightly upward tendency. The statistical position led to the formation of a corner in the United States, by which a certain Mr. Leiter endeavoured to secure all the stocks in his own hands, and was for a time largely successful in doing so. This rushed prices up in May to an abnormal extent in comparison with those ruling in late years. By June, however, there were signs that the maintenance of the corner had become a matter of extreme difficulty, and by the end of the month it had practically broken down with disastrous results to its author. It had meanwhile become increasingly evident that the crop for '98 would be an unusually large one, and all these circumstances combined to bring prices in the autumn months down to rates below those ruling at the same time in '97.

The following table will give a rough view of the course of the market:

1897-8.	English Wheat.		Californian Wheat.		Flour.	
	Price per qr.		Price per qr.		Price per 280 lb. sack.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Oct. ..	32	3	..	38 7½	..	29 0
Nov. ...	33	9	..	39 0	..	29 1
Dec. ...	34	1	..	39 6	..	29 0
Jan. ...	34	10	..	38 0	..	29 0
Feb. ...	35	1	..	39 1	..	30 0
March ..	35	6	..	38 4½	..	30 0
April ...	36	3	..	41 6	..	31 3
May ...	46	0	..	51 2	..	39 7
June ...	42	7	..	44 8	..	35 0
July ...	37	3	..	32 6	..	29 6
Aug. ...	28	6	..	30 0	..	27 6
Sept. ...	29	0	..	31 0	..	27 6

At the same time the important fact has to be borne in mind that visible stocks have been undoubtedly depleted to an unusual extent, and that they are still at a very low level. The position is shown in the following table. There seems, therefore, a fair prospect that for some time to come prices will remain moderately steady in the absence of any new factors:

Visible Supply, Aug. 1st.	
Year.	Qrs.
'91 .. .. .	11,450,000
'92 .. .. .	13,608,000
'93 .. .. .	19,670,000
'94 .. .. .	18,704,000
'95 .. .. .	16,115,000
'96 .. .. .	12,585,000
'97 .. .. .	7,483,000
'98 .. .. .	7,158,000

For purposes of comparison we append a table of the crop results over a series of years, from which it will be seen that that for '98 is a record one:

Crop.	
Year.	Qrs.
'73 .. .. .	225,000,000
'78 .. .. .	250,000,000
'83 .. .. .	255,000,000
'87 .. .. .	285,000,000
'91 .. .. .	297,000,000
'93 .. .. .	309,000,000
'94 .. .. .	320,000,000
'95 .. .. .	313,000,000
'96 .. .. .	301,000,000
'97 .. .. .	280,000,000
'98 .. .. .	330,000,000

The danger of a famine from lack of supplies of wheat was dealt with at the meeting of the British Association in the presidential address, in which it was pointed out that the population was increasing much more rapidly than production, and that within 30 years something like a wheat famine would become chronic if in the meantime no remedy could be devised. The President regarded the question as mainly a chemical one, and principally resting in the utilisation of the free nitrogen which is known to exist in the atmosphere. Into the chemical aspect of the question we do not here enter, but it may be pointed out that Sir William Crookes underestimated the amount of the actual produce, and hardly took sufficient account that there are still large areas of the world where wheat could advantageously be cultivated which are not utilised. Asia Minor,



the Danubian provinces, and Queensland (in which latter country alone it is computed that there are 50,000,000 acres of virgin soil suitable for wheat) may be cited as examples. Further, the methods of cultivation in many parts of the world, notably in America and India, are capable of immense improvement.

**White, Sir George Stuart, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., V.C.**, was b. in 1835, and entered the army in '53. He has had a brilliant career, and won his V.C. at Charasiab in '79, and at Kandahar Sept. '80, by his conspicuous personal bravery. He served in the mutiny, in the Afghan campaign '79-80, in the Nile expedition '85, and in the Burmese expedition '85-7 as commander of the forces there, when he gained his promotion to the rank of Major-General. In '89 he was appointed to the command of a first-class district in India, and in '93 he succeeded Lord Roberts as Commander-in-Chief in India. He was appointed Quartermaster-General of the Army in '98, following Sir Evelyn Wood in that office. He is a D.L. and J.P. for the county of Antrim. Address: Whitehall, Broughshane, co. Antrim.

**Whyte, Rev. Alexander, M.A., D.D.**, was b. at Kirriemuir, Forfarshire, 1837; ed. at Aberdeen University (M.A. '62) and Free Church College, and ordained at Glasgow in '66. Four years later he became minister of Free St. George's, Edinburgh, the premier Presbyterian church in Scotland, and this position he still holds. He is a D.D. of Edinburgh University. In '98 he was elected Moderator of the Free Church General Assembly. Works: "Commentary on the Shorter Catechism," "The Four Temperaments," "Bunyan Characters" (3 vols.), "Samuel Rutherford's Correspondents," "Bible

**Wilberforce, Canon Albert Basil Orme**, is the youngest son of the late Bishop Wilberforce of Oxford and afterwards of Winchester, and was ed. at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in '65, M.A. in '66, D.D. in '94. He was curate of Cuddesdon '66-7, chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford '66-70, curate of St. Jude, Southsea, '61-71, and rector of St. Mary's, Southampton, '71-94. In '94 he was given the living of St. John's, Westminster, and made a Canon of Westminster. The Speaker appointed him as his chaplain in Jan. '96. He is famous for his eloquence in the pulpit and as a temperance advocate. Address: 20, Dean's Yard, Westminster Abbey.

**Wilhelmina I., Queen of the Netherlands**, was b. 1880. She is the daughter of William III., of the Netherlands, by his second wife, the Princess Emma Adelaide Wilhelmina Theresa. Her mother is sister of H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, being daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck-Pyrmont. Queen Wilhelmina succeeded to the throne on the decease of her father, in Nov. '90, but her mother acted as Queen-Regent till the young Queen came of age (Aug. 31st, '98), and, amidst the enthusiasm of her people, was installed as Sovereign.

**William II., King of Prussia and German Emperor**, is the eldest son of the late Emperor Frederick III., by Victoria, Princess Royal of England, and was b. Jan. 27th, 1859. He succeeded his father June 15th, '88. Ed. at the gymnasium of Cassel, and submitted to the ordinary discipline of that establishment until '77, when he entered the University of Bonn. He married on his twenty-second birthday, in '81, the Princess Augusta Victoria, of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, a niece of Prince

Christian. An International Labour Conference was inaugurated by the Emperor in '90. A state visit to Heligoland and to Amsterdam in '91 preceded his Majesty's arrival in England, accompanied by the Empress, in July. They were entertained at a series of splendid festivities, and the Emperor was presented with the freedom of the City of London. His Majesty sent a congratulatory telegram to President Kruger when Dr. Jameson's force was defeated in Dec. '95, an act which caused considerable surprise in Great Britain, though it was afterwards explained that His Majesty had no unfriendly intent towards this country. He was equally prompt in sending his congratulations to the Sirdar on his victory at Omdurman in '98. In October and November of that year he paid a visit, with the Empress, to Constantinople, where their Majesties stayed some time as the Sultan's guests, afterwards going on to Palestine and Jerusalem. See **TURKEY**. See also **GERMANY** and **YACHTING**.

**Wills.** It should be borne in mind that the object of making a will is to make provision for the personal estate and effects of the person to whom they belong going to people other than those amongst whom they would be distributed by law in the event of no will being made. A will may be quite simple—couched in ordinary language; and though the intention of the testator is always sought for in construing the meaning of the will, yet if he make use of technical or legal terms, those terms will be taken in their legal sense, which may be quite contrary to the testator's intention. A will must be in writing, and must be signed, or, if already signed, must be acknowledged, by the testator in the presence of two witnesses, who must each sign the will in the presence of the testator and in the presence of each other. If a witness be a legatee he will lose the gift left to him, and his legacy will fall into the residuary estate; but the fact of a witness being a legatee will not invalidate the will. Property acquired after the date of the will passes under it, as the will is said to speak from the date of the testator's death and not from the date of the will. The last will in point of date is the one which will be admitted to probate. A will may be revoked in the following ways: (1) By the marriage of the testator; (2) By destruction of the will; (3) By a subsequent will, or portions of a former will by a codicil. The testator must appoint an executor or executors to carry out the provisions of the will, or it will be necessary for the Probate Court to appoint an administrator *cum testamento annexo* (with the will annexed) in order to do so. Immediately upon the testator's death the executor becomes entitled to all the testator's personal property. He is bound first of all to bury the deceased and prove his will, then to pay out of it any debts due by the testator; and then to distribute the property, so far as it will go, in accordance with the will. Wills may be proved either at the Principal Registry, Somerset House, or at the District Registry of the district in which the testator had his permanent abode at the time of his death. Executors may prove the will personally without the aid of a solicitor. (For the Legacy and Succession duties payable, see **DEATH DUTIES**.) Should there be more than one executor, each can exercise all the powers of the office, except that all must join in bringing any

action respecting the estate. The office continues to the survivors or survivor. Should the executor renounce, or die, before taking out probate, or not appear when cited to take probate, his rights of executorship cease entirely. But when the last surviving executor dies, then his executors are also executors of the original testator. If the executor is an infant, the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court will grant administration to his guardian or some other person who becomes administrator *durante minore ætate* ("during the minority"). An executor merely in virtue of his appointment is released from any debts due from him to the testator, and may retain out of the assets any debt due from the testator to him in priority to all other debts of the same degree; but this provision is so guarded in equity as to be practically of no effect. Any person who takes upon himself to be executor without having been appointed, is said to be an executor *de son tort* ("of his own wrong"), and is not allowed to derive any benefit from the office. Should no executor be available, the Court will grant letters of administration *cum testamento annexo* ("with the will annexed"), as distinct from the ordinary letters of administration granted when a person dies without making a will.—**Letters of Administration.** In the event of a person having personal property dying without a will, application is made, generally by the deceased's relatives, or sometimes by a creditor, to the District Registrar of the Probate Court, who thereupon grants letters of administration to the person proposed for the office, who will have to make affidavits of the assets and debts, and sign the prescribed oath. He will then pay the debts owing by the testator, and distribute the remainder of the estate in accordance with the various Acts dealing with the property of intestates. Copies of all wills that have been proved can be seen at Somerset House by any one on payment of the fee of 1s. See LAW, '98.

**Winchester, Bishop of.** See under PEERAGE.

**Winchester College,** the oldest of our public schools, founded (1387) by William of Wykeham, as a nursery for the "New College" he had recently founded at Oxford. It is certain, however, that some years before that date Wykeham was maintaining and educating poor scholars, and the actual date of the opening of the College was March 26th, 1393. About a dozen vacancies yearly occur for foundationers, who are elected by the governors after open competition. Her Majesty gives two gold and two silver medals to be competed for. Tenable at the Universities are four exhibitions of £50 for four years, and at New College, Oxford, six scholarships. The quingentenary of the College, its 500th anniversary, was observed on "Domum Day," July 25th, '93. **Head Master,** Rev. W. A. Fearon, D.D. **Motto,** *Manners makyth man.*

**Windward Islands, The,** so called in distinction from the Leeward Islands (*q.v.*), with reference to the trade winds, form part of the Lesser Antilles. They include Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia (all of which see under their respective alphabetical headings). Barbados and Tobago, which formerly belonged to the group, were separated in '85 and '89. All the islands are under one governor, but each has its own administrator

and separate constitution. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table), DIPLOMATIC, and, as to the disastrous hurricane of '98, WEST INDIES.

**Wolsey, Lord.** See under PEERAGE.

## WOMEN, HIGHER EDUCATION OF.

The Higher Education of Women has made great advances since the Report of the Royal Commission on Secondary Schools was issued in 1868. The National Union for Improving the Education of Women, formed under the presidency of the Princess Louise, in consequence of that report, founded in '72 the Girls' Public Day School Company, which, with the Church Day Schools Company, has raised the standard of girls' education throughout the land, and prepared the way for the Higher—that is, University and College—Education of Women. These two Companies have now 64 schools and 10,000 pupils, entirely taught and officered by women, many of whom have had a college training. The National Union founded, in '77, the Teachers' Training and Registration Society, out of which has grown the **Maria Grey Training College**, Salusbury Road, Brondesbury (Principal, Miss Alice Woods), and, indirectly, the **Cambridge Training College for Women**, incorporated Jan. '93 (Principal, Miss Hughes), and the **St. George's Training College**, 5, Melville Street, Edinburgh (Principal, Miss M. R. Walker), opened '86. St. Leonard's School, St. Andrews; Roedean School, Brighton; and Wycombe Abbey, Bucks, are large residential establishments founded to give to girls similar advantages to those open to boys in our great public schools.

Oxford and Cambridge now offer many facilities to women desiring advanced education. At Cambridge the triposes, or honour examinations for the B.A. degree in mathematics, classics, natural science, moral science, history, mediæval and modern languages, law, Semitic languages, Indian languages and theology, have, since '81, been open to women. The conditions of entrance are (1) residence for a specified number of terms (five to thirteen, according to circumstances) either at Girton or Newnham College, or within the precincts of the University, under the regulation of one or other of these colleges; (2) a pass gained at either (a) certain parts of the higher local examination, or (b) the University Previous examination ("Little Go"), or any examination which ordinarily excuses a member of the University from this. To all women who pass any one or more of these triposes, certificates are formally granted by the University, declaring that they have attained the standard of a first, second, or third class in an honours examination for the B.A. degree; but this degree, for various reasons, is not conferred upon them. Candidates who attain a standard equivalent to that required for the ordinary B.A. (or "Poll") degree, receive a certificate to this effect. **Girton College** (Mistress, Miss Welsh) was founded at Hitchin in '69, removed to Cambridge in connection with the Association for Women's Lectures in Cambridge, and incorporated in '72. It now numbers about 115 students, with seven resident women lecturers, a vice-mistress, a junior bursar, and a librarian. Entrance and scholarship examinations are held in London in the months of March and June. The income from the Pfeiffer Bequest



of £5000 is devoted to scholarships. Students can attend University lectures in Cambridge, in addition to those provided by the college. The college fees (inclusive of both university and college charges) are £105 per annum. The South Hall, **Newnham College**, Cambridge (Principal, Mrs. Sidgwick), was opened in '75, and incorporated in '80. The North Hall (Vice-Principal, Miss B. A. Clough) followed in '80, Clough Hall in '83, and the Pfeiffer building in '93; 158 students and 12 resident tutors form the collegiate body. A small isolation hospital is built to receive any cases of infectious illness that may arise. An entrance examination is held annually in March at Cambridge in mathematics and languages. Scholarships and exhibitions are awarded yearly to students for the various tripos examinations. No student, unless reading for a tripos examination, with a reasonable prospect of obtaining honours, is allowed to reside at the college for more than two years without special permission. Fees, inclusive of board, lodging, and teaching, are from £25 to £32 per term. Women are admitted by the Council as out-students of the college if they either (a) reside with their parents or guardians in Cambridge, or (b) are not generally resident in Cambridge, but are *bonâ fide* students, pursuing definite study, over thirty years of age, unable to afford the cost of residence in one of the halls, or in other exceptional circumstances, and accustomed to support themselves. Out-students' fees are about £9 per term. Application for admission as out-students should be made to Miss M. G. Kennedy, Shenstone, Cambridge, before Sept. 1st in each year. A scheme of correspondence teaching was inaugurated in '70 by Mrs. Peile, and numbers students in all parts of the world. Information respecting it can be obtained from Miss M. Bateson, 74, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge.

In Oxford the principal final honour examinations of the University (in classics, natural science, history, mathematics, jurisprudence, theology, Oriental studies, the degree of B.C.L., and the examinations for the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Music), are open to women. In modern languages, where no final honour examination for the B.A. degree is as yet provided by the University, a special women's honour examination is held, with a standard equivalent to that of the University honour degree examinations. The second public examination (pass degree) of the University is open to women, as well as Pass Moderations. Before a candidate can enter for either pass or honours, Responsions must be taken, unless some equivalent (as the first examination for women at Oxford, the Cambridge "Previous," the higher examination of the Oxford and Cambridge board, the London matriculation, the final pass of the University of Ireland, the Victoria University entrance examination, the Cambridge higher local in two languages of group B and group C, or the Oxford senior local in two languages, and mathematics) has been passed. Graduates of Colleges which are admitted to membership in the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ (U.S.A.) are excused this examination if they become candidates for honours at the second examination. Certificates are awarded as the result of the examinations, and in the case of honours the names are entered in the *University Gazette*; but

the B.A. degree is not conferred upon women. Communications should be addressed to the Secretary, H. J. Gerrans, Esq., Clarendon Buildings, Broad Street, Oxford. The University, in '97, established in Oxford a professional examination for teachers, and arranged a course of Training in Theory and Practice of Teaching. To both of these women are admitted on precisely the same terms as men (apply to Miss A. J. Cooper). **Somerville College**, Oxford (Principal, Miss Maitland), founded in '79, incorporated '81, the name changed from "Hall" to "College" '94, has 70 students and 4 resident tutors. There is no entrance examination, but all students are expected to pass "Responsions" before entering the college, unless they have passed one of the examinations accepted as equivalent. Fees, inclusive of board, lodging and teaching, vary from £86 to £92, according to the rooms selected. The college is undenominational in principle. The Council confers certificates showing all the examinations passed by the student, recording the term of residence, and stating that the student has qualified for the Degree. Students who have resided three years and taken honours become members of the College (on payment of a small fee, and by keeping their names on the books) with right of voting at general meetings and elections of Council. **Lady Margaret Hall**, Oxford (Principal, Miss Wordsworth), was also founded in '79. It is conducted on the principles of the Church of England, with provision for the liberty of members of other religious bodies, and numbers about 47 students and 3 resident tutors. Candidates for entrance, who have not yet passed the Oxford first examination, or an equivalent, are expected to pass an entrance examination in two foreign languages and elementary mathematics. Scholarships are offered each June. **St. Hugh's Hall**, Oxford (Principal, Miss Moberley), founded in '86, is intended for students unable to bear the expenses of Lady Margaret Hall, and has about 25 students and 1 tutor. The fees for board and lodging, exclusive of tuition, are from £45 to £65 a year. The conditions of entrance are the same as for Lady Margaret Hall. **Lecture arrangements** for women in Oxford are under the management of a joint association for educational purposes, consisting of representatives of the women's college or halls of residence, and of the home students, with the tutors in the principal subjects, and others interested in education. A member of the Hebdomadal Board sits as a member of this association (Secretary, Miss A. M. A. H. Rogers). Unattached students are allowed, under certain conditions, to reside in Oxford under the censorship of Mrs. A. H. Johnson, 8, Merton Street. A system of teaching by correspondence (apply to Mrs. A. H. Johnson) was set on foot in '83, and a scheme of teachers' training is under the management of Mrs. Scott, Merton College. "St. Hilda's" (Lady Resident, Mrs. Burrows), is a Hall of Residence for old Cheltonians and others who may desire a final year or more of study before entering on professional work. Twenty-one students are now in residence. The charges are similar to those at Somerville College and Lady Margaret Hall.

The University of London confers its degrees equally upon men and women. Women students are received at the **Royal Holloway**



College, Egham, opened in '87 (Principal, Miss Emily Penrose). The object of the college is to provide the instruction necessary for the London degrees in science and arts, the preliminary M.B., the examinations of the University of Oxford, and for the Royal University of Ireland. Instruction in music, drawing, and painting is provided. The entrance examination, held in September, includes English, foreign languages, and arithmetic. Scholarships are competed for in July. All scholars must read for honours. Other students are under no such restriction. There are 113 students, 8 resident women lecturers, and 10 non-resident professors and teachers. Terms, inclusive of board, lodging, and instruction, are £90 per annum. No student may enter for less than one year, or reside for more than four years, without special leave. Bedford College, incorporated '49 (Principal, Miss Ethel Hurlbatt), offers scholarships, prepares resident and non-resident students for the London degrees in arts and science, with special classes in chemistry for the first M.B. examination, and has college courses for students wishing to pursue continuous study without seeking a degree. Students are also admitted to separate classes. It receives an annual sum of £1,200 from the "Grant to the University Colleges of Great Britain." £4,000 has also fallen to its share from the Pfeiffer Bequest to be expended in scholarships, and an annual grant of £500 from the Technical Education Board is used for the equipment of the laboratories. Fees for board and residence from £58 to £68 per annum. Tuition fees for the London examinations from £27 to £44 a session. Students are not admitted under seventeen except in special circumstances, and, if necessary, have their acquirements tested by preliminary examination. An art school (Visitor, Hubert Herkomer, R.A. Professor, E. Borough Johnson), with teaching based on the method of Professor Herkomer, is attached to the College as well as a Teachers' Training Department (Head, Miss H. Robertson, B.A.). With the session of '95-6 there was instituted a complete and scientific course of instruction in Hygiene, under Dr. T. M. Legge, M.D., to enable women to qualify for the various professional posts in Hygiene now open. Queen's College, Harley Street, and the ladies' department of King's College, Kensington Square (Lady Superintendent, Miss L. M. Faithfull), provide lectures and classes as preparation for the London and Oxford examinations. A residence for students is under the charge of Miss E. Faithfull. Westfield College, Hampstead, founded in '82 (Mistress, Miss Maynard), receives about 40 students; but they are not compelled to take the entire course, or to enter for any University examination. Candidates are required to pass an entrance examination in Scripture, English, arithmetic, and geography, with two extra subjects (languages and mathematics), unless they have passed some equivalent. Fees, £105 per annum. Students of University College, London, or of the London School of Medicine for Women, can reside, under collegiate rules, at College Hall, Byng Place, Gordon Square (Principal, Miss Grove).

Victoria University follows the example of London in conferring its degrees upon women. Houses of residence for them are recommended at Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds in connection with the men's colleges. (Secretary of

the Women's Department, Miss Edith Wilson, 223, Brunswick Street, Manchester.) A hall of residence for women in Liverpool is now (Oct. '98) open to students. Fees for residence, £40 to £55 per annum. College tuition fees, £20 to £25 per annum. Particulars from Miss Roberts, 163, Edge Lane, Liverpool. The provincial colleges of Birmingham, Bristol, and Nottingham also provide for women. The University of Durham, since '95, by special Supplementary Charter, grants degrees to women except only in Divinity. A women's hall of residence is in contemplation for Durham. Scholarships for women students are offered in October of each year. Apply to the Censor of Women Students, Mrs. Ellershaw, 46, North Bailey, Durham. The Durham College of Science at Newcastle-on-Tyne (Secretary, H. F. Stockdale), represents the faculties of science, medicine, and engineering in the University of Durham, and is open to students of either sex. A University Hostel for women is open at Eslington Tower, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne (Mistress, Miss Perry). Fees for board and residence from £30 to £40 per session. In Ireland the Royal University of Ireland (Dublin) offers degrees to women, and also exhibitions and scholarships. In Scotland the University of St. Andrews grants the degree of LL.A. to women on the result of examination in the subjects taught in the University, together with history, music, fine arts, æsthetics, modern languages, and the natural sciences. University Hall (Warden, Miss L. I. Lumsden), opened Sept. '96, accommodates 24 students. Fees for board and residence about £60 per annum. Scholarships, value from £40 to £15, are competed for in October. At Edinburgh University (*q.v.*) women are admitted to the Arts classes with the men, and on the same terms as regards academic privilege. The Burns' House, University Hall, 457, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, inaugurated June '94, is intended for the accommodation of women students of the University, artists, teachers, and others. All particulars of Mrs. Salmon, 8, Ramsay Garden, Edinburgh. Queen Margaret College, Glasgow (Hon. Secretary, Miss T. A. Galloway), by recent incorporation is now the women's department of the University of Glasgow as a non-resident college for women governed by the University Court and Senate. Women are there prepared for all degrees in arts and medicine of Glasgow. Matriculated students are entitled to vote for the Lord Rector of the University, and women graduates become members of the General Council of the University. For a small fee students can have the use of the University library, with access to the University museum and chapel, and, in part, the use of the laboratories. A large new building for the anatomical department was added to the College in '95, erected by means of a gift of £5,000, from the Bellahouston Trust. Queen Margaret Hall, with an average of 25 students, provides at a moderate cost a residence for students attending Queen Margaret College. Clinical work is done at the Royal Infirmary and other local hospitals. Particulars from Mrs. Riddock, 2, Lawrence Place, Dowanhill, Glasgow. Terms for board and residence from £32 to £40 per annum. At the University of Aberdeen a hall of residence is now (Oct. '98) open at Castleton House, Chanonry, Old Aberdeen (Hon. Secretary, Lady Geddes). Average fees for M.A. or B.Sc.,

£9 9s. per annum. Residence fee, £1 1s. to £1 6s. per week. The Hall is near to the King's College, the seat of the arts classes.

In **South Wales** the classes of University College, Cardiff, in arts, science, and medicine are open to students, men and women alike, with scholarships. Women students are received at Aberdare Hall (Principal, Miss Kate Hurlbatt). Terms for board and residence from £30 to £40 per annum. "Normal" students in school management, etc., may reside in Aberdare Hall, and spend the necessary time in teaching in the Board Schools of the town. A school of cookery and a Teachers' Training Department is attached to the College. Scholarships are competed for in September. The **University College of North Wales** (Bangor) gives the same advantages to women as to men in preparation for the London and Welsh degrees and for the medical preliminaries of Edinburgh and Glasgow. A new University Hall for Women Students (Lady Superintendent, Miss M. Maude) was opened Oct. '97. Open entrance Scholarships (from £30 to £10 in value) are offered to men and women alike. **University College, Aberystwith**, prepares for the requirements of the London and Welsh examinations for B.A., M.A., B.Sc., for degrees in medicine, and the entrance examinations of the older universities. Entrance scholarships, open to women, are competed for annually. **Alexandra Hall of Residence** (Principal, Miss E. A. Carpenter) has rooms for 147 students.

For the special study of medicine, women are eligible for the medical degrees of the **University of London** (Burlington Gardens, W.), the **Royal University of Ireland** (Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin), the conjoint examination of the **Royal College of Physicians** and the **Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland** (Dawson Street, Dublin), the **Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh**, the **Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow** (conjoint), the **Society of Apothecaries, London**, and the **University of Durham**. It is easier, and takes a shorter time, to pass the colleges than the Universities, but by the new regulations ('92) five years instead of four is the required period for which a student must be registered as such. Students are not admitted under the age of eighteen, and, unless matriculation has been taken, a preliminary examination in English, Latin, and one other language, elementary mathematics, and arithmetic, has to be passed before registration. The necessary hospital work in the case of London can be done at the **New Hospital for Women**, 144, Euston Road, or at the **Royal Free Hospital**. In Scotland and Ireland women students are admitted to the local hospitals. At the **Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh** arrangements are made for the clinical education of women, giving accommodation according to the demands of the **Triple Qualification Board**, £300 having been raised and presented to the Infirmary in recognition of the "fact that women students have been admitted to qualifying instruction in its wards." All particulars and details of study are obtainable from the Secretary, **Miss Heaton, London School of Medicine for Women**, 30, Handel Street, Brunswick Square, W.C. Valuable scholarships are annually competed for at the **London School** in September. In addition to College Hall (see above) there are boarding houses for medical

students (women) at 3, Endsleigh Gardens, W.C. (Mrs. Greene), at 5, Endsleigh Street, W.C. (Mrs. Clarke Kerr), and at 23, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C. (Mrs. Lamborn Cock). As has been mentioned above, instruction in medicine is given to women by the faculties of the **University Colleges at Cardiff, Bangor, Aberystwith, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne**.

**Women, Organisations for Young.** See **YOUNG WOMEN, ORGANISATIONS FOR.**

**Women's Clubs.** See **CLUBS.**

**Women's Industrial Council, The**, is a Central Council established to organise special and systematic inquiry into the conditions of working women, to provide accurate information concerning these conditions, and to promote such action as may seem conducive to their improvement. The Council is conducted on lines strictly non-sectarian and independent of party, and endeavours to avoid encroaching upon the special province of work of any societies which may affiliate themselves to it. A **General Purposes Committee**, and **Finance, Investigation, Educational, Statistical, Organisation, and Parliamentary and Legal Committees** carry out the details of the work, which has included exhaustive inquiries into Home-work industries, wage-earning of children of school age, the typing profession, and other women's industries; the establishment of a **Central Circulating Library for London Girls' Clubs**; and the promotion of better bathing accommodation for working women. Attached to the Council is a large staff of voluntary lecturers upon industrial questions, and free legal advice is given to women and girls on matters connected with industrial law. The Council meets quarterly, the committees generally monthly. Membership is by election of the Council on nomination of two members. The funds are provided by a small income from a trust fund, and by subscriptions and donations. The **Women's Industrial News** (quarterly) is the official organ of the Council. **President**, Mr. R. B. Haldane, Q.C., M.P.; **Vice-Presidents**, Miss Clementina Black, Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. R. Phillimore, Mrs. Percy Thompson, Lady Henry Somerset, Mr. Stephen N. Fox, and Mr. Herbert Burrows; **Treasurer**, Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P.; **Financial Secretary**, Mr. Robert S. Garnett, British Museum, W.C.; **General Secretary**, Miss Catherine Webb. **Office**, 12, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

**Women's Institute, The**, 15, Grosvenor Crescent, Hyde Park, was founded in the spring of '97. It is non-political, and is specially intended as a place of re-union for workers. Under its roof various important departments of work are carried on, the principal of which are the **Reference Library**, where reliable works on such subjects as housekeeping, domestic economy, hygiene, school boards, education, boards of guardians, etc., may be consulted; and the **Information Bureau**, where non-members as well as members may, on payment of a small fee, submit questions in writing, which will be answered with the least possible delay. Research work of all kinds, both on matters at home and abroad, is undertaken by this department, which is free to members. The Institute also trains students in index and catalogue work, and instruction is given in typewriting, shorthand, and book-keeping. Trained lecturers on constitutional history, local government,



hygiene, etc., are also sent out from the Institute, societies of various philanthropic natures meet within its walls, and an artists' circle and debating society have been organised. Men as well as women are eligible for membership, provided they are engaged in literature, art, science, or philanthropy.

**Women's Suffrage.** The Women's Liberal Federation is the body which in this country most authoritatively supports, amongst organisations having a party character, the claim of women to the suffrage. In May '92, at the annual meeting of the Federation, a resolution was carried instructing the executive committee to promote the parliamentary enfranchisement of women among the other Liberal reforms then before the country. A divergence of opinion occurred over this question, and Mrs. Gladstone, the President, decided not to stand for election again, Lady Aberdeen being chosen in her place. Ultimately the Women's National Liberal Association was formed for the promotion of the official Liberal programme simply, Women's Suffrage not being put prominently in the front of the programme. The Women's Liberal Federation, however, proceeded to emphasise their position at the annual meeting in May '93 by making Object II. of their Constitution read thus:—"To promote just legislation for women, including the local and parliamentary franchise for all women, married, single, or widowed, who possess any of the legal qualifications which entitle men to vote, and the removal of all their disabilities as citizens." There are about 501 associations connected with the Federation, with an aggregate membership of 80,000. In the autumn of '97 a reorganisation of the Women's Suffrage Societies took place. They now all form one National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, with a representative executive meeting at one or other of the Central Offices in London, viz.: The Central and East of England Society, 20, Great College Street, Westminster, of which Miss Edith Palliser is Secretary, and the Central and Western Society, 3, Queen Victoria Street, of which Mrs. Charles Baxter is Secretary. The Union, which is strictly on a non-party basis, aims at placing Women's Suffrage in such a position that no Government of whatever party shall be able to touch questions relating to representation without at the same time removing the electoral disabilities of women. The recent parliamentary history of the movement is as follows:—Sir A. K. Rolitt brought in a Bill during the '92 session (see ed. '93, SESSION, sect. 80), which was severely criticised in a pamphlet written by Mr. Gladstone. There can be no doubt that this pamphlet wrecked the Bill, which was ultimately thrown out by 175 votes against 152. In '93 Viscount Wolmer undertook the charge of the movement in the House of Commons; on his elevation to the peerage Mr. George Wyndham consented to watch its interests. A Bill was down for second reading in the name of Mr. Faithfull Begg, M.P., on May 20th, '96, but was frustrated by the pressure of Government measures. The operative clause of the proposed Bill read as follows: "On and after the passing of this Act every woman who is the inhabitant occupier as owner or tenant of any dwelling-house, tenement, or building within the borough or county where such occupation exists, shall be entitled to be registered as a voter in the list of voters for such

borough or county in which she is so qualified as aforesaid, and, when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament. Provided always that such woman is not subject to any legal incapacity which would disqualify a male voter." The Bill was again brought in by Mr. Faithfull Begg, M.P., on Feb. 3rd, '97, and passed its second reading in the House of Commons, 230 members of the House voting in its favour. June 23rd was fixed for the full discussion of the measure as the first order of the day; but the 22nd being the date of the Queen's Jubilee rejoicings, the consideration of the Bill was postponed till July 7th. On the 6th a petition signed by 86 men and women, among whom were some of the oldest workers on the Suffrage platform, was presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Courtney. In it the petitioners begged that the procedure of Parliament might be so amended that further delays in the fair consideration of the just claims of women to citizenship might be impossible. However, in consequence of the amendments left over for consideration from the day preceding of another bill, the Suffrage Bill was held over and finally thrown out. The advocates of Women's Suffrage were consequently once more disappointed. Mr. J. T. Firbank, M.P., had charge of a similar Bill in '98. In the Colonies the movement has made considerable progress, and in New Zealand and South Australia the goal has been reached. In the former the parliamentary franchise was conferred on women Sept. 9th, '93, the municipal franchise being already theirs. In South Australia the Parliamentary vote was extended to women Dec. 18th, '94.

**Wood, General Sir Evelyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,** was b. at Cressing in 1838, and entered the Navy in '52. Served in the Crimea, and was severely wounded at the assault on the Redan. In '55 he joined the Army as cornet of the 13th Light Dragoons. Served in India in 17th Lancers, and, while commanding the 1st Regt. of Beaton's Irregular Horse, won the Victoria Cross, '59. Served throughout the Ashantee war. Previous to the Zulu war he joined the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar '74. After defeating the Zulus at Kambula, he became brigadier-general, and was present at Ulundi. In '79 he met with a triumphant reception in England, and became K.C.B. Served through the Transvaal war as major-general, and was one of H.M.'s Commissioners for settling the Transvaal limits ('81). Created G.C.M.G. Commanded the 2nd Brigade, 2nd division, in the Egyptian expedition, receiving the thanks of Parliament in '82. Raised the Egyptian Army in '83, and served in Nile expedition. From '89 to '93 he commanded the Aldershot district, from '93 till '97 he was Quartermaster-General, and was in Oct. '97 appointed Adjutant-General. He has published a book on his reminiscences of the Crimea, "Cavalry in the Waterloo Campaign," and "Cavalry Achievements." Clubs, Army and Navy, United Service. Address, 23, Devonshire Place, W.

**Woods, Rev. William James, B.A. (Lond.),** the Secretary of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, commenced preaching in village stations around Leicester, in which town his father was a Congregational minister, and received ministerial training at New College, London, '68-74. He took his



B.A. in '72, and on the completion of his college course became pastor of the influential Congregational Church at Spencer Street, Leamington, removing in '81 to Cavendish Chapel, Manchester, one of the largest Congregational Churches in the North of England, and from '58 to '69 the sphere of Dr. Joseph Parker's ministry. While there a temporary breakdown in his health necessitated a voyage to Australia. On his return he published "A Visit to Victoria." In '87 he became pastor of Clapton Park Congregational Church, London, which position he held until, in '92, he succeeded the late Rev. Alexander Hannay, D.D., in his present office. Address: Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street.

**Woollens and Worsteds.** See **TRADE**, '98.  
**Worcester, Bishop of.** See under **PEERAGE**.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, '97.

### I. THE LEGAL ASPECT.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, '97, is a bold attempt to deal in a large and liberal spirit with the vexed question of Employer's Liability to an injured workman. It has not only wrought extensive changes in the law as it existed prior to the passing of the Act, but it has also introduced principles which are novel in the law of England. There are three periods in the history of the law regulating the liability of an employer to his injured workmen; and the law as it stands to-day is best understood by seeing what the law was in each one of those periods, and by tracing the steps which were taken to alter it. The first period was the period prior to '80, when the liability of an employer to his injured workmen was regulated by the common law of the land alone, and by no statute. The second period was the period between '80 and July 1st, '98, when the liability of an employer to his injured workmen was regulated by the Employers' Liability Act '80, in addition to the common law. And the third period is the present, in which, in addition to the common law and the Employers' Liability Act '80, there has come into force the Workmen's Compensation Act '97.

#### Period of the Common Law.

Under the common law, as under every law, the employer is liable to an injured workman if the injury is caused by the employer's own personal negligence—which negligence may be either in the active conduct of the work or in the choice of servants to perform the work. In modern conditions of industry it rarely happens that an accident is caused by the personal negligence of an employer while engaged actively in the work; and when it does so happen, the employer is usually so small a man financially that a judgment against him is of no practical value to the injured workman. Equally rarely does it happen that an employer is negligent in the choice of his servants, or in the choice of those to whom he delegates his authority and to whom he leaves the duty of superintendence. Self-interest prevents it. It has, in consequence, almost invariably happened that the negligence upon which the injured workman must base his claim is the negligence not of the employer himself, but of one of the servants of the employer. It followed as a result of this that the legal advisers of the employer began to set up

the defence which is known as the *Defence of Common Employment*. This defence is based in principle upon the old Roman doctrine, *Volenti non fit injuria*. It is a well-established rule of law that an employer, or any other individual, is liable for damage arising from the negligence of his servants if the servants when guilty of negligence are about their master's business; because a master is bound to guarantee the public against all damages arising from the negligent acts of his servants, on the ground that it is the master's duty to choose servants who will not be negligent, and to ensure that his business is carried on in a careful manner. It is an equally well-established rule of law that when any individual knows the risks of injury which he is incurring, and nevertheless with that knowledge chooses to incur those risks, he must be presumed to have taken those risks upon himself, and he cannot, if he is injured, recover compensation for his injury. This is the foundation of the doctrine that a man is not liable to his workman for injury caused to that workman through the negligence of a fellow-workman. It is easy to see how much hardship to injured workmen this doctrine entailed, and consequently there sprang up in the country a strong and widespread desire to find some remedy. It was definitely held that this doctrine was the rule of law in '58 by the House of Lords, in the case of *Bartonshill Coal Co. v. Reid*; and almost immediately efforts were made to amend the law, and from '72 onwards the various attempts to abolish the defence of common employment were almost annual. In '79 a Bill was introduced by Lord (then Mr.) Brassey, which was not proceeded with, but which was the foundation of the Bill which, in the following year, became the

### Employers' Liability Act, '80.

The principal change wrought by this Act was, that in certain cases an injured workman was put upon the same footing as an injured stranger, and to that extent at least the doctrine of common employment was abolished. The Act enacts that an injured workman shall have the same rights against the employer as an injured stranger would have if his injury has been caused—(1) by any defect in the ways, works, machinery or plant which has not been discovered or remedied owing to the negligence of the employer, or of some person in the service of the employer who is entrusted by the employer with the duty of seeing that the ways, works, machinery and plant were in proper condition; (2) by the negligence of any person in the service of the employer who has any superintendence entrusted to him whilst in the exercise of that superintendence; (3) by the negligence of any person in the service of the employer to whose orders or directions the workman was bound to conform, and did conform, and where the injury resulted from his having so conformed; (4) by reason of the act or omission of any person in the service of the employer done or made in obedience to any improper or defective rules, bye-laws, or instructions of the employer; (5) by the negligence of any person in the service of the employer who has the charge or control of any signal, points, locomotive engine or train upon a railway. The Act is, however, limited in its scope. It does not apply to servants who are not employed in manual labour—*e.g.* clerks;

nor does it apply to domestic or menial servants or to seamen. The amount of compensation recoverable is limited in amount; and there is no provision in the Act prohibiting employers and workmen from contracting themselves out of the Act. As may well be imagined, the Act was greeted on the one hand by a storm of opposition from the employers, and on the other hand by support, coupled with strongly expressed discontent at its limited scope, from the leaders of labour. Like all measures of progress, it bore in the eyes of some individuals the appearance of a measure of plunder; but it has been tried for eighteen years, and experience has shown that it has not brought ruin upon employers nor disaster upon the trade of the country. It has proved all the more beneficial in that it was partial and tentative in its scope, and was treated as an experiment which, if proved successful, would lead to still greater reforms. It was not long before the representatives of the workmen began to agitate for an extension of the principle of the Act. Their principal demands were that the defence of common employment should be wholly instead of partially abolished; that the amount of compensation which might be awarded to an injured workman should be unlimited; that the Act should be extended to domestic and menial servants and to seamen; that the liability of the employer to compensate the workmen should extend to injuries to health as well as to bodily injuries; and that contracting out of the provisions of the Act should be entirely prohibited. The result of the agitation was that in '86 a **Special Committee** was appointed to inquire into the working of the Act. After a searching inquiry the Committee reported, embodying in their report suggestions for future legislation. The Conservative Government, which was then in power, introduced a Bill to give effect to the resolutions of the Committee, but it was abandoned. The first serious attempt to extend the scope of the Act of '80 was the Bill introduced by Mr. Asquith in '93.

**Mr. Asquith's Bill of '93** proposed to make nine very material alterations in the law as it then stood. He proposed—(1) that the defence of common employment should be entirely abolished; (2) that the liability of the employer should extend to workmen employed by a sub-contractor of the employer; (3) that the liability of the employer should extend to injury to health as well as to bodily injuries; (4) that the provisions of the Act should be extended so as to include clerks, domestic servants, and seamen; (5) that the injured workmen's knowledge of the existence of the defect in the ways, works, machinery or plant by which his injury was caused should not be available to the employer as a defence; (6) that there should be no limit to the amount of compensation which might be awarded to an injured workman; (7) that no notice of the accident should be required; (8) that the limit of time within which an action might be brought should be extended from six months, or twelve months in case of death, to six years in all cases; (9) that contracting out of the provisions of the Act should be absolutely prohibited. The Bill met with great opposition; in the House of Commons from Mr. Chamberlain, who advocated the lines which were afterwards followed in his own Act of '97, and in the House of Lords from Lord Dudley and others on

account of the total prohibition of "contracting out." In consequence of the opposition of the Lords, who in that respect adopted the resolution of the Committee of '86, approving of "contracting out" with proper safeguards, the Bill had to be withdrawn. In the meantime the General Election of '95 intervened, and with the return of a Unionist Government to power the agitation for the extension of the Act of '80 revived. The question was taken in hand by Mr. Chamberlain, than whom no one could have been better fitted to undertake the task; and the result was the

#### Workmen's Compensation Act, '97.

The most important changes in the existing law effected by the Act are the total instead of the partial abolition of the defence of common employment, and the elimination of "negligence" from the elements necessary to create the liability of the employer. The Act, being an experiment of very considerable magnitude and importance, has very properly been limited in its application to certain specified trades and industries; but in those trades and industries it applies to every one in the service of the employer, manager, clerk, or manual labourer. The Act makes the employer liable for injury caused to those in his employment by any accident arising out of and in the course of the employment, only excepting those which are due to the serious and wilful misconduct of the injured workman himself. Not only is no negligence necessary to constitute the liability, but even where the greatest possible care has been taken by those concerned the employer is still liable for the results of an unavoidable accident, if it arises out of and in the course of the employment. Moreover, although "contracting out" is allowed under certain conditions, the effect of those conditions is such as to practically prohibit "contracting out" altogether. No scheme for "contracting out" is legal unless passed by the Registrar of Friendly Societies as being as beneficial to the workmen as are the provisions of the Act; the scheme is liable to revision at the termination of limited periods; the scheme and its administration by the employer may be at any time attacked by discontented or ill-disposed workmen, who will thereby cause the employer an infinity of trouble; and no scheme is legal which makes it a condition of the employment that the scheme should be adopted. Moreover the employer is liable for the injuries caused to workmen employed by a sub-contractor, and for injuries caused to his workmen by the act of a stranger; while the employer has a remedy over against the sub-contractor or the stranger, for what that remedy may be worth. The amount of compensation for which the employer is liable is as follows: (a) where death results from the injury a sum varying from £150 to £300 where dependants are left who were wholly dependent upon the dead workman, and any sum up to £300 where dependants are left who were partially dependent upon the dead workman; and if there are no dependants left, a sum not exceeding £10 for medical and funeral expenses; (b) where total or partial incapacity for work results from the injury, a weekly payment not exceeding £1 per week. The great principle underlying the provisions of the Act, as Mr. Chamberlain pointed out, was that the trades



and industries of the county should be chargeable with the maintenance of those workmen who were injured in the carrying on of those trades and industries, and with the maintenance of those who were dependent upon the earnings of the injured workmen. To a certain extent, no doubt, the Act has achieved its object. But if the principle underlying the Act is to be carried to its logical conclusion, the provisions of the Act must be extended to all accidents, whether caused by misconduct or not, and to all trades and industries. So far as the Act is concerned the trades and industries of the country are only made chargeable through the instrumentality of the individual employer, because it is the individual employer who is personally responsible to the injured workman. But it remains for the individual employers to devise some means by which the burden of liability may be shifted from their individual shoulders to that of the whole trade or industry.

## II. THE INSURANCE ASPECT.

Throughout the debates in the House of Commons it was generally assumed that this liability would be met by some system of insurance, and the insurance offices, taking the same view, anticipated that it would lead to a large amount of business. Companies that had formerly insured against employers' liability in many cases increased their capital in view of the anticipated extension, and several old and wealthy life offices started departments for accident business in general and employers' liability insurance in particular. The managers of many of the principal offices met together and arranged for a careful analysis of all available statistics bearing upon the question, and as a result of their deliberations a tariff of rates was prepared by which many of the principal offices agreed to abide. A comparison of the premiums charged for insurance against liability under the Act of '80 and under common law to the extent of three years' wages, with the rates for these liabilities and for those under the Workmen's Compensation Act in addition, is given below for some of the principal trades:—

Trade.	Old Rate.		New Rate.	
	s. d.	£	s. d.	£
Bakers, etc. . . . .	3	0	1	2 6
Boiler Makers (shop only) . . . . .	2	0	1	7 0
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers . . . . .	1	6	0	15 0
Brass and Copper Works . . . . .	2	0	1	5 0
Brewers . . . . .	2	6	1	15 0
Brickmakers (with machinery) . . . . .	3	0	1	10 0
Builders and Builders' Trades . . . . .	5	0	1	17 6
Butchers (with power machinery) . . . . .	2	6	2	0 0
Cabinet Makers, Carpenters, and Joiners (shop only, with circular saws) . . . . .	3	0	1	12 6
Coal Merchants (with railway depôt) . . . . .	2	6	2	0 0
Contractors (dock, pier, harbour, etc., including blasting, diving, and pile driving) . . . . .	7	0	3	10 0
Engineers (shop only) . . . . .	2	0	1	10 0
Gas Works . . . . .	2	0	1	5 0
Graving Docks and Ship Repairers . . . . .	5	0	2	5 0
Iron Works (smelting, puddling, and rolling) . . . . .	2	0	1	17 6

Trade.	Old Rate.		New Rate.	
	s. d.	£	s. d.	£
Lightermen (including loading barges) . . . . .	5	0	2	10 0
Masons . . . . .	4	0	1	17 6
Painters, Plasterers, and Decorators (including outside work) . . . . .	4	0	1	17 6
Printers . . . . .	2	0	0	15 0
Steel Works . . . . .	2	6	1	15 0
Sugar Refiners . . . . .	3	0	1	10 0
Wharfingers (London) . . . . .	7	0	3	0 0

These rates were very greatly in excess of the premiums that had been anticipated; and Mr. Chamberlain, in an important speech at Birmingham, went so far as to say that he regarded them as absolutely preposterous, and as exceeding his own calculations threefold, fivefold, and even tenfold. He urged employers to insure themselves rather than pay these rates, adding that in a very short time competition would bring matters to a satisfactory level. With the latter sentiment everybody will agree, and experience of the working of the Act will doubtless prove in the course of a year or two the extent of the liabilities involved and the appropriate rates to be charged. Up to the present many employers have acted upon Mr. Chamberlain's advice, and are retaining their own risks, while some of the insurance companies also consider it feasible to issue policies at premiums very much below the tariff rates published by the combination among some of the offices. It must, however, be acknowledged that the weightiest expert opinion—the opinion of men with the most extensive insurance experience and those most familiar with the calculations of premiums of kindred rates—is strongly to the effect that the new liabilities will prove financially very great, and that the tariff rates are below rather than above what experience will ultimately show to be required.

In the face of such differences of opinion, and such uncertainty as to the liability involved, a very natural suggestion was that policies should be issued guaranteeing the return to the employers of any excess that they had paid over and above the claims incurred, and a fixed percentage to the insurance companies for working expenses and profits. A typical profit-sharing scheme is to deduct 15 per cent. of the premiums for working expenses, 10 per cent. for profit to the companies, and hand over the balance to the employers. When these figures are compared with the expenses and profits on fire insurance and other classes of accident insurance, it is found that they are rather less favourable to the insurance companies than other classes of insurance business. In fire insurance business the average expenses for the past ten years have been 32 per cent. of the premiums, and the average claims 60 per cent., leaving 8 per cent. for profit, while in connection with accident insurance the profits have been slightly greater. This means that the fire offices have had 40 per cent. of the premiums for expenses and profits, while the profit-sharing scheme for employers' liability insurance only gives them 15 per cent. for expenses and 10 per cent. for profits, making 25 per cent. in all. The expenses to be covered by this 15 per cent. do not, however, include the cost of settling claims or of medical examinations in connection with accidents. It thus appears that, whether the opinions of the most



important insurance companies as to the extent of the liabilities involved are right or wrong, they are not aiming at excessive profits.

#### Mutual Combinations of Employers.

Certain employers who, rightly or wrongly, formed the opinion that the premiums asked by the insurance companies were excessive, but who felt that the liabilities were too great to be retained at their own risk, sought another solution of the difficulty in combination among themselves. Such mutual combinations have often been tried in connection with fire insurance among particular trades, or in certain limited areas, and experience of these combinations goes to show that they have seldom been attended with much success. There are certain aspects of employers' liability under the new Act which suggest that this class of risk is even less satisfactorily provided against by mutual combination than are the risks of fire. One most important feature of the Act of '97 is the permanent character of the compensation payable to injured workmen, and one of the essential weaknesses in mutual combinations is the absence of any guarantee of permanent stability. It is scarcely possible to insure the permanent adherence of any firm to a mutual combination, while unless insurance operations are conducted on an extensive scale so as to secure average results, a run of ill luck involving many cases of permanent disablement or death might easily occur, and cause either the failure of the combination or such excessive rates in order to meet the liabilities as to lead to dissatisfaction with, and dissolution of, the combination. In such an event it is only too probable that individual employers would be left to meet out of their own resources the annual payments to permanently injured workmen arising from accidents during the existence of the combination. The permanent character of workmen's compensation under the new Act makes it especially important for employers to be thoroughly satisfied that the company or the combination by which they are indemnified is not only financially sound now, but that it shows adequate assurance of permanent stability. For these and other reasons it is improbable that mutual combinations will meet with any considerable measure of success.

#### Rate-cutting Offices.

Similar considerations as to the necessity of permanent stability apply to insurance companies that are willing to undertake the risks at much lower premiums than those usually quoted. In the event of the high premiums being justified, the low premiums will involve considerable loss, and may endanger the solvency of the companies quoting them, or may cause the insurance companies quoting inadequate premiums to cavil over the settlement of claims, so producing friction between employers and employed and dissatisfaction all round. If, on the other hand, low premiums are justified, an employer who paid a high premium to a first-class company for the first year or so would have his premium reduced as soon as experience showed this to be practicable. The claims of workmen would be met in a liberal spirit, thereby conducing to good relations between employer and employed, and directly or indirectly the excess in the premiums paid

would be recouped to him if, as there is every reason to believe would be the case, the insurance companies felt it to be to their interest to deal with their policy-holders with the same liberality that characterises their dealings in connection with fire insurance when they are satisfied that they themselves are being honestly dealt with.

The retention of the risk by the employers themselves is a course that will scarcely commend itself to the majority of business men. The compensation provided for by the Act may amount to as much as £1 per week through the whole after lifetime of the injured workman, or in the event of death, to a sum not exceeding £300. The possibility of being suddenly called upon to compensate several workmen on this scale is one that no employer would care to permanently incur. The payment of death claims might prove financially inconvenient, and it is by no means unlikely that in the event of an accident happening in the works of an employer known to be uninsured, his credit might be seriously impaired just at a time when he needed it most, for his creditors would be well aware that the claims of workmen constitute a first charge upon the assets of an employer. So again in the case of permanent disablement, the profits of a business for many years to come would be appreciably decreased by the payment of several annuities of £52 each. Thus, even if an employer feels that the rates charged by the majority of the best offices are excessive, it would still be his best course to pay those rates, knowing that thereby he procures insurance that really insures, that accidents in the past will involve him in no liabilities in the future, that competition will bring rates to their right level whether by increasing or decreasing them, and that though for a time the payment of insurance premiums may seem to involve a heavy tax on the employer, yet the burden will in the natural course of things be transferred to the purchasers of the things he sells. In this way the Act will accomplish the beneficial object of protecting the workmen against injury at the expense of the whole body of consumers, to whom the cost of doing so will be quite inappreciable.

**Wreck Statistics.** See MERCANTILE MARINE.

**Writs.** See COMMONS.

**Wyndham, Charles**, was b. in 1837, and ed. for the medical profession. His *début* as an actor was at the Royalty Theatre in '62, with Miss Ellen Terry and David James. He then went to America and played at Washington, in conjunction with John Wilkes Booth. He afterwards fought in the Civil War, but returned to England and met with great success. His first London appearance was in '66, and after another American visit, and a provincial tour, he made a great hit at the Royalty in "Wild Oats." He took the management of the Criterion in '76, and thus began a career of brilliant and uninterrupted success. Mr. Wyndham afterwards toured in Germany, Russia, and the United States; and in '96, in celebration of the twentieth year of his management, special performances were given at the Criterion and the Lyceum, in which nearly every actor and actress of note in London took part. Address: 39, Finchley Road, N.W.

**Wyndham, George, M.P.**, Under Secretary for War. See COMMONS.

formerly Mrs. Jackson, now w Lord  
w children and named Mildred

which was won by *Bona*, *Isolde* being in front of *Ailsa*. On the following day *Bona* again beat *Ailsa* for the £100 race, and *Astrild* beat *Isolde*. *Namara* beat *Hester* and *Maid Marion*, and *Senga* won from the smaller boats. The Clyde Corinthian Club took over the direction on July 5th. There was no match for the first-class yachts, nor for the 52-footers, but in the 65-feet rating match *Isolde* beat *Astrild* with ease. On July 6th *Hester* and *Penitent* were the winners. The Mudhook Regatta was favoured with fine racing weather on the first day, when *Ailsa* beat *Bona*, *Isolde* beat *Astrild*, and *Eldred* beat *Senga* and *Viera*; but on the second day, with unreliable winds, the races were won by *Isolde* and *Viera*. July 6th was the worst day of the fortnight, the weather being almost a calm. *Ailsa* won the 79-rating race, *Isolde* that for those above 52, and *Senga* for the smaller rating. On the 11th, the second day of the R. Northern Y.C.'s racing, *Bona*, *Isolde*, and *Forsa* were the winners. The Campeltown Regatta brought the Clyde fortnight to a close on July 13th, in splendid weather, *Ailsa*, *Isolde*, and *Viera* winning their respective races, after which the larger yachts crossed over to Ireland for the regattas there. At the R. Cinque Ports Regatta, held on July 15th and 16th, *Maid Marion* and *Doreen* were the principal winners, and in the race to Boulogne and back *Maid Marion* won. The R. Ulster Y.C. Regatta began on July 15th, in scorching weather, with no wind; the County Down Cup was won by *Bona*, *Astrild* winning the 52-raters race. The second day was favoured with splendid weather, when *Ailsa* beat *Bona*, and *Isolde* beat *Astrild*. In the race from Dover to Ostend, on July 18th, *Lorna* was first, *Maid Marion* second. On July 20th the racing at the Kingston Regatta, under the R. St. George's Y.C., took place in beautiful weather. *Bona* won her third Queen's Cup this season; *Penitent* won the Jameson Cup; *Ailsa* won on the second day; and, on the last day, *Senga* won the Champion Cup. At Ostend the principal race was won by *Namara*. The Cowes week commenced on Aug. 1st, on which day, in not very good racing weather, *Bona*, *Senta*, and *Penitent* won the races for their different ratings. The Queen's Cup in the R.Y.S. Regatta was sailed for in moderate weather, and resulted in the victory of *Betsy*. The Cowes Town Cup was carried off by *Bona*. The Australian Cup was won by *Senta*, the German Emperor's Cup by *Latona*, *Roseneath* and *Gertrude* being second and third; for those not above 52 rating, *Penitent* won. The Prince of Wales' Cup was won by *Tangerine*. At the Portsmouth Corinthian Y.C. Regatta, on Aug. 6th, *Latone* won the race for yachts of 25 tons and upwards, *Eldred* the prize for 52 raters, and *Ailsa* won a Cup presented by Mr. Rose; and at the R. Southampton Y.C. Regatta, on Aug. 8th, *Ailsa*, *Kommodore*, and *Latona* won. The Ryde week began with the R. Victoria Y.C., on Aug. 9th, when *Bona* won the big race, *Astrild* the 52-footer, and *Caress* the 25-ton race. On the second day *Ailsa* won, *Senga* winning the 52-footer race. The Ryde Town Cup was won by *Maid Marion*. *Croble* being



second. The Commodore's Trophy was won by *Bona* on the 12th. *Astrild* won the race for the forties. *Maid Marion* won the race round the Isle of Wight at the R. Portsmouth Y.C. Regatta on a day of tropical heat, with hardly any wind. *Bona*, too, won the Albert Cup of the R. Albert Y.C. at Southsea, on a day when the weather was scorchingly hot, with no wind; the same weather prevailed on the second day, when *Bona* was again successful for the large class, *Astrild* winning amongst the 65-raters. On the 17th *Eldred* won a race for the 56-feet raters, on a day as hot and airless as the previous ones. The R. Dorset Regatta took place at Weymouth on Aug. 20th, when drifting races were won by *Ailsa*, *Senta*, and *Eldred* under their respective ratings. On Aug. 22nd, at the Torbay Regatta, *Ailsa* won the prize for yachts exceeding 65 rating, *Senta* that for those exceeding 52, and *Carvess* and *Penitent* the smaller races. On the second day *Bona* won among the large yachts, *Astrild* amongst those exceeding 52 rating. At Dartmouth, on the 26th, *Bona* again won, *Eldred* winning the prize for small boats. In the Start Bay Y.C. Regatta, owing to a man on board the *Ailsa* falling overboard and being drowned, all the yachts gave up the race. The smaller races were won by *Isolde* and *Eldred*. On Aug. 30th, at Plymouth, under the auspices of the R. Western Y.C., neither *Bona* nor *Ailsa* appeared, *Astrild* won the 52-rater prize, and *Eldred* the smaller yacht race. On the following day the Port of Plymouth R. Regatta was held, when *Senta* beat *Astrild*. At the R. Plymouth Corinthian Y.C. Regatta, on Sept. 1st, *Eldred* won the race for yachts above 42 rating, and also on Sept. 2nd, at the R. South-Western Y.C. regatta, on the final day, at Plymouth, which last regatta brought the yachting season to a close. A series of races took place in August on Lake St. Louis, for the Scawanbaka Cup, between the *Dominion* and the American yacht *Challenger*. Canada having won three races in succession, retains the Cup. On Sept. 17th began a series of three races between the Australian yacht *Irex*, owned by Mr. Mark Foy, and the English boat the *Maid of Kent*. The course of the first race was about 12 knots on the Medway, and it resulted in a victory for the *Maid of Kent*. The second race, over a circular course, was also won by the *Maid of Kent*, as well as the third, over a straight course. Mrs. Wyllie, the wife of Mr. W. L. Wyllie, steered the English boat in each match in the most admirable manner. *Bona* has won 39 prizes this season—a very satisfactory record, and one that should please the Duke d'Abuzzi. In the autumn Sir Thomas Lipton sent a challenge to the New York Y.C. for the American Cup for '99, which was accepted.

**Yemen.** A province of Arabia, which with the province of Hedjaz, is under Turkish rule. It is bounded on the N. by the Hedjaz, on the N.E. by the Arabian desert, on the S. by the Gulf of Aden, and on the W. by the Red Sea. Area about 77,000 sq. m.; pop. about 3,000,000. The capital of the province is Sana, and other important towns are Mocha and Hosleidah, the coffee of the district finding its outlet at the former town. The chief products are coffee, lentils, wheat, grapes, and fruit, and the country is very fertile. See ARABIA.

## YEOMANRY.

The Yeomanry cavalry are raised and serve under the Act of 1804, and are governed by special regulations. Until a few years back the force was composed almost entirely of farmers, the commissions being held by the nobility and landed gentry. The farmer element is unfortunately by no means so prominent as it used to be, and in populous districts is being replaced by men who adopt soldiering because they like it; though the town-bred Yeomanry have not the character or value of their predecessors. The maintenance of the force depends largely upon the patronage of the gentry, and is thus locally subject to vicissitudes. The expenditure upon the force in '98-9 is £77,000, divided thus: regimental pay, £47,000; extra pay and allowances, £26,900; miscellaneous, £1100. The expenditure upon the force in '97-8 was £76,000, the decrease being due to the smaller amount required for clothing and contingent allowances. The force is organised in regiments, thirty-eight in number, and these again in brigades. The regiments are assembled annually for training for eight days. (See ed. '96 for pay.) The force is liable to be called out for service in any part of Great Britain in case of threatened invasion or to suppress civil riots. A return issued in '98, giving particulars of the force, shows that on Jan. 1st, '98, the enrolled strength was 10,467, as compared with 10,342 on Jan. 1st, '97. At the inspection of '97 there were present 563 officers, 981 non-commissioned officers, including permanent staff, 188 trumpeters, and 7097 rank and file, making a total of 8829. The enrolled strength is 1424 below the establishment. **Musketry Training.** The year '93 was the first in which an obligatory course was prescribed. On Jan. 1st, '97, the School of Instruction for Yeomanry and Volunteer Cavalry was abolished, and the work of instructing officers and non-commissioned officers of these forces was charged upon the regiments of regular cavalry, to which officers are to be attached during the period of squadron training. **Yeomanry Cavalry Brigades.** The isolated situation of the Yeomanry regiments, which gave them no cohesion or plan of mobilisation as a fighting force, was long felt to be unsatisfactory; but although something has been done to supply the want, the progress made has been so far inconsiderable. In '93 all the existing regiments made up into squadrons of 100 members, or not less than 70 efficient, were formed into 18 brigades, with the exception of the Pembrokehire Regiment, which, on mobilisation for home defence, was assigned to the Milford Haven defences. Fifteen of the brigades were allotted in this scheme as divisional cavalry for the Home Defence Army, and the remaining three to the garrisons of Portsmouth, the Western District, and Dover and the South Coast defences.

**Yonge, (Miss) Charlotte Mary,** was b. at Otterbourne, Hants, in '23, and is a daughter of the late Mr. W. C. Yonge, of Otterbourne. Known chiefly by her novels and other books. She has also edited the *Monthly Packet* for thirty years. Her principal novels are: "The Heir of Redclyffe," "Heartsease," and "Dove in the Eagle's Nest"; and she has also published "Cameos of History of England," "Landmarks of History: Ancient, Middle Ages, and Modern," a "History of Christian



Names and their Derivation," a "Life of Bishop Patteson," and various other historical and miscellaneous works. Address: Elderfield, Otterbourne.

**York, Archbishop of.** See under PEERAGE.

**York, H.R.H. George Frederick, Duke of,** 2nd son of T.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, was b. at Marlborough House on June 3rd, 1865, just seventeen months after his elder brother, the late Duke of Clarence. The two brothers were greatly attached to one another all through boyhood, and entered the navy together as cadets June 5th, '77. Two years were spent on the training ship *Britannia*, and then Prince George, accompanied by his brother, started for a three years' voyage round the world on board the *Bacchante*. In May '83 H.R.H. was made midshipman to the *Canada*, which was stationed on the North-American coast. In '85 he was promoted to be lieutenant, after passing his examinations with distinction, and in '90 was given the separate command of the gunboat *Thrush* on the West Indian station. He opened the Jamaica Industrial Exhibition during the same year, and in '91 was made commander. He visited Ireland in October, staying with the late Duke of Clarence in Dublin, but unfortunately contracted a dangerous fever while there. In '92, through the lamentable death of his elder brother, he became the heir to the throne, and took his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of York. In May '93 his engagement to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck was announced. The marriage was celebrated in the Chapel Royal at St. James's Palace (July 6th), and was a most brilliant ceremony, attended by all the members of the royal family, by the King and Queen of Denmark, the Czarewitch, and other illustrious foreign guests. The University of Cambridge conferred their Hon. LL.D. degree on the Duke in June '94. A son, Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, was born to the royal pair (June 23rd, '94), a second son, Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George, on Dec. 14th, '95, and a daughter on April 25th, '97. During '98 H.R.H. for some time hoisted his pennant on the *Crescent*, attached to the Channel Squadron.

**Young Men's Christian Association, The,** which has for its object the spiritual, mental, social and physical well-being of young men, was founded in the year 1844, for the purpose of benefiting the young men in the various dry goods houses in the City of London, the President, Sir George Williams, being the chief instigator in its formation. The work rapidly took root, and increased in every direction, until there are at the present time 6415 centres scattered throughout the world, with a total membership of 511,200. In the United Kingdom there are 1249 centres, with 105,170 members; whilst in London there are 72 associations, with a roll of 13,860 members. The chief associations in the Metropolis are located at Exeter Hall, Strand; 186, Aldersgate Street, E.C.; 59 and 60, Cornhill, E.C.; Stafford Rooms, Tichborne Street, W.; 17, Camden Road, N.W.; 198, Upper Street, Islington, N.; 20, Hill Road, Wimbledon; 275, Mare Street, Hackney, N.E.; 4, Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, N.E.; and Conference Hall, Stratford, E. The headquarters of the Y.M.C.A. are at Exeter Hall, Strand, which was purchased and adapted to the requirements of the work

in the year '80, at a cost of £61,000. Sir George Williams is President. Secretaries, John H. Putterill, Clarence Hooper. Secretary of the National Council, Mr. W. H. Mills.

**Young Men's Society, Church of England.** See CHURCH OF ENGLAND YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

**Young People's Society of Christian Endeavour.** In 1881 the first society was established by the Rev. F. E. Clark, D.D., in the Congregational Church of which he was pastor, in Portland, Maine, U.S.A. The object of the Society is stated to be to promote an earnest Christian life among its members, to increase their mutual acquaintance, and to make them more useful in the service of God. The growth of the Society has been phenomenal. In four years there were 11,000 members, five years later 660,000. In '98, seventeen years after its origin, there were 54,191 societies (5575 in the United Kingdom), with a membership of 3,253,000. The Society is inter-denominational, and has been adopted by every section of Protestants. The Headquarters in Great Britain are at the Sunday School Union. Offices, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

**Young Women, Organisations for the Benefit of.** The two principal organisations which exist in England for the benefit of young women are the Girls' Friendly Society and the Young Women's Christian Association, although there are other societies which aid the work in their respective methods. The Young Women's Christian Association numbers about 500,000 young women among its members in all parts of the world. Members include those who belong to the Prayer Union, Associates, Working Members, and Hon. Associates. The subscription, exclusive of fees for Institute membership, is 1s. per annum; but working members subscribe 2s. 6d., and hon. members 5s. and upwards. There are numerous Institutes and Homes in London and provincial towns, also at many of the seaside resorts throughout the British Empire, besides many branches which hold meetings in villages, the charge for lodging in the London Homes being from 2s. 6d. to 30s. per week. There is a Teachers' Department, a Nurses' Union, a Home for Barmmaids, and some 20 other departments for meeting the special needs of young women. Freehold premises have been acquired at George Street, Hanover Square, as headquarters of the Association, and a hall to seat 500 has been erected. The Association has two excellent gymnasia at 26, George Street, and 14, Finsbury Square, E.C., the Preparation Home for workers. A World's Y.W.C.A. has recently been organised, for the union, development, and extension of Y.W.C.A.'s in all lands. Its office is at 26, George Street, Hanover Square, W., and the head offices for the "British National," "London," and "South of England and Wales" work are in the same building.—The Girls' Friendly Society (Patron, the Queen; Vice-Patron, the Princess of Wales; Presidents, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York). It has for its object the banding together in one society of ladies (as associates), now 32,000 in number, girls and young women for mutual help, religious and secular, besides encouraging purity, dutifulness, thrift and fidelity, and providing help in sickness. Branches exist in 1287 places, and members (who number

150,055 from the age of 12 and upwards) are introduced from one branch to another wherever they may go. "Associates" must belong to the Church of England, but no such restriction applies to "members." Associates contribute annually not less than 2s. 6d., members not less than 6d. The organisation extends to various towns of Northern and

Central Europe, Australia, New Zealand, India, Africa, and Canada, and in the diocese of Gibraltar. Clubs, classes, homes of rest, registry offices and protected emigration form part of the scheme. See also UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENTS.

**Yukon.** See NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

## Z

**Zanzibar Protectorate, The**, consists of the island of Zanzibar, area 625 sq. m., pop. 150,000, and the island of Pemba, area, 360 sq. m., pop. 50,000. **Capital**, Zanzibar. The Sultan is Said Hamud bin Mahomed (q.v.), and a regular Government is constituted under British control, exercised through the Consul-General. Slavery was abolished in April '97, but the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society has since declared that the decree of abolition is a dead letter. **Imports** in '94, £1,197,681; **exports**, £1,096,240. The products are mainly cloves, which form four-fifths of the entire clove crop of the world, chillies, cocoanuts, betel-nuts, grain, and wheat. Ivory, rubber, hides, and gum are also exported from Zanzibar. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table), EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE, and DIPLOMATIC.

**Zola, Emile**, was b. 1840, in Paris. Ed. at the Lycée St. Louis, and began life at Messrs. Hachette's, the distinguished French publishing firm. He first appeared as a novelist in "Les Mystères de Marseilles." "Thérèse Raquin" further exhibited his remarkable power of critical analysis of human nature. "L'Assommoir," perhaps his most popular work, has gone through fifty editions. Author of "Nana," "Pot Bouillé," "La Terre," "La Bête Humaine," and other works. M. Zola was appointed a Knight of the Legion of Honour in '88, and elected (April '91) President of the Society of Men of Letters. In '92 he published "La Débâcle," and "Docteur Pascal" in June '93. This book was the final volume of the famous Rougon Macquart series of twenty volumes, and was dedicated to the memory of M. Zola's mother and to his wife. During '94 he published "Lourdes," a love-story, set in the scenery of the famous resort of French pilgrims. "Rome" followed in '96, and "Paris" in '97. During '97 and '98 he took up with

splendid courage the cause of Captain Dreyfus, whom he declared to have been illegally condemned, and was in consequence of his action prosecuted by order of the French Government, and condemned to imprisonment. For details see FRANCE, History, '98.

**Zoological Society of London.** The annual report of this Society, which was instituted in 1826 for the advancement of zoology and animal physiology, stated that the number of Fellows on Jan. 1st, '98, was 3153. The number of visitors to the Gardens in '97 was 717,755, as compared with 665,004 in '96. The number of animals in the Society's collection on Dec. 31st, '97, was 2585, of which 792 were mammals, 1362 birds, and 431 reptiles. The additions during '97 numbered 1508, of which 688 were presented, 278 purchased, 104 bred in the Gardens, 330 received on deposit, and 108 obtained in exchange. The Gardens in Regent's Park are open from 9 a.m. till sunset, and the Offices and Library from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. till 2 p.m. **President**, Sir W. H. Flower, K.C.B., LL.D., D.C.L., Sc.D; **Secretary**, Mr. P. L. Sclater, M.A., F.R.S. **Offices**, 3, Hanover Square, W.

**Zululand** lies to the north-east of Natal, of which it was till '98 a dependency, but of which it now forms an integral part. **Area**, about 12,500 sq. m.; **pop.** 181,000, including 1100 whites. It is well watered and capable of cultivation, with 140 miles of seaboard. St. Lucia Bay, the best harbour, was proclaimed British (1885). Gold and other minerals have been found in no inconsiderable quantities, but they have not been worked as yet. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table), NATAL and TRANSVAAL (map).

**Zuyder Zee Reclamation.** See ENGINEERING.

## OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING.

**Aërial Navigation.** An interesting experiment made by Mr. Spencer, aeronaut (Nov. 5th), demonstrated the perfect feasibility of steering a balloon by means of a trailed rope and a steering sail.

**Brazil.** President Campos Salles assumed office and delivered his inaugural address (Nov. 15th).

**Canada.** Lord and Lady Minto arrived at Quebec (Nov. 12th), and were met by Lord Aberdeen, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and other

ministers and high officials, and accorded a warm popular welcome.

**Cape.** As a result of the conference between the two parties, Mr. Schreiner said that an agreement had been come to, and the Redistribution Bill would be introduced (Nov. 17th). This was done, and the Bill passed its second-reading stage (22nd).

**Commons.** A vacancy was created in the Liverpool (Kirkdale) division by the death of Sir G. Baden-Powell (Nov. 20th).



**Crete.** The Turkish Military Governor at Canea was notified by the Admirals that he must leave the island by the 15th with all the remaining Ottoman troops (Nov. 7th). Ismail Bey, Civil Governor-General, left the island (11th), and not a single Turkish soldier remained (14th). A thanksgiving service was held in the Orthodox Cathedral at Canea, and the only drawback to the general rejoicing was that the Turkish flag was still kept flying on Government House. It was understood that Prince George of Greece would be appointed High Commissioner of the island under the Powers, but his formal appointment had not been notified by the 23rd.

**Diplomatic.** Brazil. The Ministry has been reconstituted (Nov.) as follows: *War*, Senhor Mallet; *Marine*, Senhor Balthazar; *Finance*, Senhor Martinho; *Interior*, Senhor Spitacio; *Commerce and Industry*, Senhor Severano; *Foreign Affairs*, Senhor Olynthio.

**Ecuador.** Correct as follows: *Foreign Affairs*, Rafael de la Torre; *Finance*, Ricardo Valdiviedo.

**Egypt.** The Under-Sec. for Finance is Mr. Mitchell Innes.

**Egypt and Malta.** Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis W. Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., commanding the British troops in Egypt, appointed Governor of Malta (Nov. 19th).

**France.** The new Ambassador to Great Britain is M. Paul Cambon.

**Egypt.** Major Marchand and Captain Baratrier left Cairo on their return journey to Fashoda (Nov. 13th). The route of withdrawal chosen was by way of the Blue Nile, Abyssinia, and Jibutit.

**France.** The Court of Cassation instructed the Minister for the Colonies (Nov. 15th) that Dreyfus should be informed as rapidly as possible of the admissibility of the request for revision of his case, and that he should be asked to present his defence. The Governor of French Guiana telegraphed that this had been done (18th). A commercial treaty with Italy was signed (Nov. 21st), by which each country conceded its minimum tariff to the other, except as to silk goods. More friendly relations between the two countries than had existed for some time were thus set up. General Zurlinder (Nov. 24th) signed order for the court-martialling of Colonel Picquet for forgery and use of forged documents.

**Indo China.** A scheme for the construction of a railway system at a cost of about 200,000,000 fr. was approved by the French Government (Nov. 18th).

**Labour.** The November number of the *Labour Gazette* contained a report on the working of the Conciliation Act, '96, which showed that since the passing of the Act action was taken by the Board of Trade, or invited, in 59 cases of dispute. In 11 cases the Board refused to take action, and one dispute was pending at the time of the report. Of the remaining 47 cases, 34 were settled, 6 were arranged between the parties, and in the other 7 cases the action of the Department failed to effect a settlement. The Federated Engineering Employers reorganised themselves on a permanent basis, combining the local Associations with representation on a Central Board of forty members (President, Sir Andrew Noble, K.C.B.). A report on the Strikes and Lock-outs of '97 was issued by the Board of Trade.

**Literature.** Odes in Contribution to the Song of French History (*Constable*), by George Meredith; *The Island Race* (*Elkin Mathews*), by Henry Newbolt; *Verses* (*Arnold*), by Mrs. Holland; *Poems* (*Longmans*), by Miss Eva Gore-Booth; *Idyls of Thought* (*Allen*), by F. A. Homfray; *Pitt: some chapters of his Life and Times* (*Longmans*), by Lord Ashbourne. *A Life of William Shakespeare* (*Smith, Elder*), by Sidney Lee, editor of the "Dictionary of National Biography." Notes from a Diary in Asiatic Turkey (*Arnold*), by Lord Warkworth, M.P.

**London Local Government.** The Conference of Vestries and District Boards, to which invitations were issued by the Vestry of Islington, was held on Nov. 25th. It was pointed out that only 20 of the 42 Vestries and District Boards which constitute the Metropolis were invited to take part in the Westminster Conference of "Concurring Parishes," referred to in the article in the body of the book. The 22 uninvited Vestries and District Boards who took no part in it represented a population of 1,838,877 and a rateable value of £11,076,777. It was therefore proposed by the Islington conference to give to every one of the 42 Vestries and District Boards which constitute the County of London an opportunity of expressing its own opinion on the reform of the local government of London. The Vestries of Battersea, Bethnal Green, Chelsea, Fulham, Hackney, Islington, Mile End Old Town, Rotherhithe, St. George (Hanover Square), St. George-in-the-East, St. George-the-Martyr (Southwark), St. Luke, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Shoreditch, and Stoke Newington, and the District Boards of Holborn, Limehouse, Lee, Poplar, St. Giles, St. Olave's, St. Saviour's, the Strand, Wandsworth, and Whitechapel sent representatives to the Islington Conference. They represented a population of 2,294,138, and a rateable value of £15,568,152, out of the total population of 4,439,290, and the total rateable value of £31,557,711 of London.

**Nigeria.** Intelligence was received (Nov. 24th), that on the 13th and 14th Nov. the troops of the Niger Company under the command of Lieut. Wake attacked the rebel tribes at Iselpaima. The town was taken and destroyed after prolonged fighting. Lieuts. Wake and Williams were both slightly wounded.

#### Obituary.

Fowler, Sir John, K.C.M.G., 1st Bart., the eminent engineer (Nov. 20), 81

Grosvenor, Hon. Norman de l'Aigle, M.P. for Chester '69-74 (Nov. 21), 53

Montejo, Urbano, Consul-General of Spain in London (Nov. 19), 66

**Queensland.** The trial of the former directors of the Queensland National Bank, on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the shareholders and creditors of the bank and the public, concluded (Nov. 8th). The jury found the defendants not guilty.

**Rhodesia, South.**—An order in Council issued as a supplement to the *Gazette* (Nov. 25th) defines the limits of what in future will be known as Southern Rhodesia. Practically, the territory so defined comprises Mashonaland and Matabeleland.

**San Salvador.** A revolution displaced President Gutierrez (Nov. 19th) by General Regalado, and it was stated that the new President would withdraw the country from the United States of Central America.

Soudan. Sir Gen Lord Kitchener, General Evelyn F.



Royal



Society

FOR THE

# Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

105, JERMYN STREET, LONDON, S.W.

Patrons.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN,  
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

President.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

THE Education Committee of the Society earnestly appeal to clergymen and ministers of every religious denomination, to bring before their schools and congregations the claims of animals. To cultivate kindness of heart towards inferior creatures is to prepare for the more easy introduction of Christianity.

The Committee are advised that the Fourth Sunday after Trinity is a suitable day for pleading the cause of the lower animal creation in the Church of England; because, (1) of the appropriateness of the Collect on that day; (2) in the Epistle to the Romans viii. 18, we shall read that "the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now; and (3) in the Gospel of Luke vi. 36, we shall read that we are commanded to be "merciful, as our Father also is merciful." Any time is suitable, however, and this remark applies particularly to Nonconformist Churches of all denominations, where it is desirable to plead the cause of the Society, which is neither sectarian nor political.

Upon this Institution, founded in 1824 (the only one having for its object the protection of dumb and defenceless animals), rests a heavy responsibility. It is earnestly and respectfully submitted, that it has in consequence a strong claim upon the benevolence of the humane and charitable.

The Committee respectfully appeal to the Public to extend a hearty assistance,—

- I. By supplying early information to the Secretary of all acts of cruelty that have been witnessed.
  - II. By increasing the revenue of the Society by annual subscriptions, by donations, by testamentary gifts, and particularly by inducing their friends to become members.
- Trained Officers are despatched to all parts of the Kingdom. Upwards of 7,500 convictions obtained annually.

The increased operations of the Society have drawn from the funds an amount vastly exceeding the yearly subscriptions. The Committee need much greater assistance, and unless such additional support be extended to them, this most righteous cause of humanity must suffer from insufficiency of means to carry out those many urgent measures which every well-wisher of this Society has so deeply at heart. Remittances may be forwarded to

JOHN COLAM, *Secretary*.

## SUPPORTED ONLY BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

*The labour of other Charities is divided among many Associations; but this Charity stands alone—the Defender of the defenceless—without any assistant.*

### SUGGESTIONS TO PERSONS MAKING THEIR WILLS.

"I give and bequeath free of Legacy Duty, unto the Treasurer for the time being of a Society called or known by the name of THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, established 1824; to be at the disposal of the Committee for the time being of the said Society."

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# Equitable

## Fire & Accident Office Limited.

HEAD OFFICE—ST. ANN STREET, MANCHESTER.  
LONDON OFFICE—12 AND 13, NICHOLAS LANE, E.C.

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LIVERPOOL - THE ALBANY, OLD HALL STREET.	BELFAST - 6, ROYAL AVENUE.
BRADFORD - 49, WELL STREET.	BRISTOL - ALBION CHAMBERS, SMALL STREET.
AND AT BIRMINGHAM, HUDDERSFIELD, DUNDEE, ETC.	

### FINANCIAL POSITION, 1897.

Capital Subscribed - - - £405,545	Annual Income - - - over £225,000
Security to Insured - - -	over £500,000

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HENRY HARRISON, Esq. (Messrs. Joseph Harrison & Co.), Manchester & Blackburn, <i>Chairman</i> .	BENJAMIN GREENE LAKE, Esq. (Messrs. Lake & Lake), 10, New Sq., Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
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## FIRE, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, and EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE TRANSACTED.

Gentlemen who can introduce sound business invited to communicate with

**D. R. PATERSON, Manager and Secretary.**



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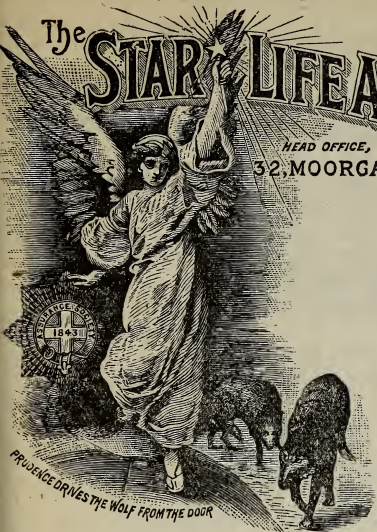
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Funds in Hand	...	£4,500,000
Claims Paid	...	£5,250,000
Annual Income	...	£750,000



**The STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**

HEAD OFFICE,  
32, MOORGATE ST  
LONDON.

ESTD 1843.

PRUDENCE DRIVES THE WOLF FROM THE DOOR

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**This Society was Established FIFTY-FIVE Years ago,**  
and has since experienced an unbroken record of prosperity.

The features of its Management are **LIBERALITY** in its dealings with the Assured, and **UNDOUBTED SECURITY**.

## New Schemes for Life Assurance.

Write for Explanatory Pamphlets.

1. SPECIAL "20 YEAR" ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.
2. "CHILD'S EARLY ASSURANCE."
3. "SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES."
4. "THE FIVE PER CENT. POLICY."
5. "INCOMES FOR WIDOWS."

For different modes of Assurances, Prospectuses, and last Report, apply to

**H. G. HOBSON, Actuary and Secretary.**

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# INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICES:

45, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

73 to 76, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON.

## RESULTS OF 1897.

Net Premiums	...	...	...	...	£839,970
Profit—excluding Interest	...	...	...	...	£122,006
Interest on Investments	...	...	...	...	37,104
Dividends for Year	...	...	...	...	51,060
Added to Reserves	...	...	...	...	100,050

## FINANCIAL PROGRESS.

PREMIUMS.			RESERVE FUNDS.		
1877	..	£256,411	...	£75,846	= 29 %
1887	...	480,190	...	424,583	= 88 %
1897	...	839,970	...	973,245	= 116 %

Applications for Agencies Invited.

F. W. P. RUTTER,  
*Manager and Secretary.*

JAS. ALLAN,  
*Sub-Manager.*

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# ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1824.

CAPITAL - - - - - £5,000,000.

## Directors.

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CHARLES EDWARD BARNETT, Esq.  
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Rt. Hon. LORD STALBRIDGE.  
Lieut.-Col. F. A. STEBBING.

Sir CHARLES RIVERS WILSON, G.C.M.G., C.B.

## Head Office.

BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C.

## Branch Offices.

LONDON : 1, St. James' Street, S.W.  
3, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.  
64, Chancery Lane, W.C.  
3, Mincing Lane, E.C.  
1, Great George Street, Westminster.  
24, Wigmore Street, W.  
BIRMINGHAM : 61, New Street.  
BRISTOL : Corn Street.  
BURY ST. EDMUNDS : Abbeygate Street.  
IPSWICH : Queen Street.  
LEICESTER : Alliance Chambers, Horse-fair Street.

LIVERPOOL : 30, Exchange Street East.  
MANCHESTER : King Street.  
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE : 31, Grainger Street West.  
NOTTINGHAM : Willoughby House, Low Pavement.  
SHEFFIELD : Alliance Chambers, George Street.  
SHREWSBURY : The Square.  
WREXHAM : High Street.  
EDINBURGH : 95, George Street.  
GLASGOW : 151, West George Street.  
DUBLIN : 23, Nassau Street.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances granted at current rates.

## LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Rates of Premium have recently been revised, and are very moderate in respect of all classes of Assurances.

Large Bonuses, including Interim Bonuses.

The Expenditure (including Commission) to be charged to the Life Department has been limited to 10 per cent. of the Life Premium Income.

Claims Paid Immediately after Proof of Death, Age, and Title.

The Alliance Policies are especially valuable, for they are whole-world and indisputable, and they carry important Guaranteed Privileges.

## DEATH DUTIES.

DEATH DUTIES.—In order to enable the Owners of Property to make provision for payment of the ESTATE DUTY, Special Forms of Policies have been prepared, under which the Policy-moneys (or such portion thereof as may be required for the purpose) will be paid direct to the Inland Revenue Commissioners, without waiting for production of Probate. Full particulars will be forwarded on application.

## LEASEHOLD AND INVESTMENT INSURANCES.

Policies securing the return of Capital Sums on the expiration of Fixed Terms of years are granted.

Prospectuses containing full particulars may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Offices or Agents.

ROBERT LEWIS, *Chief Secretary.*





# SUN

## INSURANCE OFFICE

Chief Office: 63, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branch Offices  
in London

60, Charing Cross, S.W.  
332, Oxford Street, W.  
40, Chancery Lane, W.C.  
42, Mincing Lane, E.C.

THE SUN INSURANCE OFFICE is the oldest purely Fire Insurance Company in the World, and has an experience of

**ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHT YEARS.**

It insures against loss or damage by fire, all kinds of property in Great Britain and Ireland, the Colonies, the United States of America, and most Foreign Countries.

Sum insured in 1897 exceeds - - - £425,000,000.

## COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

**FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.**

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED . £2,500,000 | TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME . . . £1,600,000  
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policy Holders, £2,029,879.

**TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED FOUR AND A HALF MILLIONS.**

HEAD OFFICE:—24, 25 & 26, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

WEST END OFFICE:—8, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

NEW BRIDGE STREET OFFICE:—20, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME BRANCHES:—MANCHESTER, LIVERPOOL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, LEEDS, NOTTINGHAM, BIRMINGHAM, LEICESTER, NORWICH, BRISTOL, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, and EXETER.  
DIRECTORS.

W. Reiersen Arbuthnot, Esq.  
Robert Barclay, Esq. (Barclay & Co., Ltd.).  
W. Middleton Campbell, Esq. (Hogg, Curtis, Campbell & Co.).  
Jeremiah Colman, Esq. (J. & J. Colman, Ltd.).  
The Right Hon. Leonard H. Courtney, M.P.  
William C. Dawes, Esq. (J. B. Westray & Co.).  
Sir James F. Garrick, Q.C., K.C.M.G.  
Frederick W. Harris, Esq. (Harris & Dixon).  
F. Larkworthy, Esq.

John H. Ley, Esq.  
Gen. Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B.  
P. P. Rodocanachi, Esq. (P. P. Rodocanachi & Co.).  
Thomas Rudd, Esq. (Rudd & Co.).  
J. Carr Saunders, Esq.  
Sir Andrew R. Scoble, K.C.S.I., Q.C., M.P.  
P. G. Sechiari, Esq. (Sechiari Bros. & Co.).  
Alexander Billing Sim, Esq. (Churchill & Sim).  
John Trotter, Esq. (John Trotter & Co.).  
Henry Trower, Esq. (Trower & Son).

SECRETARY—HENRY MANN.

*Prospectuses and all information needful for effecting Assurances may be obtained at any of the Company's Offices or Agencies throughout the World.*

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**—Manager, E. ROGER OWEN; Assistant Manager, GEO. C. MORANT. Undoubted Security. Moderate Rates. Prompt and Liberal Settlements.

**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**—Actuary, T. E. YOUNG, B.A. The Life Funds invested in the names of Special Trustees. The Assured wholly free from liability. Four-fifths of the entire Life Profits belong to Policy-holders. Interim Bonuses are paid. The Expenses of Management limited by Deed of Settlement. Liberal Surrender Values guaranteed, and Claims paid immediately on proof of death and title. Married Women's Property Act (1882).—Policies are issued to husbands for the benefit of their wives and children, thus creating, without trouble, expense, stamp duty, or legal assistance, a Family Settlement which creditors cannot touch. [application.]

**MARINE DEPARTMENT.**—Underwriter, RICHARD T. JONES. Rates for Marine Risks on

# EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

(FOUNDED 1762.)

THE OLDEST MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE IN EXISTENCE.

Out of 100 Policies which became claims in the Year 1897 the Sum Assured and Bonuses together

In 1 case EXCEEDED FOUR TIMES	} THE ORIGINAL AMOUNT ASSURED.
In 9 cases EXCEEDED THREE TIMES	
In 38 cases EXCEEDED TWICE, and	
In 56 cases, or three-fourths of the whole, EXCEEDED ONE-AND-A-HALF TIMES	

Write for Particulars *direct* to H. W. MANLY, Actuary.

OFFICES:—Opposite the MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

The “OLD EQUITABLE” has never employed Agents, or paid Commission.

All profits go to the Assured. Over £2,000,000 has thus been saved to them.

FOUNDED 1805. THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE.

## CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Income . . . £662,112. | Funds . . . £2,190,950.

Claims Paid Exceed . . . £5,500,000.

### **New Life Assurance Options.**

- (A) ORDINARY ASSURANCE, with option of applying the Bonus to make the Policy Payable during Life.
- (B) ASSURANCE FOR 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARS AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES, with the option of changing to an Ordinary Assurance without fresh evidence of health.
- (C) \*£1000 payable at Age 60, or £500 at Death if before Age 60, with options of
  - (1) £1485 at Death if occurring after Age 60 ; or
  - (2) An Annuity for Life after Age 60.

\* Any smaller sum may be had in proportion.

NOTE.—Under Plan (C) Medical Examination is usually dispensed with.

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.** Security of the Highest Order. Moderate Premiums.

Head Office: 19, GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

LONDON: 82, King William St., E.C.; and 14, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.

# UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established  
in the Reign of



Queen Anne,  
A.D. 1714.

**FIRE AND LIFE.**

**CHIEF OFFICE—81, CORNHILL, LONDON.**

*Chairman*—STEPHEN SOAMES, Esq. *Deputy-Chairman*—CHARLES MORTIMER, Esq.

Capital Subscribed ...	£450,000	Invested Funds ...	£3,200,000
Capital Paid-up ...	180,000	Annual Income ...	900,000

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**—Insurances effected upon nearly all classes of risk at home and abroad.

**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**—Absolute Security. Liberal Conditions. Immediate Payment of Claims.

*Actuary*—L. K. PAGDEN. *Fire Manager*—WM. GEO. WILKINS. *Secretary*—CHARLES DARRELL.

*Sub-Fire Manager*—A. F. BAILEY.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

## The NATIONAL (FOUNDED 1830) MUTUAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,  
39, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

**ACCUMULATED FUNDS - - 2½ millions.**

*For detailed list of Investments see Prospectus.*

**ANNUAL INCOME - - - £300,000.**

*Policies World-Wide from Commencement.*

THE WHOLE OF THE PROFITS IS DIVIDED AMONG THE MEMBERS.

**GUARANTEED 5 PER CENT. INVESTMENT POLICIES.**

*"For the family man this is the beau-ideal system of Assurance."*—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Apply for the New Prospectus to—

**GEOFFREY MARKS, F.I.A., Actuary and Manager.**



# North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

TOTAL FUNDS (at 31st Dec., 1897) -	£13,558,989
INCOME (1897) -	2,927,988

## FIRE.—LIFE.—ENDOWMENTS.—ANNUITIES.

### Life Department.

Policies free from vexatious conditions.  
 Claims Paid on proof of Death and Title.  
 Endowment Assurances.  
 Family Settlement Policies.  
 Threefold Option Policies, etc.  
**NINETY PER CENT.** of the Profits in the Life Department are reserved for distribution among the Assured on the Participating Scale. Next Division 31st Dec., 1900.

### Fire Department.

Property of nearly every description, at home and abroad, insured at the Lowest Rates.  
 Losses by Lightning, Damage by Explosion of Gas in buildings not forming part of any Gas Works, made good.

### Annuities.

Annuities of all kinds granted on the most favourable terms.

## SECURITY, LIBERALITY, AND PROMPTITUDE

in settlement of claims are characteristics of this Company.

*Prospectuses and every information can be obtained at the Chief Offices:—*

London: 61, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.; (West End Branch): 8, WATERLOO PLACE, S.W.  
 Edinburgh: 64, PRINCES STREET; or any of the Company's Branches.

## ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED A.D. 1720.

### For SEA, FIRE, LIFE, and ANNUITIES.

**Chief Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.**

Funds in Hand -	£4,400,000
Claims Paid -	£38,000,000

### FIRE.

INSURANCES ARE GRANTED AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on property of almost every description, at moderate rates.

PRIVATE INSURANCES.—Policies issued for Two Years and upwards are allowed a Liberal Discount.

LOSSES OCCASIONED BY LIGHTNING will be paid whether the property be set on fire or not.

### LIFE.

#### LATEST DEVELOPMENTS OF LIFE ASSURANCE:—

1. SETTLEMENT WHOLE-LIFE POLICIES, by which an income of 5 per cent. per annum is guaranteed on the Sum Assured.
2. PENSIONS FOR OLD AGE, returning all premiums with interest.
3. IMMEDIATE LIFE ASSURANCE WITHOUT MEDICAL EXAMINATION.
4. OPTIONAL ENDOWMENT POLICIES.
5. LOANS ON REVERSIONS AND LIFE INTERESTS carried out with despatch.

Apply for Full Prospectus to

**E. R. HANDCOCK, Secretary.**

YY

# COUNTY FIRE OFFICE,

50, REGENT STREET, W., and 14, CORNHILL, E.C., LONDON  
(FOUNDED 1807).

The Distinguishing Feature of this Office is

## THE RETURN SYSTEM

On *Ordinary Insurances*, under which Policy-holders who have been insured for Seven years and who continue insured—whether under an Annual or Septennial Policy—become entitled to a RETURN OF 25 PER CENT. of the Premiums they have paid during each Seven Years, provided no loss has arisen under their Policies in that Period.

Insurances on Farming Stocks and on other than *Ordinary Risks* do not participate in the Returns, nor are the Returns given on amounts which, being in excess of its own holding, are not retained by the Office.

Policies may be effected or transferred without any extra expenses.

G. W. STEVENS, } *Joint Secretaries.*  
B. E. RATLIFF, }

# PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE

FOUNDED 1806.  
50, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.  
City Branch: 14, CORNHILL, E.C.

## Results of Quinquennial Valuation, December 31st, 1897.

Surplus of Assets over Liabilities, upon 3 per cent. basis	...	...	...	£621,191
Actual Cash allotted to Policyholders	...	...	...	£312,583
(Yielding Reversionary Bonuses of £482,605)				
Shareholders' Portion only	...	...	...	£9,007
Sum carried forward to next Division of Profits	...	...	...	£299,601
All with Profit Policies issued since 1892 received a Compound Bonus of 27s. per cent. on the Sum Assured for each Premium paid.				

Further Information on Application.

CHARLES STEVENS, *Actuary and Secretary.*

# LIVERPOOL VICTORIA LEGAL

## FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Established 1843. Enrolled by Act of Parliament.

CHIEF OFFICE:

ST. ANDREW ST., HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

**Perfect Security to the Assured. Profits Divided among the Policyholders only. No Shareholders. Free Policies. Reversionary and Cash Bonuses. Surrender Values, etc.**

The healthy and prosperous condition of the Institution is shown by the following figures:—

ACCUMULATED RESERVE FUND exceeds	..	..	..	..	..	£1,400,000
INSURANCE CLAIMS AND GRANTS PAID (since Society's Establishment)	..	..	..	..	..	£3,610,000
CLAIMS AND GRANTS PAID during year 1898 exceeds	..	..	..	..	..	£230,000
ANNUAL INCOME exceeds	..	..	..	..	..	£645,000
GROSS SAVING for 1898 exceeds	..	..	..	..	..	£125,000
CASH BONUSES PAID during 1898 exceeds	..	..	..	..	..	£40,000

N.B.—Wanted, Collectors and Canvassers. Energetic men who will devote the whole or part of their time will be allowed liberal terms.

Prospectuses, Reports, and all information can be obtained on application to any of the Society's Offices.

ARTHUR HENRI, *Secretary.*

# PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED,

HOLBORN BARS, LONDON, E.C.

Every Description of LIFE ASSURANCE

and ANNUITY BUSINESS transacted.

REVERSIONS PURCHASED.

## Invested Funds, £30,000,000.

The last Annual and Valuation Reports can be obtained upon application to the Secretary

*Joint General Managers*—T. C. DEWEY, W. HUGHES, and F. FISHER.

*Secretary*—W. J. LANCASTER.

TRUSTEESHIPS UNDER WILLS, MARRIAGE SETTLEMENTS,  
Etc., and for DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

CONTINGENCY INSURANCE  
(re Lost Documents, Missing Beneficiaries, etc.)

**The**

**Law**

**Guarantee**

**and Trust**

**Society,**

**Limited.**

DEBENTURE  
MORTGAGE  
LICENSE } INSURANCE.

FIDELITY  
GUARANTEES.

*General Manager  
and Secretary—*  
THOMAS R. RONALD.

*Assistant Secretary—*  
WALTER S. BATES.

*Head Office—*  
**49, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.**  
*City Office—56, Moorgate Street, E.C.*

Subscribed Capital ... .. £1,000,000.

Paid-Up Capital ... .. £100,000.

Reserve Fund ... .. £70,000.

THE OLDEST AND WEALTHIEST EXISTING MORTGAGE & LICENSE INSURANCE OFFICE



# LAW FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 114, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

## TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. Lord Hobhouse, K.C.S.I.

The Right Hon. Lord Stratheden and Campbell.

The Right Hon. Viscount Knutsford, G.C.M.G.

The Right Hon. Lord Ludlow.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Kekewich.

Sir William James Farrer.

Sir Richard Nicholson.

## DIRECTORS.

Sir Richard Nicholson, Princes Street, Westminster, *Chairman*.

John Moxon Clabon, Esq., Great George Street.

Sir William James Farrer, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.

George Edgar Frere, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.

William Dawes Freshfield, Esq., New Bank Buildings.

Charles Whitbread Graham, Esq., New Square, Lincoln's Inn.

William Alexander Tooke Hallowes, Esq., Bedford Row.

Joseph Augustus Hellard, Esq., Manor Offices, Stonehouse, Devon.

The Right Hon. Lord Hobhouse, K.C.S.I., Bruton Street.

John Gwynne James, Esq., Hereford.

Charles Plumptre Johnson, Esq., New Square, Lincoln's Inn.

Harry Wilmot Lee, Esq., The Sanctuary, Westminster.

Octavius Leefe, Esq., Quality Court, Chancery Lane.

Richard Mills, Esq., Queen's Gate Terrace.

Frederick Morgan, Esq., Somerset Street.

Frederic Parker Morrell, Esq., Oxford.

William Nooton, Esq., Great Marlborough Street.

Frederick Peake, Esq., Bedford Row.

Richard Pennington, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.

George Rooper, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.

The Right Hon. Lord Stratheden and Campbell.

J. Perceval Tatham, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Richard Walter Tweedie, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.

William Melmoth Walters, Esq., New Square, Lincoln's Inn.

Sir Henry Arthur White, Great Marlborough Street.

Edward Hugh Whitehead, Esq., Spring Gardens.

Edmund Trevor Lloyd Williams, Esq., Clements Inn.

Romer Williams, Esq., Norfolk House, Thames Embankment.

William Williams, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.

## AUDITORS.

James Frederick Burton, Esq., Surrey Street.

John Henry Hortin, Esq., Edgware Road.

William Tanner Neve, Esq., Cranbrook.

Charles Robert Roberts West, Esq., New Inn.

## ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR.

Edward Street, Esq., King's Bench Walk.

## SOLICITOR.

William Sidney Harrison, Esq., Bedford Row.

## BANKERS.

Messrs. Coutts & Co.

William John Vine, *Assistant Secretary*.

George William Bell, *Secretary*.

THE CAPITAL, amounting to FIVE MILLIONS, was fully subscribed before the Society commenced business in 1845, and the shares are now held by a body of Shareholders, comprising some of the highest and most influential members of the Legal profession. The success which has attended the operations of the Society is founded on its strong financial position, the eligible character of the risks constituting the bulk of its business, and the promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are met.

# LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 1823.

Office :—187, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ASSETS ON THE 31st DEC. 1897 - £4,972,765

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1897 - £509,646

Participating Policies hereafter effected share in 90 per cent. of the total divisible surplus, instead of in 80 per cent. only as has hitherto been the case.

## EXEMPTION FROM PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS DURING INCAPACITY ARISING FROM ACCIDENT OR BODILY OR MENTAL DISORDER.

In order to meet the requirements of professional men and others whose incomes depend upon their ability to pursue their occupations, the Society has introduced a Scheme of Life Assurance carrying the above privilege in addition to those incorporated in the Society's ordinary policy form. The scheme has recently been extended up to age 65 to Whole-Life Policies at uniform premiums.

For Prospectus and any further information apply to the MANAGER, Law Life Assurance Society, 187, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

# BRITISH LAW FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

## LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital - - - One Million.

Paid-up Capital and Reserve - - £127,000.

*Head Office: 5, LOTHBURY BANK, LONDON, E.C.,*  
*with Branches throughout the United Kingdom.*

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

H. FOSTER CUTLER, Manager and Secretary.

## LAW UNION & CROWN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOUNDED 1825.

Chief Office: 126, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

Branch Offices:

CITY—33, Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C.	BIRMINGHAM—Union Chambers, Temple Row.
GLASGOW—157, West George Street.	MANCHESTER—5, 7, and 9, Pall Mall.
DUBLIN—46 and 47, Dame Street.	LEEDS—57, Albion Street ( <i>Temporary Offices</i> ).
LIVERPOOL—C7, Exchange Buildings.	
BRISTOL—Law Union and Crown Insurance Buildings, Clare Street.	

Financial Position:

The Total Funds in Hand Exceed	.. .. .	£4,160,000
The Annual Income Exceeds	.. .. .	£610,000

### LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM, the EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE PROFITS and the PECULIARLY LIBERAL CONDITIONS of the LAW UNION AND CROWN LIFE POLICIES are not to be found in combination elsewhere.

The last two Quinquennial Bonuses have been at the rate of £2 per £100 per annum on Sums assured and previous Bonuses.

### SECURED OPTION POLICIES.

These offer a combination of advantages which is unique, and includes a Tontine Bonus, a Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment for Twenty Years, with subsequent Return of Capital, valuable Options at Fixed Dates, and Remission of Premiums in event of incapacity from business. Full particulars on application.

### ACCIDENT AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE.

Business done in these departments at Moderate Premiums and on Liberal Terms. Special Discount to Life Assurers on Accident Policies.

### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Absolute Security. Moderate Premiums. Prompt and Liberal Loss Settlements.

126, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

A. MACKAY, General Manager.

## A GOOD POLICY.

### CLAIM PAID, 1898.

A POLICY effected in 1851 for £600 had, at death of Assured in 1897, by the addition of Bonuses, increased to £1,523 11s.

BEING MORE THAN  $2\frac{1}{2}$  TIMES THE ORIGINAL SUM ASSURED.

## EQUITY & LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

### 18, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.

Accumulated Funds exceed - - - £3,200,000.

Full information on application to A. F. BURRIDGE, *Actuary and Secretary.*

# The Law Investment and Insurance Corporation, Limited,

Chief Office—9, Serle St., Lincoln's Inn, LONDON, W.C.

## MODEL 'POLICIES' Issued

(Free from vexatious conditions)

COVERING ACCIDENTS of all kinds (including FEVERS).  
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY and WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.  
BURGLARY, CASUALTY, and LICENSE INSURANCE.

GUARANTEES of all descriptions.

*Send for Prospectus.*

*Applications for Agency invited.*

---

## EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

84 & 85, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

*Chairman—LORD CLAUD HAMILTON.*

CAPITAL (fully subscribed) : : : : : £750,000  
SECURITY for Policyholders : : : : : £959,641

(including £150,000 Capital paid-up; £600,000 Uncalled; and £209,641 Reserves).

### EMPLOYERS.

The Policies of this Corporation undertake all Liabilities of **the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897**; Employers' Liability Act, 1880; and at Common Law for **all accidents happening during the period of insurance, however protracted the disablement may be.**

### FIDELITY GUARANTEES.

The Security of the Corporation is accepted by the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, CHANCERY, QUEEN'S BENCH, AND PROBATE DIVISIONS, the Masters in Lunacy, the Local Government Board, the Board of Trade, the Board of Agriculture, the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, the Commissioners of Customs, the Postmaster-General, the County Councils, the Corporation of the City of London, Vestries, and other Public Bodies.

### GENERAL ACCIDENTS.

S. STANLEY BROWN, *General Manager.*

---

## The Provident Clerks' Guarantee & Accident Offices, 61, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

GUARANTEES FOR FIDELITY,  
ACCIDENT INSURANCE,  
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, and WORKMEN'S  
COMPENSATION ACT INSURANCES.

Full Information, Forms, etc., on application to HERBERT B. BRAIN, *Secretary.*



# The OCEAN

## ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION,

LIMITED.

FOUNDED 1871.

(Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.)

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL . . . . .	£1,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL . . . . .	£421,200
RESERVES (31st December, 1897) . . . . .	£327,477
<b>INCOME for 1897 . . . . .</b>	<b>£348,413</b>

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### DIRECTORS.

THOMAS HEWITT, Esq., J.P. (*Chairman*), 9, Queen's Gate, S.W.  
 J. R. BOYSON, Esq., Director of the Standard Life Office.  
 Sir CLARENCE SMITH, 4, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.  
 The Hon. RANDOLPH STEWART, 74, Eccleston Square, S.W.  
 ARTHUR K. THOMPSON, Esq., Mapledean, Redhill.

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The OCEAN CORPORATION offers to **EMPLOYERS** the protection of its large resources against their liability under the **WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1897**, the Act of 1880, and Common Law.

---

The "COMBINED" Policy of the Ocean Accident Corporation insures against ACCIDENTS and INFECTIOUS DISEASES, is WORLD-WIDE as to Travel, and provides an ANNUITY.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.

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FIDELITY GUARANTEES.	EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE.
BURGLARY INSURANCE.	MORTGAGE INSURANCE.
SICKNESS INSURANCE.	INDEMNITY (3rd PARTY) INSURANCE.

Representatives of Fire and Life Companies are invited to act for this Corporation, the LARGEST, WEALTHIEST, and MOST POPULAR of the Accident Companies.

---

Head Office: 40—44, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

West-End Branch—11, Pall Mall, S.W.

Law Courts Branch—31, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.

RICHARD J. PAULL, General Manager and Secretary.

# NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE.

*Founded 1797.*

**Head Office:—SURREY STREET, NORWICH.**

**London Offices: 50, FLEET STREET, E.C.; 71 and 72, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.; 195, PICCADILLY, W.; and 1, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.**

<b>Amount Insured</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£350,000,000.
<b>Losses Paid</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£12,950,000.
<b>Premium Income</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£887,000.

**LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUM. PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES.**

*Prospectuses and every information can be obtained at the Chief Offices, Branches, and Agencies.*  
**APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.**

## NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.

**CLAIMS PAID, OVER TWENTY MILLIONS STERLING.**

<b>Accumulated Funds exceed</b>	£3,500,000.	<b>Annual New Business exceeds</b>	£1,500,000.
<b>Bonuses Declared exceed</b>	4,000,000.	<b>Annual Income exceeds</b>	£500,000.

**OLD AGE PENSIONS.**

**ENDOWMENTS FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS.**

**HEAD OFFICE - - NORWICH.**

**LONDON OFFICES—50, Fleet Street, E.C.; 71 & 72, King William Street, E.C.; 195, Piccadilly; 1, Victoria Street, S.W.; and 3, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.**

## LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

**ESTABLISHED 1862.**

<b>Invested Funds exceed</b>	...	...	...	...	<b>£1,250,000</b>
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**IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.**

**SPECIAL ENDOWMENT SCHEME**, combining a **FAMILY PROVISION** with a **GOOD INVESTMENT**, or a **PENSION FOR LIFE**. This scheme offers special advantages to those who are desirous of creating a fund available in later years.

**ILLUSTRATION:—**Sum Assured **£1,000**, payable at age 60, or earlier in the event of death. Annual Premium at age 25, **£25 9s. 2d.** Total Premiums paid in 35 years would amount to **£891 os. 10d.**

**Estimated Results on attaining age 60.**

<b>A CASH PAYMENT OF</b>	...	...	...	...	<b>£1,525</b>	<b>0 0;</b>	<b>or</b>
<b>AN ANNUITY OF</b>	...	...	...	...	<b>140</b>	<b>0 0;</b>	<b>or</b>
<b>A FREE PAID-UP POLICY FOR</b>	...	...	...	...	<b>2,180</b>	<b>0 0.</b>	

**WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS OF SPECIAL SCHEME.**

**CHIEF OFFICES—66 AND 67, CORNHILL, E.C.**

**WILLIAM PALIN CLIREHUGH, General Manager.**

# The LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL - - - THREE MILLIONS.

Paid-up Capital and Funds, as at Dec. 31st, 1897 . . £1,639,863

Head Office: EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

London Office: 14, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

West-End Office: 18, REGENT STREET, WATERLOO PLACE, S.W.

**Indisputable World-wide Life Policies. No Restrictions.**

**Fire Insurances** in all parts of the World.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE at Moderate Rates on the Merits of each Case.  
DIGBY JOHNSON, *General Manager.* | CHARLES POVAH, *Sub-Manager.*

## The Manchester Fire Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL - - - - £2,000,000

Head Office: 98, KING STREET, MANCHESTER.

London Office: 96, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

LAW COURTS BRANCH: THE CLOCK HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND.

WEST END BRANCH: 13A, PALL MALL, S.W.

MERCANTILE BRANCH: 14, MINCING LANE, E.C.

Moderate Rates of Premium.

Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.

WILLIAM LEWIS, *Manager and Secretary.*

THE . . .

ESTABLISHED 1836.

# LIVERPOOL

EQUITABLE RATES.  
MODERATE EXPENSES.

# AND LONDON

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS,  
£9,575,342.

# AND GLOBE

## INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE.

LIFE.

ENDOWMENTS.

ANNUITIES.

FIRE INSURANCES effected on most favourable terms.

LIFE BONUSES LARGE, either in Cash or Additions to Sum Assured.

LIFE POLICYHOLDERS may so insure as to Participate in NINE-TENTHS OF THE PROFITS of their Class.

### Applications for Agencies Invited.

HEAD OFFICES:—

LIVERPOOL: 1, Dale Street.

LONDON: Cornhill and Charing Cross.



# YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

**FIRE, LIFE AND ANNUITIES, AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.**

*Established 74 Years.*

**Authorised Capital, £1,000,000.**

**Subscribed Capital, £500,000.**

**Accumulated Fund, £1,149,216.**

**Annual Income, £237,006.**

**ST. HELEN'S SQUARE, YORK, and 82, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.**

The Right Hon. Lord DERWENT.

*Trustees.*

The Right Hon. Lord WENLOCK, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

*Directors.*

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The Right Hon. Viscount DOWNE.

GEO. A. DUNCOMBE, Esq., Beverley.

EDWIN GRAY, Esq., York.

Sir EDWARD GREEN, Bart., Nunthorpe Hall, York.

The Right Hon. Lord HERRIES, Everingham Park, Yorks.

W. H. JALLAND, Esq., F.R.C.S., York.

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EDWARD HOTHAM NEWTON, Esq., Fulford Park, York.

Sir GERARD SMITH, K.C.M.G., Hull.

JOHN F. TAYLOR, Esq., Holly Bank House, York.

H. BELL THORP, Esq., Clifton, York.

Sir GEO. O. WOMBWELL, Bart., Newburgh Priory, near Easingwold.

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JAS. HAMILTON, *Resident Secretary, LONDON.*

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Surveys free of charge. Losses caused by Explosion of Gas and Lightning made good. Rent of Buildings can be Insured. Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Losses.

## LIFE DEPARTMENT.

*The following are some of the advantages offered:—*

Immediate Payment of Claims.

World-wide Freedom of Travel, etc.

Policies Indisputable.

Free Right of Revival of Lapsed Policies within Six Months.

Fixed and Liberal Surrender Values.

Full Surrender Value automatically placed to Assured's credit.

Right to Intermediate Bonus.

**Life Interests and Reversions Purchased or Advances made on them.**

**Annuities Granted on Favourable Terms.**

Premium for Assuring £100 at Death With Profits.

AGE	£	s.	d.
20	1	19	7
25	2	3	10
30	2	9	1
35	2	15	11
40	3	4	9
45	3	16	4
50	4	11	7

New Endowment Scheme. With Deferred Bonus rates per £100 at Death or 60.

AGE	£	s.	d.
20	2	3	5
25	2	10	8
30	3	0	6
35	3	14	9
40	4	16	5

THE

## VULCAN BOILER AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LD.

**Head Office: 67, KING STREET, MANCHESTER.**

**ESTABLISHED 1859.**

**Subscribed Capital - - - £375,000.**

## BOILERS AND ENGINES INSURED AND INSPECTED.

*Employers Insured against claims under the Workmen's Compensation Act, Employers' Liability Act, and at Common Law.*

## INDIVIDUAL ACCIDENT AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE.

*Upwards of 40,000 Boilers and Engines under Supervision.*

J. F. L. CROSLAND, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., *Chief Engineer.*

EDWARD HADFIELD, *Secretary.*

**APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.**

## BRITISH WORKMAN'S AND GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

**(Established 1866.)**

**ANNUAL INCOME, £625,000.**

**PAID IN CLAIMS, £2,200,000**

**Over £81,000 added to FUNDS last Year.**

**THE LIBERAL POLICY PURSUED,**

the equitable rates offered, the promptitude with which all claims are met, and the generous treatment of those who, in times of adversity, find it inconvenient or impossible to continue their payments, have secured for the British Workman's and General Assurance Company a measure of public support hardly equalled in the annals of Life Assurance.

**THE PREMIUM RATES**

will be found to be most liberal, having regard to the advantages offered.

**THE POLICIES**

are free from objectionable conditions and irritating restrictions.

**Chief Offices—BROAD STREET CORNER, BIRMINGHAM.**

# FRIENDS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

Established 1832.

Head Office: BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.

London Office: 17, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

This Institution is the Life Assurance Office established by the Society of Friends (Quakers), and is under the management of Members of that Society.

*The advantages of the Institution are open to those persons who are, or have been, "Friends"; and to others also who are of Quaker descent, or are related to Friends by ties of kinship or marriage.*

FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

WILLIAM H. GREGORY,  
*London Branch Manager.*

JOHN BELL TENNANT,  
*Secretary and Actuary.*

## Wesleyan & General Assurance Society

(Established 1841).

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CHIEF OFFICES:—BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON BRANCH OFFICE:—18, NEW BRIDGE STREET, E.C.

**Accumulated Funds exceed £400,000.**

**Total Claims Paid exceed TWO MILLION POUNDS STERLING.**

*Reports, Prospectuses, etc., may be had on application—*

R. ALDINGTON HUNT, F.S.S., A.I.A., General Manager.

**ADMIRALTY CHARTS.** The Latest Editions of Charts, Plans, and Sailing Directions, Published by the Admiralty,

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<p><b>London</b></p> <p>ESTABLISHED 1881.</p> <hr/> <p>Premium Income 1897, <b>£309,385.</b></p> <hr/> <p>THOS. NEILL, GENERAL MANAGER.</p>	 <p><b>Edinburgh and Glasgow</b></p> <p><b>ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED</b></p> <p>HEAD OFFICE, INSURANCE BUILDINGS FARRINGTON ST. LONDON, E.C.</p>
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## NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY, LIMITED,

35, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Subscribed Capital, £4,233,325.

Paid-up, £846,665

Reserve Fund, £460,000.

*Directors.*—WILLIAM JAMES THOMPSON, Esq., *Chairman.*

FREDERICK CHALMERS, Esq.  
EDMUND THEODORE DOXAT, Esq.  
WILLIAM FOWLER, Esq.  
WILLIAM HANCOCK, Esq.

QUINTIN HOGG, Esq.  
ARCHIBALD CAMERON NORMAN, Esq.  
JOHN FRANCIS OGILVY, Esq.  
AUGUSTUS SILLEM, Esq.

*Manager*—CHARLES HENRY HUTCHINS, Esq. *Sub-Manager*—LEWIS BEAUMONT, Esq.

*Secretary*—CHARLES WOOLLEY, Esq.

*Auditors*—JAMES MORTON BELL, Esq.

JOSEPH GURNEY FOWLER, Esq. (Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co.)

*Bankers*—Bank of England; The Union Bank of London, Ltd.

Approved Mercantile Bills Discounted.

Loans granted upon Negotiable Securities.

Money received on Deposit, at Call, and Short Notice at the Current Market Rates, and for longer periods upon terms to be specially agreed upon.

Investments in and Sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities effected.



# PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

Head and Registered Office :—4, BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address—"PLUTUS," LONDON.

With which are incorporated :

THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED, Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C.  
THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LIMITED, 52, Threadneedle Street, E.C., and Manchester.  
FULLER, BANBURY, NIX, & CO., 77, Lombard Street, E.C.; and  
SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, BART., & CO., 1, Cavendish Square, W.

## CAPITAL.

Authorised and Issued £6,850,000. | Paid up £1,370,000. | Reserve Fund £1,370,000.

## DIRECTORS.

CECIL F. PARR, Esq., <i>Chairman.</i>	LORD FARQUHAR,	HENRY WARREN MEADE-KING,
EDWARD W. NIX, Esq. <i>Deputy-Chairman.</i>	ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Esq.	HUGH B. MUIR, Esq. [Esq.]
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THOMAS H. DIXON, Esq.	SIR JOHN JAMES HARWOOD.	PETER STUBS, Esq.
JOHN DUN, Esq.	EMIL HEINEMANN, Esq.	JAMES TULLOCH, Esq.
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R. W. WHALLEY, *Assist.-General Manager.* E. D. HYATT, *Secretary.*  
T. H. P. MYLECHREEST, *Superintendent of Branches.* JOHN A. CHADWICK, *Accountant.*

## BARTHOLOMEW LANE OFFICE.

H. T. HORN, *Manager.* F. W. INGALL, *Assistant Manager.*

## THREADNEEDLE STREET OFFICE.

W. H. HAWORTH, *Manager.* J. O. VENTRIS, *Sub-Manager.*

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SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart., & Co. (Branch, 1, Cavendish Square, W.).	Highgate, 2, Grand Parade.
Battersea, 30, Victoria Rd., Battersea Pk., S.W.	Kensington, 88 and 90, High Street, W.
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Brondesbury, 333, High Road, N.W.	Kington-on-Thames.
Camden Town, 164 & 166, High Street, N.W.	Notting Hill, 74, High Street, W.
Charing Cross, 9 & 10, St. Martin's Place, W.C.	Regent Street, 239, Regent Street, W.
Chelsea, 14, Sloane Square, S.W.	Stratford, 415, High Street, E.
Clapham, 53, High Street, S.W.	Streatham, 138, High Road, S.W.
Cobham, Surrey.	Upper Holloway, 820, Holloway Road, N.
Earl's Court, 201, Earl's Court Road, S.W.	Woodford, Essex.

## PROVINCIAL BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

LIVERPOOL: City Office, Cook Street.	MANCHESTER: City Office, 84, King Street.
JOHN STEWART, <i>Manager.</i>	ARCH. MACKILLOP, <i>Manager.</i>
WM. D. HUGHES, <i>Sub-Manager.</i>	WM. JONES, <i>Sub-Manager.</i>

Alsager—Altrincham—Ashton-in-Makerfield—Belper—Birkdale—Birkenhead : Ditto, Charing Cross—Blundellsands—Bolton—Bootle—Chester—Congleton—Cressington—Crewe—Crich—Derby—Duffield—Eccles, Lancashire, 116, Church Street—Earlestown—Ellesmere Port—Fairfield—Frodsham—Garston—Great Crosby—Golborne—Haydock—Hindley—Hoylake—Huyton—Knutsford—Leek—Leigh, Lancashire—Litchurch, Derby—Little Sutton, Cheshire—Liverpool, Great Charlotte Street—Long Eaton—Lymm—Macclesfield—Manchester : Hyde's Cross, 43, Hanging Ditch; Regent Road, Salford; Weaste, 32, Eccles New Road, Salford; Docks Branch, 293, Regent Road, Salford; Pendleton, 76, Broad Street; Longsight, 500, Stockport Road; Knot Mill, 322, Deansgate; Cattle Market, Salford; Exchange, 22, St. Mary's Gate; Newton Heath—Matlock Bath—Matlock Bridge—Melbourne, Derbyshire—Nantwich—New Ferry—Newton-le-Willows—Northwich—Ormskirk—Oswestry—Patricroft, 273, Liverpool Road—Prescot—Radcliffe, Lancashire, 26, Blackburn Street—Rainford—Rainhill—Rock Ferry—Runcorn—St. Helen's—Sale—Sandbach—Seacombe—Seaforth—Southport—Standish—Sutton—Tyldesley (Lancs.)—Upper Brighton, Cheshire—Warrington—Waterloo—Westhoughton—Wrexham—Widnes; Ditto, Simm's Cross—Wigan—Winsford.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept in conformity with the usual practice in London and the Country respectively. Customers keeping Current Accounts have the facility of discounting approved Bills, of obtaining Loans upon negotiable Securities, of depositing Bills, Coupons, etc., for collection. The Bank will take charge of Foreign and Colonial Bonds, etc., and will detach and collect the Coupons as they become due, passing the interest to the credit of Customers as received. Sums of money may be paid into any Office for transmission to any other Office of the Bank for the credit of Customers, free of charge. Every facility afforded for the transmission of money between London, Liverpool, Manchester, Scotland and Ireland, and for the receipt and delivery of Stocks, Shares, etc.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND CIRCULAR NOTES, payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns and Cities of the World, are issued.

# THE LONDON CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

(Formerly The London & Midland Bank, Ltd., with which is amalgamated The City Bank, Ltd.)

**CAPITAL - - £12,000,000.**

(Further particulars as to Capital are not forthcoming at the time of going to Press.)

## DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR KEEN, Esq., *Chairman.*

WILLIAM GRAHAM BRADSHAW, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

GEORGE FREDERICK BOLDING, Esq.

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JOHN CORRY, Esq.

SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND, G.C.M.G., M.P.

SIR JOSEPH CROSLAND.

JAMES F. VANNER, Esq.

SIR F. D. DIXON-HARTLAND, Bart., M.P.

WILLIAM FITZTHOMAS WYLEY, Esq.

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Head Office—52, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. E. H. HOLDEN, Managing Director.

J. M. MADDERS, L. S. M. MUNRO, S. B. MURRAY, D. G. H. POLLOCK, *General Managers.*

EDWARD J. MORRIS, *Secretary.*

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Bedford Row	Coleman Street	Lewisham	Peckham	Tooley Street
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Bishopsgate Street	Deptford	New Bond Street	Richmond	Branch)
Blackfriars	Ealing	Newgate Street	Rotherhithe	West Smithfield
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Moseley Road	Cleckheaton	Park Row	Nottingham
Small Heath	Cockermouth	Bramley	Nuneaton
Smithfield	Colleshill	Burley Road	Oldham
Snow Hill	Coventry	Hunslet	Ormskirk
Sparkbrook	Derby	Kirkgate	Ossett
Warstone Lane	Dewsbury	North Street	Pontefract
Waterloo Street	Eastbourne	Stanningley	Pontypridd
Alston	Egremont (Cheshire)	Wellington Bridge	Preston
Ambleside	Erdington	Liverpool—	Rochdale
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Blackburn	Heckmondwike	Lytham	Sheffield
Blackpool	Hexham	Manchester—	Silloth
Bolton	Holmfirth	King Street	Skipton
Bootle	Huddersfield	Ardwick	Southam
Bournemouth	Hull	Bradford	Southampton
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Bradford	" Hessle Road	Corn Exchange	Stourbridge
Brampton	Hyde	Deansgate	Sutton Coldfield
Brierley Hill	Jersey	Market Street	Swansea
Brighton	" Hill Street	Moss Side	Tamworth
Burnley	Kendal	Stretford Road	Wakefield
Cardiff	Kenilworth	Swan Street	Walsall
Cardiff Docks	Kirkby Lonsdale	Maryport	Warwick
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Castleford	Knowle	Mirfield	Wednesbury
Castleton	Lancaster	Morecambe	Workington

Etc.,

etc.,

etc.

## TERMS OF BUSINESS AT HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES.

Current Accounts conducted on the terms usual with Banks in London and the Country respectively. Deposits, a Notice, of £10 and upwards received, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate advertised by the Bank from time to time. Purchases and Sales of Stock effected, Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued, Dividends received, and Coupons collected for customers. Every description of Banking business transacted.

# LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1834.

Subscribed Capital, £14,000,000—Paid-up Capital, £2,800,000—Rest or Surplus Fund, £1,600,000.

## DIRECTORS.

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WILLIAM ASTLE, ESQ.	HENRY GOSCHEN, ESQ.	RT. HON. LORD LOCH, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
OTTO AUGUST BENECKE, ESQ.	FERDINAND MARSHALL, HUTH, ESQ.	HENRY JOHN NORMAN, ESQ.
JOHN NUTT BULLEN, ESQ.	CHARLES EDWARD JOHNSTON, ESQ.	JOHN SANDERSON, ESQ.
SIR ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G.		HENRY PARKMAN STURGIS, ESQ.
ONAMY DOBREE, ESQ.		

## MANAGERS.

CITY OFFICE . . . . .	41, Lothbury, E.C. . . . .	H. SMITH.
COUNTRY DEPARTMENT . . . . .	41, Lothbury, E.C. . . . .	T. J. RUSSELL.
WEST-END OFFICE . . . . .	1, St. James's Square, S.W. . . . .	W. D. NICHOLS.

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BOW ROAD . . . . .	167, Bow Road, E. . . . .	J. ELISHA.
BRITTON . . . . .	504, Brixton Road, S.W. . . . .	C. FISHER.
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LAMBETH . . . . .	91, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. . . . .	C. D. MILLETT.
MARYLEBONE . . . . .	1, Stratford Place, Oxford Street, W. . . . .	J. BRETT.
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OLD STREET . . . . .	98 and 100, City Road, E.C. . . . .	F. J. BLOXHAM.
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STREATHAM HILL . . . . .	1, Streatham High Road, S.W. . . . .	H. R. S. MASSEY.
TEMPLE BAR . . . . .	217, Strand, W.C. . . . .	A. P. PLANTE.
TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD . . . . .	44 & 46, Hampstead Road, N.W. . . . .	G. LEE.
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SECRETARY—A. E. MANN.

INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES—H. L. RUTTER.

The present Subscribed Capital of the Bank is £14,000,000, in 140,000 Shares of £100 each, held by upwards of 8,900 Shareholders. The sum of £20 has been paid on each Share, thus making the paid-up Capital £2,800,000. The Rest or Surplus Fund is £1,600,000. Current Accounts are opened with, and the usual Banking facilities granted to, persons properly introduced. The Bank takes the Agency of Private Country Banks, Joint Stock Banks, and other Public Companies in England or the Colonies; attends to the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Stocks; collects Dividends on Government Funds, Railway Stock, Foreign and other Securities, payable in England or abroad; acts as Agents for the receipt of Military and other Pay and Allowances; and generally transacts every description of Banking business. Sums of £10 and upwards may be deposited, subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal, or repayable at call. Interest is allowed thereon, according to the class of Deposit, but subject to alteration by public advertisement in the *Times* newspaper. Cheques cannot be drawn against Deposit Accounts, nor will Depositors be entitled to any of the usual Banking facilities of a Current Account. A receipt is given for each deposit, which is not transferable, and must be surrendered on repayment of the amount, according to the conditions printed thereon. Circular Notes of £10, £25, and £50 are issued for the use of Travellers, payable in the principal towns of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. They are issued free of expense, and are payable by the Agents abroad, at the exchange of the day, without any deduction whatever for commission. Letters of Credit are also granted, payable at all the Chief Towns and Cities abroad. They may be obtained at the Bank in Lothbury, or any of its Branches. *The Officers of the Bank are not allowed to receive any Christmas Boxes or Gratuities.*

LONDON, November, 1898.

A. E. MANN, Secretary.

# BETHNAL GREEN FREE LIBRARY, E.

Founded 1876, and supported by Voluntary Contributions.

**Patron:** H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

**Vice-Patron:** H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK.

**Vice-President:** THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The Institution embraces, besides the Library, a News-room, Patents Department, NEW Free Lending Library, and Lecture-hall, where Free Illustrated Science and other Lectures are delivered, and where Concerts of a high-class character are given. Evening Classes are also held for the youth of both sexes. Number of persons benefited last year approaches 59,000.

**DONATIONS AND NEW ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS URGENTLY NEEDED.**

**Treasurer:** F. A. BEVAN, Esq., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

**Bankers:** Messrs. BARCLAY & CO., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

G. F. HILCKEN, Secretary and Librarian.



ESTABLISHED 1851.

# BIRKBECK BANK,

Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

Invested Funds ... .. £10,000,000.

Number of Accounts, 85,094.

TWO-AND-A-HALF per CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS, repayable on demand.

TWO per CENT. on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, on the minimum monthly Balances, when not drawn below £100.

STOCKS, SHARES, and ANNUITIES purchased and sold for customers.

## SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Small Deposits received, and Interest allowed monthly on each completed £1.

The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with particulars, post free.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, *Manager.**Telephone No. 5, Holborn.**Telegraphic Address: "BIRKBECK, LONDON."*

# THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835),

4, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	... ..	£1,600,000
RESERVE FUND...	... ..	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS UNDER THE CHARTER	... ..	£1,600,000
		<u>£4,000,000</u>

### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM R. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.  
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 PRIDEAUX SELBY, Esq., HON. DIRECTOR.

### Agents and Correspondents throughout the United Kingdom.

LETTERS of CREDIT and DRAFTS issued on the Branches of the Bank in the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. Bills negotiated or sent for Collection. Telegraphic transfers made. Deposits received in London at interest for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained at the Office.

R. W. JEANS, *Manager.*

# ROBINSON SOUTH AFRICAN BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS, AND REGISTERED 19TH AUGUST, 1895.

Head Office: 1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, London, E.C.

Branches: Johannesburg, South African Republic.

Paris, 11 bis, Boulevard Haussmann.

**CAPITAL, subscribed and fully paid, £3,000,000, in Shares of £4 each.**

## Directors.

J. B. ROBINSON, Esq., *Chairman.*

MAURICE MARCUS, Esq.

JAMES TYHURST, Esq., *Managing Director.*

JOHN H. BUTT, *Manager.*

BARON HÉLY D'OISSEL.

BARON DE LASSUS ST. GENIÈS.

JAMES WEST, *Secretary.*

## London Bankers.

BANK OF ENGLAND. LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

## Auditors.

MESSRS. TURQUAND, YOUNGS, BISHOP & CLARKE.

*The Bank transacts a General Banking Business in connection with South Africa. Deals in Documentary and other Drafts, and issues Letters of Credit, Drafts, and Telegraphic Transfers upon its Branch in Johannesburg, as well as upon its Agencies in the South African Republic, in the Orange Free State, in the Cape Colony, and in Natal.*

Deposits received for fixed periods upon terms which may be ascertained on application.

# THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1880.

**Paid-up Capital, £1,500,000.**

**Reserve Funds, £750,000.**

**Reserve Liability of Proprietors, £3,000,000.**

**HEAD OFFICE—71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.**

## DIRECTORS.

RICHARD J. ASHTON, Esq.

ARTHUR P. BLAKE, Esq.

CHAS. E. BRIGHT, Esq., C.M.G.

JOHN DENISTOUN, Esq.

ARTHUR FLOWER, Esq.

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Rt. Hon. LORD HILLINGDON.

CHARLES PARBURY, Esq.

Sir W. B. PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G.

HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq.

*Bankers—The BANK OF ENGLAND, and Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.*

## COLONIAL BRANCHES.

**VICTORIA.**—Melbourne: Brunswick, Collingwood, Fitzroy, South Melbourne; Alexandra, Ballarat, Bendigo (Sandhurst), Clunes, Daylesford, Geelong, Maryborough, Portland, Rochester, Rupanyup, Stawell (Pleasant Creek), Tarnagulla, Warracknabeal.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—Adelaide, Gawler, Jamestown, Kadina, Laura, Maitland, Melrose, Millicent, Moonta, Naracoorte, Orroroo, Port Adelaide, Port Pirie, Port Victor.

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**—Sydney: George Street, Haymarket, Oxford Street; Albury, Berrigan, Broken Hill, Burrowa, Coolamon, Cootamundra, Deniliquin, Forbes, Grenfell, Hay, Junee, Newcastle, Orange, Parkes, Temora, Wagga Wagga, West Maitland, West Wyalong, Young.

**WESTERN AUSTRALIA.**—Perth, Albany, Bunbury, Coolgardie, Cossack, Cue, Fremantle, Geraldton, Kalgoorlie, Kanowna, Lawlers, Menzies, Roebourne, York.

**QUEENSLAND.**—Brisbane, Bundaberg, Charters Towers, Gympie, Mackay, Maryborough, Pittsworth, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Townsville.

**TASMANIA.**—Hobart, Launceston.

**NEW ZEALAND.**—Wellington, Ashburton, Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Gisborne, Greymouth, Hastings, Invercargill, Lyttelton, Napier, Nelson, Oamaru, Palmerston North, Rangiora, Timaru, Waimate.

Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange upon the Branches are issued by this Office, and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Telegraphic Remittances are made to the Colonies. Bills on the Colonies are purchased or sent for collection.

Deposits are received at the Head Office at rates of interest, and for periods, which may be ascertained on application.

**W. R. MEWBURN, Manager.**

# Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	£450,000

## COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1898-99.

ALEXANDER PATRICK CAMERON, Esq.	HENRY NEVILLE GLADSTONE, Esq.
WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, Esq.	JOHN HOWARD GWYTHYR, Esq.
SIR HENRY STEWART CUNNINGHAM,	EMILE LEVITA, Esq.
SIR ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G. [K.C.I.E.]	JASPER YOUNG, Esq.

Manager—THOMAS FORREST.

Sub-Manager—CALEB LEWIS.

## AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Inspector—W. A. MAIN.

BOMBAY.	MEDAN (DELI, SUMATRA).	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	THAIPING.	SOURABAYA.	TIENTSIN.
RANGOON.	SINGAPORE.	MANILA.	HANKOW.
COLOMBO.	BANGKOK.	HONG KONG.	YOKOHAMA.
PENANG.	KWALA LUMPOR.	FOOCHOW.	KOBE.

## BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE MIDLAND & CITY BANK, LIMITED.  
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact General Banking Business connected with the East.

Deposits of money are received at rates which may be ascertained on application.

# CITY OF LONDON TRUSS SOCIETY,

35, FINSBURY SQUARE.

ESTABLISHED 1807.

For the Relief of the Ruptured Poor throughout the Kingdom.

Patron: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Treasurer—JOHN NORBURY, Esq.

The patients (numbering about 10,000) are of both sexes and all ages, from children of a month old to adults over 95.

Over HALF A MILLION (538,300) patients have been relieved since the formation of the Charity.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS are GREATLY NEEDED to meet the increasing demands on the Charity. Premises recently enlarged, providing, *inter alia*, a separate entrance, waiting-room, and female attendant for female patients.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, DONATIONS and BEQUESTS will be thankfully received by the Society's Bankers, LLOYD'S BANK (Limited), 72, Lombard Street; and by the Secretary at the Institution.

N.B.—Patients are relieved IN AND FROM ALL PARTS of the UNITED KINGDOM and the COLONIES.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, Secretary.



# TEMPORARY HOME FOR LOST & STARVING DOGS

BATTERSEA PARK ROAD, and HACKBRIDGE, SURREY.

PATRON: HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

*President:* HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.

*Treasurer:* SIR GEO. S. MEASOM, J.P.



"Bis dat qui cito dat."

Established to give temporary shelter and food to the thousands of dogs cast homeless and friendless upon the streets of London, thus removing a serious nuisance and a source of danger; to restore lost dogs to their owners; to provide good homes for deserted animals, where they will be well cared for; to provide a merciful and painless death for those that are old, injured, diseased, or dangerous. Upwards of 230,000 dogs have been received during the past ten years.

The Home has no subsidy from any Public Body, but relies entirely upon Subscriptions and Donations. Contributions are urgently needed, and will be gratefully received by

HENRY J. WARD, *Secretary*.

Offices, Battersea Park Road, London, S.W.

## Field Lane Refuges and Ragged Schools.

BIBLE SCHOOLS;

RELIEF AND MATERNITY SOCIETIES;

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING HOMES;

REFUGES FOR THE DESERVING HOMELESS POOR;

GOSPEL MISSION SERVICES for Men, Women,  
and Children.

The Benefits this Charity dispenses exceed 3,500 weekly.

The Committee Earnestly Appeal for Contributions.

£4,500 needed annually to maintain the work.

Treasurer—W. A. BEVAN, Esq.,

54, Lombard Street, E.C.

Secretary—PEREGRINE PLATT,

The Institution, Vine Street,

Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.

"No book of reference has become a classic so quickly or with such good reason as HAZELL'S ANNUAL. . . . It is safe to say that 'HAZELL' is consulted half a dozen times a night in every daily newspaper office."—DAILY CHRONICLE.

# THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

FORMED IN 1792.

ITS present sphere of Labour embraces, in Asia—Continental India and the Island of Ceylon and Northern China; in Africa—the Upper and Lower Districts of the Basin of the Congo River; in Europe—France and Italy; and in the West Indies—Trinidad, the Bahamas, San Domingo, and Turk's Islands. It also supports the Calabar Institution for Training Native Agency in the Island of Jamaica. It has 148 Missionaries, 402 Evangelists, and 792 Mission Stations, in connection with which there are 19,225 Church Members, and a much larger number of adherents.

Income for the year 1897-98, £78,546 6s. 9d.; expenditure, £78,992 15s. 1d.

*Treasurer*—W. R. RICKETT, Esq.

*General Secretary*—

ALFRED HENRY BAYNES, Esq., F.R.A.S., to whom all remittances should be made.

*Bankers*—

MESSRS. BARCLAY & CO., Ltd., 54, LOMBARD ST., E.C.

*Office*—

BAPTIST MISSION HOUSE, 19, FURNIVAL STREET, HOLBORN, E.C.

## LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY: SECOND CENTURY OF WORK.

HEADQUARTERS: 14, BLOMFIELD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THIS Society, founded in September 1795, by a number of Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists, on a broad and catholic basis, from which it has never departed, has completed its first and entered upon its second century of work among the heathen and unenlightened races of the earth.

The Society has had the honour of sending out more than a Thousand Missionaries, not reckoning their wives; among them such distinguished men as John Williams, Moffat, Livingstone, Morrison (the first Protestant Missionary to China), Medhurst, Ellis, Mullens, Gilmour of Mongolia, and Dr. Mackenzie of Tientsin.

Its chief Fields of Labour are: China, from twelve chief centres; North India, the Madras Presidency and Travancore; Madagascar; South Africa; Central Africa; Polynesia; and New Guinea.

It has on its present staff 261 Missionaries, 22 of whom are qualified Medical Missionaries; and 924 Native Ordained Pastors and Evangelists; 2,808 other Native Helpers; 55,541 Church Members; 156,982 Native Adherents; 1167 Schools; 52,715 Scholars; 23 Hospitals, in which 120,244 patients were treated during 1897. The Madagascar statistics are omitted.

Donations are earnestly solicited, and may be made payable to

REV. A. N. JOHNSON, M.A.,

14, Blomfield Street, London, E.C.

# SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND, ST. GEORGE'S CIRCUS, SOUTHWARK, S.E.

Founded 1799.

Junior Branch School—LINDEN LODGE, WANDSWORTH COMMON, S.W.

Patron: HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Treasurer: COLONEL B. T. BOSANQUET.

Chaplain and Secretary: REV. ST. CLARE HILL, M.A.

THIS SCHOOL receives 200 Blind Pupils, between the ages of 7 and 25. They are maintained and clothed FREE OF COST, for a period of Six Years, during which they learn to Read and Write, receive Religious and general Instruction, and are taught a Trade. A few showing real talent are trained to become Organists.

FORMS FOR ADMISSION may be obtained from the Secretary, at the School.

THE BRANCH is for the reception of 40 Pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated for admission into the Parent School.

A WORKSHOP has been established for Adults at St. George's, in which they manufacture Mats, Baskets, Brushes, etc.

DONATIONS AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS are earnestly solicited in aid of the extension of the Charity, which may also be assisted by the purchase of Goods made by the Blind Pupils. Life Subscription, £10 10s. Annual, £1 1s. All Cheques and P.O. Orders should be made payable to the Rev. ST. CLARE HILL, and crossed "& Co."

## FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I give to the SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND, St. George's Circus, London, S.E., the sum of £ , to be paid, free of Legacy Duty, out of such part of my Estate as I may lawfully bequeath to Charitable purposes, as soon after my decease as may be possible."

## THE

# ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY.

Patron: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Vice-Patrons: { H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.  
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G.

President: HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF GRAFTON, K.G.

Honorary Secretaries: Messrs. GEORGE POCOCK and PERCY R. POCOCK.

This Society grants Pensions to the Blind Poor at their own homes in sums ranging from 10s. to 25s. per month.

Elections take place in May and November in each year.

In addition to those elected by the votes of Subscribers, not less than two are added at every election by rotation. Others are nominated from time to time to receive the "Thomas Pocock" and "James Templeton Wood" Memorial Pensions.

To be eligible, applicants must be totally blind, above 21 years of age, of good character, and in receipt of an income not exceeding £20 if single, and £30 if married.

The receipt of parish relief is not a disqualification.

Applications must be made on the printed form provided by the Society.

Subscribers of 10s. 6d. annually, or Donors of Five Guineas, are entitled to One Vote at every election, and the multiples thereof in proportion.

The payment of a Legacy to the Society confers upon each Executor the privilege of One Life Vote for every £25 bequeathed.

The yearly report, containing the rules, accounts, and all information, will be forwarded on application.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer, or by the BANK OF ENGLAND, or by Messrs. BARCLAY & CO.

JOHN C. BUMSTED, Esq., Treasurer and Chairman of Committee.

W. ELLIOTT TERRY, Secretary.

237, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, S.E.



*Nearly Five Thousand*  
Orphan or Waif Children are always being  
 MAINTAINED, EDUCATED and TAUGHT TRADES in  
**“DR. BARNARDO’S HOMES.”**

“Christian, Protestant and Evangelical, but not Sectarian,” is the religious motto of the Institutions. The work is supported by all sections of Christendom. In their operations all Evangelical Christians may, and do, join hands.

Applications for urgent cases are received at any hour of the day or night.

Destitute Children of any age or creed, of either sex and of any nationality, are eligible.

Deaf or Dumb, Blind or Crippled Children, or those Diseased and already Given Over to Death, are, *if destitute*, always eligible.

The most searching inquiry is made into every application, but **NO REALLY DESTITUTE BOY OR GIRL IS EVER REJECTED.** Each case is determined solely upon its merits, without election and without the intervention of wealthy patrons.

Over **35,000** children have been received since 1866. From **50 to 60** Fresh Cases are admitted weekly during the winter months.

About **1500** Young Children are now Boarded Out in rural districts, under careful supervision.

Technical training in some one of the **fourteen** handicrafts carried on in the Homes is given to every **Lad** capable of receiving it.

All the **Girls** are brought up in Cottages on the family system, and carefully instructed in the various branches of Domestic Service.

**10,013** Trained and Tested Children have already been placed out in the Colonies. Of these **98** per cent. have been successful.

**Four Lodging Houses and a Night Refuge** open in the Metropolis, and **Nine “Ever Open Doors”** in Provincial Towns, are accessible throughout all hours of the day and night to homeless “Waifs and Strays” seeking temporary shelter.

These Homes actively co-operate with the **N.S.P.C.C.**, and receive **freely** and **at once** all destitute cases recommended by that Society or any of its Branches all over the Kingdom.

In all, these Institutions now comprise **86** distinct Homes, dealing with every age and class of destitute and needy childhood, and **24** Mission Branches.

**FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED FOR FOOD AND MAINTENANCE.**

Donations and Subscriptions gratefully received by the Treasurer, **WILLIAM FOWLER, Esq.**; by the Chairman of Committee, **HOWARD WILLIAMS, Esq.**; by the Founder and Director, **Dr. THOS. J. BARNARDO**; or by the Bankers, **LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK**, and Messrs. **PRESCOTT, DIMSDALE & Co.**

**JOHN ODLING, Secretary.**

*Offices: 18 to 26, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.*

[For further particulars, see Article “**BARNARDO’S HOMES**” (under letter **B**) in *Hazell’s Annual*.]

# HOMES FOR LITTLE BOYS,

## FARNINGHAM AND SWANLEY, KENT.

### Patrons.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE & PRINCESS OF WALES.

### Vice-Presidents.

The Duke of Argyll, K.G.  
The Marquis of Zetland, K.T.  
The Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G.  
The Earl of Stanhope.  
The Viscount Knutsford, G.C.M.G.  
Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley, G.C.B.  
The Lord Bishop of Ripon, D.D.;  
The Lord Herschell, G.C.B.  
The Lord Napier and Ettrick, K.T.

Sir George Newnes, Bart.  
Sir W. H. Wills, Bart., M.P.  
The Ven. the Archdeacon of London.  
Rev. R. F. Horton, M.A., D.D.  
J. Passmore Edwards, Esq.  
George Hanbury, Esq.  
Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.  
Robert T. Turnbull, Esq.

**These Homes were the first to abandon the discredited Barrack System, to secure Family Life for the Boys.**

THE COTTAGE HOMES AT FARNINGHAM are for 330 Boys, who are Homeless and Destitute. They are placed in families of 30 each, with a Father and Mother to take care of them. They are fed, clothed, and educated, and receive careful, moral, and religious training.

They are taught to be industrious, by being employed in Tailoring, Shoemaking, Carpentering, Printing, Breadmaking, Painting, Gardening, and Farming. Situations found for them, where they are looked after as "Old Boys."

Boys are either admitted on payment by benevolent persons of 7s. a week, or can be elected free or on part payment.

THE HOMES FOR ORPHANS at Swanley are designed for 200 Boys, whose mothers need to go out to earn their living. They do what they can towards the support of their own boys, and friends who have known them in better days help them. Every boy admitted to the Orphanage is paid for at the rate of £21 per annum, for which they are fed, clothed, educated, taught to work, and entirely maintained throughout the year, and many benevolent people are glad in this way to support an Orphan Boy.

These HOMES being *entirely supported by Voluntary Gifts*, the Committee most earnestly appeal for help.

**Treasurer.**—W. H. WILLANS, Esq., J.P., 3, Copthall Buildings, E.C.

**Secretary.**—Mr. WILLIAM ROBSON, 25, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

**Bankers.**—Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, & SMITHS, 1, Lombard Street, E.C.

HOME MISSIONS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.  
**CHURCH PASTORAL-AID SOCIETY.**  
 INSTITUTED 1836.

FIVE MILLIONS AND A HALF of people in our parishes are indebted to this Society for the presence of additional Clergy, Lay Agents, and Women Workers. The number of Grants has gone up to 896.

**THERE ARE STILL MANY urgent applications which cannot be granted for lack of funds.**

*Secretaries.*—Rev. JOHN BARTON, M.A.; Col. H. S. CLARKE, (late) R.A.; Rev. R. G. FOWELL, M.A.

*Offices of the Society.*—Falcon Court, 32, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

*Bankers.*—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON, AND MANCHESTER AND SALFORD BANK, Limited, 20, Birchin Lane, E.C.

**INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM,  
 WANSTEAD.**

*Patron*—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. | *Bankers*—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON & Co.

This Institution maintains and educates the Orphans of persons once in prosperity, from their Earliest Infancy until Fifteen years of age.

It has received 4294 Fatherless Children already. Sixty were admitted last year.

Nearly 600 are in the Asylum now.

Elections will be held in May and November this year. Sixty Children will be elected.

Forms of Nomination can be obtained at the Office.

Nearly the whole of the Yearly Income arises from Voluntary Contributions. Assistance is therefore urgently needed, and will be thankfully acknowledged.

Life Subscription for One Vote	..	..	..	..	£5	5	0
" " " " Two Votes	..	..	..	..	10	10	0
Annual Subscription for One Vote	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
" " " " Two Votes	..	..	..	..	1	1	0

Offices: 63, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

HENRY W. GREEN, Secretary.

**BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM,  
 SLOUGH.**

Instituted 1827.

*Patron*, Her Majesty the Queen.

For the Maintenance and Education of Orphans from all parts of the British Empire, of all denominations, whose parents were once in prosperous circumstances. Orphans are admitted by Election, and in some cases by purchase, between the ages of 7 and 12, and are retained until 15.

Forms of Application and all particulars may be obtained from the Secretary.

The Committee earnestly appeal for increased support, the Institution being dependent on Voluntary aid. New Annual Subscriptions are much needed. Annual Subscriptions: For One Vote, 10s. 6d.; for Two Votes, £1 1s. Life Subscription: For One Vote, £5 5s.; for Two Votes, £10 10s. Life Presentation, £350.

*Bankers*: Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON, AND MANCHESTER AND SALFORD BANK, Limited, 20, Birchin Lane, E.C.

Offices: 62, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

CHAS. T. HOSKINS, Secretary.

**THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,  
 FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVÉ.**

Established 1812.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Under the immediate Protection and Patronage of Her Most Excellent Majesty the Queen, and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

*Treasurer*—The Reverend Prebendary WHITTINGTON, M.A.

This Institution was founded for the purpose of granting Annuities to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society, who have attained the age of 60 years and upwards.

The Pensioners are elected half-yearly, in May and November, by the votes of the Life Governors and Subscribers.

The sum disbursed in Pensions now amounts to upwards of £13,000 per Annum.

The total number of Aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is 2,580, the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding £506,100.

Subscriptions, from 5s. and upwards, will be thankfully received at the Office, and any further information given between the hours of 10 and 4 daily. (Saturdays 10 to 2.)

Office—65, Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, W.C.

HENRY C. LATREILLE, Secretary.



# ROYAL ALFRED

## AGED MERCHANT SEAMEN'S INSTITUTION.



ESTABLISHED IN 1867.

To give a HOME or a PENSION to the MERCHANT SAILOR  
When Old, Destitute, and Helpless.

This truly NATIONAL Institution deserves, and earnestly  
APPEALS for, the help of ONE and ALL.

### 'POOR JACK.'

The Merchant Seaman brings us the food we eat, the clothes we wear, and many of the luxuries we enjoy. When we consider his cheerless existence away from home and friends, out in the solitudes of sea and sky, risking his life for his daily bread, yet all the while an unobtrusive factor in welding together our mighty empire, surely it becomes us to lend him a hand when his own hands are too feeble to steer his ship or reef her sail, and when nothing but the workhouse stands between him and the grave.

The ROYAL ALFRED INSTITUTION provides a Home or a Pension, and since its foundation it has thus helped **1,424** poor old Seamen, who else must have ended life in the dreaded Workhouse.

**280** are now anxiously competing for every vacancy.

### INCREASED ANNUAL HELP URGENTLY NEEDED.

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# THE NATIONAL REFUGES FOR HOMELESS AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN, and "ARETHUSA" and "CHICHESTER" TRAINING SHIPS.



AFTER.



BEFORE.



AFTER.

INSTITUTED BY THE LATE WILLIAM WILLIAMS, in 1843.

London Office :—164, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, W.C.  
(Formerly at 8, 25, and 36, Great Queen Street, W.C.)

## THE OPERATIONS OF THE SOCIETY

CONSIST OF :

1. THE TRAINING SHIP "ARETHUSA." } For Poor Boys of Good Character
2. THE TRAINING SHIP "CHICHESTER" } only. Greenhithe, Kent.
3. THE BOYS' REFUGE AND TECHNICAL HOME, 164, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, W.C.
4. THE BOYS' HOME, FORTESCUE HOUSE, TWICKENHAM.
5. THE FARM SCHOOL, BISLEY, SURREY.
6. THE SHAFTESBURY SCHOOL, BISLEY.
7. THE GIRLS' HOME, SUDBURY, near HARROW.
8. THE GIRLS' HOME, EALING.
9. WORKING BOYS' HOME, 164a, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE.
10. "ARETHUSA" AND "CHICHESTER" DEPOT, 100, EAST INDIA DOCK ROAD, E.

In these Homes and Ships nearly Nine Hundred Boys and Girls are fed, clothed, lodged, technically educated, and religiously trained to become useful Men and Women.

No Votes are required for admission, the Committee thoroughly investigating each case, and if found suitable, the applicants are promptly received. 14,850 Boys and Girls have been rescued.

**£18 will pay the Expenses of a Boy or Girl for a Year.**

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Chairman and Treasurer—W. E. HUBBARD, Esq.

Secretary—H. BRISTOW WALLEN. Finance & Deputation Secretary—HENRY G. COPELAND.

Bankers—THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, 214, High Holborn, W.C.

**FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED** to purchase Food and Clothing for this large family. Cheques, Postal or Post-Office Orders to be sent to Treasurer, Secretary, or Bankers, as above.

# THE CHILDREN'S HOME & ORPHANAGE, AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHRISTIAN WORKERS.

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*Vice-Principal*—Rev. ARTHUR E. GREGORY.

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## CHIEF OFFICE: Bonner Road, LONDON, E.

LONDON BRANCH	- - - - -	Bonner Road, LONDON, N.E.
Gordon Hall Mission	- - - - -	Globe Road, N.E.
Children's Mission	- - - - -	Hartley Street, Bonner Lane, N.E.
Girls' Protection Agency	- - - - -	Office, Bonner Road, N.E.
Servants' Free Registry	- - - - -	Bonner Road, N.E.
Working Boys' Lodge	- - - - -	Bonner Road, N.E.
Working Girls' Lodge	- - - - -	Bonner Road, N.E.
Our Own Hospital	- - - - -	Waterloo Road, N.E.
LANCASHIRE BRANCH	- - - - -	Edgworth, near BOLTON.
CANADIAN BRANCH	- - - - -	Hamilton, ONTARIO.
CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL BRANCH	- - - - -	Farnborough, HANTS.
RAMSEY BRANCH	- - - - -	Ramsey, ISLE OF MAN.
PRINCESS ALICE ORPHANAGE	- - - - -	New Oscott, BIRMINGHAM.
INFANT AND CONVALESCENT BRANCH	- - - - -	Alverstoke, HANTS.

The Mission of *The Children's Home* is to rescue children who, through the death, or vice, or extreme poverty of their parents, are in danger of falling into criminal ways. It is therefore at once an **Orphanage** and a **Refuge**.

The Home receives children of any age, or any sect, without election. It is conducted on the Family system; is a Religious and Industrial Institution; is a **Training School for Christian Workers**; and is dependent on Voluntary Contributions.

Within the last twenty-nine years 4,256 children have received the benefits of this Institution. 1020 are now in residence. About £16 will maintain a child in the Home for a year.

There is the greatest cause for thankfulness to God for the present well-being and for the prospects in life of a large majority of the great number who have passed through the Home.

In connection with this work the **Gordon Hall Mission** is carried on in the East End of London; an agency for the **Protection of Girls** is at work, a refuge being available night and day; a **Servants' Free Registry** is open, and **Lodgings** are provided for respectable young women during the interval between situations; also a **Mission to the Poorest Children** of East London is very successfully carried on. A Number of **Epileptic Children** have already been received. The entire work is greatly in need of more liberal support. The smallest contributions will be thankfully received.

The need of such a work is painfully obvious. Our cities and towns are crowded with children exposed to every evil influence, shut out from all good, and living a life worse than that of savages, and as they grow up they naturally take their places in the ranks of the pauper and the criminal. Yet they may be saved. Hundreds of cases prove that these little ones—some of them mere infants—are susceptible of every elevating influence, and need only the care of a Christian home to develop all that is good in their characters, and fit them for reputable and useful lives.

Collecting Books, Boxes, or Cards will gladly be forwarded to those who are willing to collect in aid of the funds of the Institution.

*Cheques and Money Orders should be crossed City Bank, and Orders made payable at General Post Office.*

Remittances to be made payable and sent to T. B. STEPHENSON, Bonner Road, London, N.E.

J. PENDLEBURY, *Secretary*.



# ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN,

**LEICESTER SQUARE, W.C.** FOUNDED A.D. 1863.

**IN-PATIENT DEPARTMENT: 238, UXBRIDGE ROAD, W.**

*President*—THE EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.

Funds are urgently required by this, the Largest Skin Hospital in the United Kingdom.

The Hospital maintains 50 Beds for free In-patients. Out-patients are seen daily at 2 ; and every night, except Saturday, at 6.

The Hospital is entirely free to the necessitous, and is open to public inspection.

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**J. DUNLOP COSTINE, Superintendent.**

# THE CANCER HOSPITAL,

(Free, Founded 1851.)

**BROMPTON, LONDON, S.W.**

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His Grace the Archbishop of York.

His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan.

His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G.

The Most Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.

A special Refuge for poor persons afflicted with this fearful disease, who are admitted free without letters of recommendation.

A number of Beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for life.

Out-patients are seen on their own application daily, at 2 o'clock, except Sundays.

**NEW ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS ARE URGENTLY SOLICITED.**

*Treasurer* : H. L. ANTROBUS, Esq., 59, Strand, W.C. | *Bankers* : Messrs. COUTTS & CO., Strand, W.C.  
C. JARMAN, Acting Secretary.

# National Orthopædic Hospital

(FOR THE DEFORMED),

**234, GREAT PORTLAND STREET, REGENT'S PARK, W.**

*PRESIDENT*—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

*TREASURER*—LORD FARQUHAR.

Crippled Children and Adults are here relieved and cured, and many Patients, who were well-nigh hopeless Cripples, cured by the surgical skill and timely aid of this Charity, are now earning a livelihood. **The Committee of Management very earnestly Appeal for HELP.**

A Subscription of £1 rs. entitles to Five Out-Patient Letters, and £3 3s. per annum to One Limited Free Bed and Ten Out-Patient Letters.

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*Secretary*—MR. H. J. TRESIDDER, at the Hospital.

# The Royal Orthopaedic Hospital.

THE

**First Charity founded for the Treatment of Club-Foot, Spinal, & other Deformities.**

**297, OXFORD STREET, and 15, HANOVER SQUARE, W.**

**Patroness**—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. **Patron**—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

*President*—LORD WANTAGE, K.C.B., V.C. *Chairman of Committee*—SIR WALTER GILBEY, Bart., J.P.

*Treasurer*—RICHARD B. MARTIN, Esq., M.A., M.P.

Dependent entirely upon Voluntary Contributions. Number of Patients benefited to end of 1897—80,337. 170 In-patients and 721 Out-patients treated last year. £10 10s. constitutes a Life Governor; £5 5s. a Decennial Governor; £1 1s. annually an Annual Governor, each entitled to recommend patients in proportion to the amount of contribution. **FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED** for current expenditure, which averages £2,000 per annum, whilst the ordinary income reaches £1,500 only. Contributions thankfully received by the Treasurer, at MARTIN'S BANK, Limited, 68, Lombard Street, E.C., or at the Hospital, by

**TATE S. MANSFORD, Secretary.**

# HOSPITALS FOR WOMEN IN INDIA.

## The Zenana Bible and Medical Mission,

Which works in co-operation with Protestant Missionary Societies in India, and which was founded in 1852, has Hospitals and Dispensaries in India, presided over by fully-qualified Lady Doctors, at various centres, as follows:—

**BENARES:** Victoria Hospital and Dispensaries.

**PATNA:** The Duchess of Teck Hospital and Dispensaries.

**LUCKNOW:** Lady Kinnaird Memorial Hospital and Dispensaries.

**Total Attendances in 1896, 58,000.**

CONTRIBUTIONS ARE MOST URGENTLY NEEDED, and will be thankfully received by the Treasurers, Lord KINNAIRD and Sir W. MUIR, K.C.S.I., or by the Hon. Finance Secretary, W. T. PATON, Esq., at the Offices, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C. General Secretary—Rev. A. R. CAVALIER. Bankers—BARCLAY and CO., Ltd., 2, Pall Mall East.

## Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.

Founded in 1804.] **MOORFIELDS, E.C.** [Founded in 1804.

The magnitude of the work of this Charity is shown by the fact that in 1897 the Out-patients numbered 25,051, and that the total number of attendances was 129,950,

*An Average of over 416 for each Working Day,*

whilst the In-patients numbered 1,968, the 96 beds being almost constantly occupied.

Unless more support is forthcoming the committee will be compelled to limit the scope of the work; they therefore earnestly appeal for Subscriptions, Donations, and Legacies.

Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to the Secretary, and crossed "WILLIAMS, DEACON, AND MANCHESTER AND SALFORD BANK."

**ROBERT J. BLAND, Secretary.**

Her Majesty the Queen has been the Patron of this Institution for 50 years.

## ROYAL HOSPITAL

FOR

## DISEASES OF THE CHEST,

**CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.**

*Président*—THE LORD ROTHSCHILD.

*Treasurer*—S. HOPE MORLEY, Esq.

*Chairman of the Council*—SIR T. ANDROS DE LA RUE, Bart.

*Vice-Chairman*—The Hon. LIONEL ASHLEY.

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It treats annually about 750 In-Patients, who come from all parts of the country, and the attendances of Out-Patients each year number about 25,000.

The Charity's income from all sources does not exceed £3,000, whereas its annual expenditure averages £8,000, leaving an annual deficit of £5,000.

**DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS** are earnestly solicited, and may be sent direct to the Treasurer, or to the Secretary,

**JOHN HARROLD.**

# CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, STRAND, W.C.

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**Treasurer:**

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**Bankers:**

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MESSRS. HOARE, 37, Fleet Street; MARTIN'S BANK, LD., 68, Lombard Street.

**Secretary**—ARTHUR E. READE, Esq.

The Governors earnestly solicit assistance for this Hospital, which is mainly dependent on voluntary contributions, and treats annually an average of over

**23,000 SICK AND INJURED PATIENTS.**

The Assured Income is about - - - - - £1,000.

The Expenditure averages - - - - - £16,000.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS will be most thankfully received by either of the above-named bankers; or by the Secretary, at the Hospital.

## FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I give and bequeath to the Treasurer or Treasurers, for the time being, of CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, London, for the use of that Charity, the sum of free of Legacy Duty, to be paid out of my pure personal estate as soon after my decease as may be possible."

# GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, LONDON, N.

ENTIRELY FREE TO THE SICK POOR,

AND

***Dependent on Voluntary Support.***

The Local General Hospital for North London, and the only one available for a population of 1,000,000.

Special Departments for Women and Children, Eye, Ear and Throat, Skin, and Dental Cases.

Beds for 155 In-Patients, 25 of which are unused for want of Funds.

12 Beds for Paying Patients.

1,600 In-Patients, and 25,000 Out-Patients treated annually.

The reliable Annual Income is £8,000 less than the Expenditure.

Annual Subscriptions of 5s. and upwards, and Donations of any amount, are urgently solicited.

LEWIS H. GLENTON KERR, Secretary.



# SAINT MARK'S HOSPITAL

For Fistula, Piles, and other Diseases of the Rectum,  
CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

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**FOUNDED 1835.**

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*TREASURER.*

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**T**HIS is the only **Entirely Free** Special Hospital for the Treatment of such painful and distressing diseases.

FUNDS are VERY URGENTLY NEEDED to OPEN MORE WARDS, and will be thankfully acknowledged by

**EDGAR PENMAN, Secretary.**

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**LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL,**  
**LIVERPOOL ROAD, ISLINGTON, N.**

*Telephone No. 7687, KING'S CROSS.*

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Over 80,000 sufferers from Infectious Fevers have been treated here since 1802, and many times that number of other persons have, as a consequence, been preserved from infection.

**DISEASES TREATED:** Scarlet Fever at all times; and Diphtheria, Measles, and German Measles whenever accommodation can be made available.

**FEES:** In the Wards, patients pay a fee of **£3 3s.**, which is equal to about one-fourth of their cost, the other three-fourths falling upon the funds of the Institution.

In private rooms, **£3 3s.** per week.

**GOVERNORS:** Annual Subscribers of a **Guinea** or more yearly, on payment of the second year's subscription; Donors of **Ten Guineas** in one sum.

**PRIVILEGES:** *Governors' own Domestic Servants, and certain Employés of Subscribing Firms, Clubs, and Hotels, are Treated Free of all Charge.*

**ADDITIONAL HELP IS EARNESTLY ASKED.**

**W. CHRISTIE (MAJOR), Secretary.**

*Bankers*—PRESCOTT & CO., 50, CORNHILL, E.C.

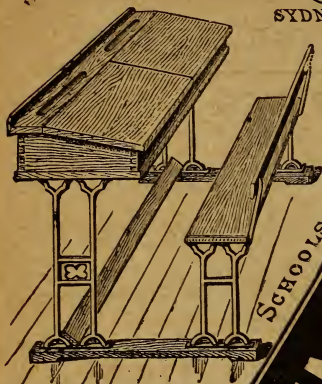
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The Hon. Mr. Justice Hill, General Dawson-Scott, R.E., and Lieut.-Col. Count Aldenburg Bentinck wish to recommend the above (where the two former have had sons for 2 and 3 years respectively, and the latter three sons during 54 years consecutively), and can speak confidently of the unusual advantages secured.

Further recommendations kindly offered by the Earl and Countess of C., The Lord and Lady S., Bishop L., Dean L., and many other *parents of pupils* present and past (16 years).

For full Names and Addresses, and detailed particulars, address P. PELLEW LASCELLES, as above.

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**SEVENOAKS SCHOOL.** Founded 1432. Incorporated by Queen Elizabeth 1560. Valuable School Scholarships and Leaving Exhibitions. The School is divided into Classical and Modern Sides. New Science Buildings have been recently erected, comprising Chemical and Physical Laboratories, Workshops, Lecture Room. The School stands upwards of 500 feet above sea-level in the loveliest part of Kent. Alumni include the famous historian George Grote and the brothers Wordsworth, Bishops of St. Andrews and Lincoln. Head Master—GEORGE HESLOP, M.A.

## TETTENHALL.

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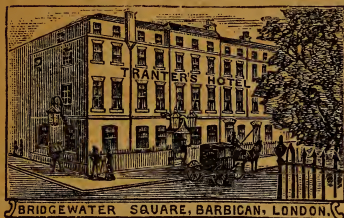
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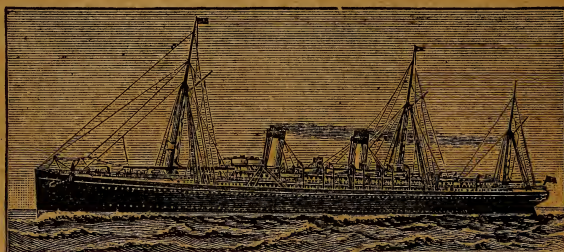
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